



# **WHITE BOOK**

**ON VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS  
AND THE RULE OF LAW  
IN UKRAINE**

**(JULY – NOVEMBER 2014)**

Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
of the Russian Federation



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Moscow  
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## Introduction

Since the second edition of the “White Book” was published, the situation regarding the respect for, that is, in reality, the neglect for human rights and the rule of law principle in Ukraine has significantly deteriorated.

The period covered by the Book (from July to November 2014) has been marked by blatant, mass and intentional violations of international humanitarian law, human rights and the rule of law by the Ukrainian armed forces, and radical nationalist armed groups.

When the Book was prepared for being printed, specialized international organizations disseminated the information that, according to their calculations, the confirmed death toll of the Ukrainian crisis, in particular the “anti-terror” operation conducted by Kiev, was over 4,000 people killed and over 9,000 people wounded, including women, children, elderly people and disabled persons. It was specifically pointed out that the real and final death toll would significantly exceed these figures.

Approximately 2.5 million people are still in the areas of hostilities. As early as in October, the number of internally displaced persons in Ukraine came close to 415,000. According to the Federal Migration Service of Russia, the total number of Ukrainian citizens that found refuge from the bloody conflict on the territory of the Russian Federation goes beyond 830,000 (Russian households alone have taken in and given shelter to some 444,000 refugees from Ukraine).

Taking into account the flourishing and belligerent nationalism among Ukrainian politicians, their man-hating slogans, the support for neo-Nazi activities and torch-light parades in cities across Ukraine, these figures seem unlikely to stay the same.

The Ukrainian authorities use against civilians in the south-east not only heavy armaments and combat aviation but also such barbarian kinds of weapons as incendiary weapons, phosphorus and cluster ammunition, MLRS “Grad” and

“Uragan”, ballistic missiles “Scarab B”, howitzers and 240-mm self-propelled mortars “2S4 Tyulpan”. This information has been confirmed by the media, eye-witnesses, recognized human rights NGOs, such as the Human Rights Watch and the Amnesty International, as well as reliable sources of some international journalists within the governments and intelligence in the West.

In October, as a result of a missile strike that targeted residential districts of Donetsk and was launched from the territory controlled by the Ukrainian armed forces and the National Guard battalions, children were killed again, which can only be described as a war crime against civilians.

Mass graves with bodies bearing signs of summary executions have been discovered in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions.

What can thus be traced is indiscriminate use of force by the Ukrainian army manifested in the use of prohibited means and methods of warfare.

298 people died in the crash of Boeing-777 of the Malaysia Airlines in the Donetsk region in July this year. An effective and unbiased investigation of this tragedy has not yet been conducted and is evidently being soft-pedaled, in violation of UN Security Council Resolution 2166 of July 21, 2014, and the rules of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), by those who are not interested in the truth being uncovered.

Due to Kiev’s military action, south-eastern Ukraine has found itself in what is a humanitarian disaster. According to estimates by UN experts, in some cities of the region, up to 60 per cent of houses have been partly or totally destroyed. As the President of Ukraine P. Poroshenko has admitted, 42 per cent of the industrial facilities and half of the infrastructure of the Donbass region has been destroyed.

As a consequence of the devastating attacks by the Ukrainian armed forces, facilities that are crucial for the survival and normal life of people, including hospitals (over 30 hospitals only in Donetsk — according to the UN), maternity clinics, kindergartens and orphanages, retirement homes, schools, universities, power plants, ETLs and pharmaceutical warehouses, have been put out of order. In many cities of the Donetsk and Lugansk regions, telephone communications and water and gas supply have been disrupted. An enormous number of people have lost their jobs, homes and basic livelihood.

Against this background, the various far-fetched obstacles created by Kiev and some countries in the West in the way of the practical efforts made by the

Russian Federation to send a convoy with so much needed humanitarian aid to south-eastern Ukraine, looked cynical.

The evidence found by human rights activists, including Russian civil society organization “Foundation for Democracy Studies”, prove the infliction by the Ukrainian armed forces and security forces (the Army, the Ministry of the Interior, the Security Service, as well as radical nationalist “volunteer battalions”) of torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment against the residents and prisoners from the South-East. Alongside such methods of torture as burning with red-hot objects, sending to a minefield, mock firing squads and throwing to a pit with dead bodies, there are records of water boarding — a torture technique that used to be popular with the American secret services when it came to their special prisons abroad, including one in the Guantanamo Bay.

The period under review has been marked by a steep deterioration of the situation regarding freedom of expression and the restrictions against the media unwelcomed by Kiev. The International Institute for Reporter’s Protection and Safety has rated Ukraine as the most dangerous country in the world in terms of safety for reporters. In early August, A. Stenin, a photo reporter of the International Information Agency “Russia Today”, was killed near Donetsk.

During the said period, shootings, assaults, beatings and abductions have continued. There exists evidence of arrests and unfounded imprisonment of citizens that shared information on the real state of affairs in south-eastern Ukraine on the Internet.

The media scene in Ukraine is under severe political censorship. The authorities have cut off all Russian TV channels that were popular in Ukraine. Local officials that did not cut them off are facing criminal charges.

Repression and large-scale persecution of politicians whose views differ from Kiev’s cynical policy have been spurring fast. The methods applied include assassinations of political opponents, framing-up criminal cases, illegal searches, confiscation of property, simple battery and hooliganism, e.g. “trash lustration”, as well as other unlawful methods of intimidation that run against the principle of the rule of law and democratic standards.

Early parliamentary elections in Ukraine that took place on October 26, 2014, were marked by an unprecedented number of cases of flagrant violation of fundamental international standards for democratic elections reported during the election campaign, on the day of the election and during the vote count. This situation and its roots have been studied in detail in the analytical report



concerning those elections, drawn up by the Central Election Commission of the Russian Federation.

Factually, this Book, just like its first two editions, is based on the results of a detailed monitoring of international, Ukrainian and Russian media, information provided by witnesses and bloggers, declarations and comments by the Ukrainian leadership, the security and law-enforcement agencies and armed groups that are participating in punitive operations against south-eastern Ukraine. Special attention has been paid to reports by the UN agencies, the OSCE and the Council of Europe, information provided by the ICRC, recognized international NGOs (the Human Rights Watch, the Amnesty International, etc.) and Russian civil society organizations (the Foundation for Democracy Studies, the Russian Public Council for International Cooperation and Public Diplomacy at the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation, etc.).

Traditionally, each part of the Book is preceded by citations of fundamental provisions of international instruments dealing with human rights and international humanitarian law.

As before, we see it as the main objective of the “White Book” to attract the attention of the international community, human rights organizations and institutions, the media and all people interested to the real and catastrophic situation regarding human rights and the rule of law in Ukraine that has persisted since the unconstitutional coup in Ukraine.

All the crimes committed in Ukraine during the period described in all three books must be objectively investigated under effective international control and those guilty should be brought to justice. There must be no impunity.

# Violation of the right to life, liberty and security

## Universal Declaration of Human Rights (December 10, 1948)

### **Article 3**

*Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.*

### **Article 5**

*No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.*

### **Article 9**

*No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.*

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (December 16, 1966)

### **Article 6**

*1. Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.*

*3. When deprivation of life constitutes the crime of genocide, it is understood that nothing in this article shall authorize any State Party to the present Covenant to derogate in any way from any obligation assumed under the provisions of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.*

### **Article 7**

*No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.*

### **Article 9**

*Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law.*

## **Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (Rome, November 4, 1950)**

### **Article 2. Right to life**

*Everyone's right to life shall be protected by law. No one shall be deprived of his life intentionally save in the execution of a sentence of a court following his conviction of a crime for which this penalty is provided by law.*

### **Article 3. Prohibition of torture**

*No one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.*

### **Article 5. Right to liberty and security**

*Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person.*

## **Protocol No. 6 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms concerning the Abolition of the Death Penalty**

### **Article 1. Abolition of the death penalty**

*The death penalty shall be abolished. No-one shall be condemned to such penalty or executed.*

## **Protocol No. 13 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, concerning the abolition of the death penalty in all circumstances (Vilnius, 3 May 2002)**

### **Article 1. Abolition of the death penalty**

*The death penalty shall be abolished. No one shall be condemned to such penalty or executed.*

## **The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (December 10, 1984)**

### **Article 2**

- 1. Each State Party shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction.*
- 2. No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat or war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification of torture.*
- 3. An order from a superior officer or a public authority may not be invoked as a justification of torture.*

## **Convention on the Rights of the Child (November 20, 1989)**

### **Article 6**

- 1. States Parties recognize that every child has the inherent right to life.*
- 2. States Parties shall ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child.*

### **Article 37**

*States Parties shall ensure that:*

- (a) No child shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.*

### **Article 38**

- 1. States Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for rules of international humanitarian law applicable to them in armed conflicts which are relevant to the child.*
- 4. In accordance with their obligations under international humanitarian law to protect the civilian population in armed conflicts, States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure protection and care of children who are affected by an armed conflict.*

### **Article 39**

*States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to promote physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of a child victim of: any form of neglect, exploitation, or abuse; torture or any other form of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; or armed conflicts. Such recovery and reintegration shall take place in an environment which fosters the health, self-respect and dignity of the child.*

## **Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II, June 8, 1977)**

### **Article 4. Fundamental guarantees**

1. *All persons who do not take a direct part or who have ceased to take part in hostilities, whether or not their liberty has been restricted, are entitled to respect for their person, honor and convictions and religious practices. They shall in all circumstances be treated humanely, without any adverse distinction. It is prohibited to order that there shall be no survivors.*

2. *Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the following acts against the persons referred to in paragraph 1 are and shall remain prohibited at any time and in any place whatsoever:*

*(a) Violence to the life, health and physical or mental well-being of persons, in particular murder as well as cruel treatment such as torture, mutilation or any form of corporal punishment;*

*(b) Collective punishments;*

*(c) Taking of hostages;*

*(d) Acts of terrorism;*

*(e) Outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment, rape, enforced prostitution and any form of indecent assault;*

*(f) Slavery and the slave trade in all their forms;*

*(g) Pillage;*

*(h) Threats to commit any of the foregoing acts.*

### **Article 9. Protection of medical and religious personnel**

*Medical and religious personnel shall be respected and protected and shall be granted all available help for the performance of their duties. They shall not be compelled to carry out tasks which are not compatible with their humanitarian mission.*

### **Article 11. Protection of medical units and transports**

*Medical units and transports shall be respected and protected at all times and shall not be the object of attack.*

### **Article 13. Protection of the civilian population**

1. *The civilian population and individual civilians shall enjoy general protection against the dangers arising from military operations. To give effect to this protection, the following rules shall be observed in all circumstances.*

2. *The civilian population as such, as well as individual civilians, shall not be the object of attack. Acts or threats of violence the primary purpose of which is to spread terror among the civilian population are prohibited.*

3. *Civilians shall enjoy the protection afforded by this Part, unless and for such time as they take a direct part in hostilities.*

**Article 14. Protection of objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population**

*Starvation of civilians as a method of combat is prohibited. It is therefore prohibited to attack, destroy, remove or render useless, for that purpose, objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, such as foodstuffs, agricultural areas for the production of foodstuffs, crops, livestock, drinking water installations and supplies and irrigation works.*

**Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. Geneva, August 12, 1949**

**Article 3**

*In the case of armed conflict not of an international character occurring in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, each Party to the conflict shall be bound to apply, as a minimum, the following provisions:*

1) *Persons taking no active part in the hostilities, including members of armed forces who have laid down their arms and those placed "hors de combat" by sickness, wounds, detention, or any other cause, shall in all circumstances be treated humanely, without any adverse distinction founded on race, color, religion or faith, sex, birth or wealth, or any other similar criteria.*

*To this end, the following acts are and shall remain prohibited at any time and in any place whatsoever with respect to the above-mentioned persons:*

(a) *violence to life and person, in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture;*

(b) *taking of hostages;*

(c) *outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment;*

(d) *the passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgment pronounced by a regularly constituted court, affording all the judicial guarantees which are recognized as indispensable by civilized peoples.*

## **Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (Geneva, October 10, 1980)**

### **Protocol III on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons**

#### **Article 2**

1. *It is prohibited in all circumstances to make the civilian population as such, individual civilians or civilian objects the object of attack by incendiary weapons.*
2. *It is prohibited in all circumstances to make any military objective located within a concentration of civilians the object of attack by air-delivered incendiary weapons.*

## **Convention on Cluster Munitions (Dublin, May 19–30, 2008)**

#### **Article 1. General obligations and scope of application.**

*Each State Party undertakes never under any circumstances to:*

- a) *Use cluster munitions.*

## **Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, December 9, 1948**

#### **Article 1**

*The Contracting Parties confirm that genocide, whether committed in time of peace or in time of war, is a crime under international law which they undertake to prevent and to punish.*

On **July 1**, in Kramatorsk, 14 people killed and 5 were wounded as a result of artillery bombardments by Ukrainian security forces, including the shelling of a public transport minibus in the vicinity of the Rumiantseva street and the shelling of pedestrians on the Kadinova street.

On **July 1**, Ukrainian security forces subjected the towns of Slavyansk and Yampol, as well as Semenovka village, to an artillery bombardment. A woman the Russian citizen was killed and 3 people were injured during the shelling.

On **July 1**, the approaches to Nikolaevka village, 15 km from Slavyansk, were subjected to a massive bombardment with “Grad” multiple launch rocket systems, tank guns and mortars.

On **July 1**, in Lugansk, 2 people were injured as a result of artillery shells hitting a residential area.

On **July 1**, in the Donetsk region, 20 km from the border with Russia, two buses with refugees heading from Kramatorsk to the Vladimir region in Russia came under fire from the Ukrainian security forces. There were 84 people in the bus.

On **July 1**, in Kiev, a mass fighting between the thugs from the so-called “Parshinsky Hundred” and the “Fourth Cossack Hundred of the Maidan” with the use of flash bang grenades took place near the building of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. 2 people were wounded.

On **July 2**, in the morning, the “Severskiy Donets — Donbass” channel’s hydraulic power plant was shelled by the Ukrainian security forces which resulted in the death of an electrician and a serious injury of a female worker of the plant.

On **July 2**, in the morning, the Ukrainian security forces made a missile and bombing strike on the settlement of Staraya Kondrashovka, 20 km from Lugansk 7 civilians were killed, including a 5-year-old child, and 8 people were injured.

On **July 2**, in the afternoon, the Ukrainian Air Force made an attack on the urban-type settlement of Stanitsa Luganskaya, 10 km from Lugansk. The residential houses, particularly on the Ostrovsky street, were hammered with at least 3 heavy air bombs. 12 people were killed, including children, dozens of civilians were wounded.

On **July 2**, on the way out of Slavyansk, in the vicinity of the bridge across the Kazenny Torets river, the Ukrainian security forces shot at a civilian bus about to leave the town. 2 people killed, 3 were injured.



On **July 2**, 2 people struck a mine in the vicinity of the Lugansk airport. One of them killed on the spot, another was hospitalized with multiple injuries.

On **July 2-3 (night)**, Kramatorsk was subjected to another artillery bombardment by the Ukrainian security forces. The destruction was brought about to residential houses, people from among the local residents were killed and injured.

On **July 3**, the representative of the Border Department of the Russian Federal Security Service for the Rostov region V. Malaev reported that at 4:30 AM several shells had reached the Novoshahhtinsk border checkpoint in Russia as a result of the fighting on the territory of Ukraine.

On **July 3**, in the Donetsk region, the Ukrainian Air Force strikes in the vicinity of Kondrashevka-Novaya station killed 2 workers of Donetsk railway and a 5-year-old child.

On **July 3**, a fierce fighting took place in Nikolaevka, 15 km from Slavyansk. The Ukrainian security forces were conducting a prolonged shelling with “Grad” and “Smerch” multiple launch rocket systems. Tanks and other armored vehicles of the Ukrainian army entered the town. Four people were killed, at least 10 were wounded.

On **July 3**, in Kramatorsk, an intense artillery bombardment by the Ukrainian army killed 1 person and injured more than 20 people.

On **July 3**, in Krasnyi Liman, the Ukrainian security forces subjected a railway hospital to mortar fire. 3 patients were wounded and a surgeon being on duty at that moment died of the inflicted injuries.

On **July 3-4 (night)**, the Ukrainian army made artillery strikes on Bolshaya Vergunka (Lugansk suburbs). A woman died and 1 person was hospitalized with a fragment wound as a result of a shell hitting a residential house on the Menzhinsky street. In the 27<sup>th</sup> quarter of the town, a man died of a ballistic wound and 7 more people suffered from shells hitting residential houses in different districts of Lugansk.

On **July 4**, the “Near Izvarino” checkpoint on the Russia-Ukraine border in the Lugansk region, Ukrainian snipers opened aimed fire on the cars and buses with refugees heading to Russia. Local residents called this route “the road of death”.

On **July 4**, in the Rostov region, in the vicinity of the “Donetsk” checkpoint, Russian border guards and an investigation group were subjected to mortar fire from the Ukrainian territory.

On **July 4**, Ukrainian security forces subjected the residential areas of Lugansk to another artillery bombardment.

On **July 4**, in Slavyansk, the shelling of residential areas by the Ukrainian army killed 6 civilians, mostly elderly people who were not able to leave the town.

On **July 5**, the Ukrainian Air Force made an air strike on the Donetsk airport.

On **July 5**, in Lugansk, a shelling from the positions of the Ukrainian army killed 1 person and injured 13 people.

On **July 5**, in the Rostov region, Russia's “Donetsk” checkpoint was subjected to mortar fire from the Ukrainian territory.

On **July 6**, in Nikolaevka, the Ukrainian troops once again opened targeted fire against the civilians trying to leave the town.

On **July 6**, a Ukrainian attack aircraft Su-25 made an air strike on the settlements of Metallist and Alexandrovka located in the suburbs of Lugansk.

On **July 6**, the centre of Lugansk was subjected to mortar fire. A guard at a motor depot died, 4 people were seriously wounded. A shell hit a Niva-car on Kransnodonskaya street killing 2 people.

On **July 7**, Ukrainian servicemen used phosphorus munitions to shell Lisichansk.

On **July 7**, in Lugansk, according to the information of the Lugansk People's Republic Health Minister Victor Avakian, 80 people had been hospitalized with injuries of different severity levels within the last 24 hours.

On **July 7**, in the vicinity of Krasnodon, the Lugansk region, the participants of Kiev's punitive operation used automatic weapons to attack a bus with refugees, the Ukrainian aviation made more air strikes using phosphorus bombs.

On **July 8 (morning)**, in Lugansk, 2 people killed and 4 people were hospitalized as a result of shell fragments hitting a public transport minibus.

On **July 8**, the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation initiated a case of kidnapping and torture of a Russian citizen A. Mikhaïlenko on the territory of Ukraine (On June 19, 2014, A. Mikhaïlenko was going from the Rostov region to the Lugansk region. During a personal search at a Ukrainian check-

point a photograph was found in Mr. Mikhailenko's phone showing him with weapons in hands at a Moscow military technology exhibition on Victory Day, May 9. The fighters of the "Dnepr" battalion in Ukraine took away his personal belongings, they were interrogating, beating and torturing him for a week. When they made sure that Mr. Mikhailenko is not a military man, he was taken to a forest, tied to a tree and abandoned. He managed to break free and get to the Rostov region in Russia by transport moving in the same direction.)

On **July 8**, in Lugansk, a shell fired by Ukrainian servicemen hit a residential house located at the Suhodolskaya street, 6. The 8th and 9th floors were heavily damaged, three families having flats in this house were evacuated.

On **July 8** (at around 19:30), in the Kuibyshev district of the Rostov region in Russia, 800 meters from the Russia-Ukraine border, a mine launched from the contiguous Ukrainian territory exploded. Damage was inflicted to the property belonging to local residents, including livestock.

On **July 9**, Ukrainian servicemen subjected the resident areas of the town of Seversk (the Pushkin street and the Chernogolovka district) to an intensive artillery bombardment.

On **July 9**, in Lugansk, an elderly woman died of a fragment wound on the balcony of her house and 6 people were wounded as a result of a shelling by Ukrainian servicemen.

On **July 9**, Ukraine's Prosecutor-General V. Yarema stated that 158 crimes had been committed on the Maidan since the end of February 2014. According to his statement, 4 murders, 14 robberies, 73 thefts, 18 cases of the infliction of injuries, facts of misappropriation of means of transport, fraud, drug production, illegal carrying of firearms had been noted over this period of time.

On **July 10**, the Ukrainian army used 80 mm calibre mortars and 122 mm self-propelled artillery systems to shell Severodonetsk. Projectiles hit residential buildings. A woman living in a ruined house was taken to hospital with a heart attack.

On **July 10**, the Ukrainian Air Force made air strikes on the settlements of Izvarino, Rovenki, Saur-Mogila (the Lugansk region) and Karlovka (the Donetsk region).

On **July 10**, the Ukrainian armed forces shelled the Russian checkpoint "Gukovo" (the Rostov region) on the Russian-Ukrainian border, in the vicinity of which there were around 230 refugees from the territory of Ukraine at that moment.

On **July 10**, in Chervonopartisansk (the Lugansk region), 12 civilians were killed and 30 people were wounded as a result of armed clashes between the militia fighters and the Ukrainian army. Among the deceased victims were a 17-year-old teenager, 2 women and 4 miners going to work by bus.

On **July 11**, in Lugansk, 4 civilians died as a result of a Ukrainian shell hitting an oncologic dispensary.

On **July 12**, 5 people died, 2 people were injured as a result of a Ukrainian artillery shell hitting the building of a preventative clinic in the settlement of Gol-movskiy (the Donetsk region).

On **July 12**, a shelling of the settlement of the “Trudovskaya” mine (the Donetsk region) by Ukrainian servicemen killed 12 people.

On **July 12**, in Lugansk, 6 civilians were killed and 8 people were injured by Ukrainian servicemen during the fighting.

On **July 12**, in Marinka, on the outskirts of Donetsk, 6 people died as a result of a shelling by Ukrainian security forces using self-propelled artillery systems and mortars. In one of the residential houses, a shell killed a family of 3 people.

On **July 13**, Ukrainian security forces shelled the Rostov region in Russia with high-explosive projectiles. That caused the death of a 46-year Russian, father of 4 children. An 80-year-old woman was thrown by an explosive blast and suffered multiple injuries. Another woman, 55-year-old, was wounded in the leg by a fragment of a shell. Two residential houses were destroyed, a gas pipe was damaged and electrical wires were torn.

On **July 13**, the bombings of the Petrovsky district of Donetsk by Ukrainian servicemen killed 6 civilians. 8 people, including one teenager, were wounded.

On **July 13**, in Krasnogorovka (the Donetsk region), Ukrainian artillery destroyed residential houses, 2 civilians died.

On **July 13**, in Lugansk, 3 civilians died as a result of a shelling by Ukrainian servicemen, 14 people suffered ballistic and fragment wounds.

On **July 15**, in Lugansk, shellings killed 8 civilians, including 1 child, and injured a further 52, including 4 children.

On **July 15**, a Su-25 aircraft of the Ukrainian Air Force made a massive missile attack on the centre of the town of Snezhnoe (the Donetsk region). The building of the tax inspection and a part of a residential house on the Lenin street were

completely destroyed as a result of this air strike. 5 people died, at least 10 were wounded.

On **July 15**, in Lugansk, 1 civilian was killed and 9 people were hospitalized with injuries of different gravity as a result of a shelling of the city by Ukrainian servicemen.

On **July 15**, Ukrainian security forces used the “Grad” multiple launch rocket systems to shell the village of Dmitrovka (the Donetsk region). 9 civilians were killed.

On **July 16**, two shells launched from the Ukrainian territory exploded on the territory of the Rostov region in the Russian Federation in the vicinity of the “Kuibishevo” vehicle checkpoint.

On **July 16**, Ukrainian security forces continued a massive artillery bombardment of residential areas in Lugansk and settlements in its suburbs. 22 residential houses were damaged, 10 fires were started. 8 civilians were wounded.

On **July 17**, shellings of Lugansk by Ukrainian servicemen killed 2 civilians and left 4 people injured.

On **July 17**, in the vicinity of the settlement of Grabovo, 80 km from Donetsk, Malaysia Airlines Boeing-777 aircraft, flight MH-17 on the international air route from Amsterdam to Kuala Lumpur, crashed. All 298 people on board (283 passengers and 15 crew members) died.

On **July 18**, a shelling of the outskirts of Severodonetsk by Ukrainian servicemen killed 4 local residents.

On **July 18**, another attack on Lugansk by the Ukrainian army took place. Artillery bombardment was conducted in nearly all districts of the city, including its centre. 19 civilians killed, 101 people were injured.

On **July 18**, fighting in the vicinity of the Donetsk airport resulted in an artillery shell hitting a residential house on the Nezhinskaya street. One person was killed.

On **July 19**, shellings of Lugansk by Ukrainian army injured 13 people.

On **July 19**, according to a report published by the OSCE Monitoring Mission to Ukraine, 250 people were killed and 850 were injured among civilian population in the Lugansk region within the period from the beginning of June 2014 “without taking into account those who died in the area of fighting on the outskirts of

the city and the participants of fighting themselves”. Victims of infantry mines explosions were mentioned.

On **July 19**, an artillery bombardment in Donetsk damaged 2 residential houses. 4 civilians were wounded.

On **July 20**, Ukrainian servicemen conducted a massive bombardment of the centre of Lugansk using mortars and artillery. 2 civilians killed, 12 were injured.

On **July 21**, Ukrainian servicemen attacked Donetsk using heavy artillery and tanks. Five civilians killed, 16 people received injuries of different severity levels.

On **July 21**, a delegation of 12 Malaysian experts and officials tried to get from Donetsk to the Boeing-777 aircraft crash site in cars but, having come into the zone of Ukrainian aviation strikes, it had to abandon its intention and went back to Donetsk. A reporter of “The Star” Malaysian newspaper Patrick Lee, who came to Ukraine, was also subjected to a shooting attack.

On **July 21**, the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation provided evidence that at the moment of the crash of Malaysian flight MH-17 the nearby located “Buk” anti-aircraft missile battery belonging to Ukrainian armed forces was noted as operating. A Ukrainian Su-25 was also noted in the sky several kilometers from the Boeing.

Detailed information, including satellite photographs, is available on the website of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation at the following web address: [http://function.mil.ru/news\\_page/country/more.htm?id=11970654@egNews](http://function.mil.ru/news_page/country/more.htm?id=11970654@egNews).

On **July 21-22 (night)**, Ukrainian servicemen shelled Lisichiansk (the Lugansk region) using heavy cannon and rocket artillery, including the “Grad” multiple launch rocket systems. Three civilians were killed, 10 people were wounded.

On **July 22**, in Gorlovka (the Donetsk region), Ukrainian security forces subjected the territory of the Michurinskaya penal colony to artillery bombardment. 2 people died, 3 suffered fragment wounds.

On **July 22**, in Krasnogorovka (the Donetsk region), a 9-year-old girl died as a result of an artillery shell hitting a residential house.

On **July 23**, the aviation of the Ukrainian Air Force made an air strike on Donetsk using phosphorus bombs.

On **July 24**, the head of the Department for investigating crimes related to the use of prohibited means and methods of warfare of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation A.A. Drymanov informed about the evidence of the use of phosphorous munitions, which are prohibited under international humanitarian law, against civilian population by Ukrainian authorities in south-eastern Ukraine.

On **July 24**, in Lugansk, attacks by Ukrainian security forces killed 1 person and injured 8 civilians, 12 residential houses were damaged as a result of artillery bombardments.

On **July 25**, in Lugansk, shellings by Ukrainian security forces killed 2 civilians and injured 7 people.

On **July 25**, in Donetsk, 1 person died and 2 civilians got serious fragment wounds as a result of shellings.

On **July 25**, activists from the international non-governmental organization Human Rights Watch admitted, according to surveys results, the facts of Ukrainian security forces using the “Grad” multiple launch rocket systems against the districts and outskirts of Donetsk controlled by the militia fighters.

On **July 25**, the Russian Ministry of Defense made public the data it had on the repeated cases of the use of cluster and phosphorous munitions on the territory of south-eastern Ukraine, including cases of their use against civilian population.

On **July 25**, a massive mortar shelling of the Russian territory from the side of Ukraine took place. In Khutor Primiussky (the Kuibishevsky district of the Rostov region), around 50 shells exploded. The film crew of “Russia-24” TV channel and the members of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation came under fire.

On **July 25**, Deputy Chief of the Main Operations Directorate of the General Staff of the Russian Federation Major General V. Poznihir provided the information about Ukrainian artillery and aviation actively using prohibited cluster and phosphorous munitions against the residents of south-eastern Ukraine. In particular, on June 12 in Slavyansk (phosphorous), on June 21 in Slavyansk and Kramatorsk (phosphorous), on June 24 in Semenovka (phosphorous and cluster munitions), on June 29 in Semenovka (phosphorous), on July 7 in Lisi-chiansk (phosphorous), on July 23 in Donetsk (phosphorous).

The facts listed above are confirmed by the evidence of the witnesses of the events among the refugees from this region, characteristic symptoms among people in the towns of south-eastern Ukraine, as well as video and photo materials of the journalists working in the Lugansk and Donetsk regions.

On **July 26**, in Lugansk, 9 civilians died and 41 people received ballistic wounds and injuries as a result of Ukrainian servicemen's action.

On **July 27**, Ukrainian security forces shelled Gorlovka (the Donetsk region) using the "Grad" multiple launch rocket systems. 13 local residents were killed, including two children (1-year-old and 5-year-old), around 30 people were wounded.

On **July 27**, Avdeevka (the Donetsk region) was subjected to artillery bombardment by Ukrainian security forces. 5 local residents died, around 50 people suffered fragment wounds.

On **July 27–28 (night)**, in Donetsk, an attack by Ukrainian servicemen killed 3 civilians and injured 5 people.

On **July 28**, in Lugansk, shellings by the Ukrainian security forces killed 5 civilians and left 15 people injured.

On **July 28**, another report for the period from June 8 to July 15, 2014, of the Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights' monitoring mission was published. UN High Commissioner for Human Rights N. Pillay stated that the increasing death toll among the civilians and a serious damage to the civil infrastructure as a result of hostilities in south-eastern Ukraine can be qualified as a violation of the international humanitarian law. According to the OUNHCHR estimates, since the beginning of the retaliatory operation maintained by the Kiev authorities 1,129 people were killed and almost 3.5 thousand people were wounded.

On **July 28**, as a result of artillery bombardments committed by the Ukrainian enforcers in Gorlovka (the Donetsk region) 17 civilians, including three children, were killed and 43 people were wounded. A direct hit of the Ukrainian projectile caused the destruction of a school building. Several projectiles hit the territory of the municipal hospital, labor department suffered damages. Mourning was declared in the city.

On **July 29**, due to the bombardments of the city of Lugansk by the Ukrainian law-enforcers 5 civilians, who were retirement home residents died, 8 people received wounds.



On **July 29**, the Ukrainian armed forces began a massive shell attack on the centre of Donetsk. There have been recorded hits of the courtyards and residential buildings, three projectiles hit the city culture park. The citizens hid in the defense shelters on a massive scale, the railway station evacuation is in progress. At least 3 civilians were killed and 15 received wounds.

On **July 29**, the Ukrainian servicemen opened fire on a bus taken by the refugees from Gorlovka in Rassypnoe village (the Donetsk region). A three-year-old child was killed, 12 passengers received gun wounds. Among the wounded there were children of age 5 and 11 years.

On **July 29**, as a result of a mine explosion in Berestovoe village (the Donetsk region) 9 people (including three children, with the youngest of age 1 year and 2 months) were heavily wounded. Two adults died due to their wounds in hospital.

On **July 29**, Novosvetlanovka village was bombarded by the Ukrainian servicemen with the multiple artillery rocket system "Grad".

On **July 29**, a Russian border control checkpoint "Gukovo" was attacked from the Ukrainian territory twice. In the morning the projectiles fragments flew into the building of the checkpoint. In the afternoon the Ukrainian soldiers opened an aimed fire, allegedly with under-barrel grenade launchers, on press office chief of Southern customs administration R.N. Faroukshin and chief of the checkpoint A.V. Pleskunov.

On **July 29**, CNN TV channel reported that the Ukrainian army used short-range ballistic missiles against the south-eastern Ukraine militia fighters. This information provided by the television broadcaster was confirmed by the US Administration. The American journalists specified that such missiles could hit the target 80 km away and carry warheads weighing up to 454 kg.

On **July 30**, through the Ukrainian servicemen actions 19 people were killed, 31 people suffered wounds in the Donetsk region. 1 person died and 10 people were wounded in Lugansk.

On **July 30**, in Gorlovka during the last three days as a result of rocket and mortar attacks of the Ukrainian army 27 people were killed (including 4 children) and over 100 civilians were wounded.

On **July 31**, as a result of constant bombardments by the Ukrainian servicemen in Lugansk 3 civilians died (with a 15-year-old teenager among them), 7 people received wounds.

On **August 2**, in the Lugansk region the Ukrainian artillery attacked the city of Pervomaysk and a school in Donetsk (a man and a woman were killed)

On **August 2**, an exchange of prisoners and dead bodies between the Ukrainian law-enforcers and the militants took place in Donbass. According to the DPR representatives, signs of tortures were spotted on the bodies of 3 out of 12 dead defenders of the self-proclaimed republic. Moreover, most of the captured militants had crushed bones and beaten inner parts of their bodies.

On **August 3**, there were battles in Donetsk suburbs Marynka and Aleksandrovka all night long. Howitzers and “Grad” systems were used widely.

On **August 3**, 3 civilians died and 8 more suffered during the bombardments of Lugansk.

On **August 3**, a mine from the Ukrainian territory exploded in the vicinity of “Gukovo” border control checkpoint in the Rostov region of Russia where members of the OSCE monitoring mission were working.

On **August 5**, in the western part of Donetsk during active hostilities the infrastructure of the Petrovsky district was damaged. 3 civilians were killed.

On **August 5**, Gorlovka suffered another artillery attack of the Ukrainian servicemen as a result of which one civilian was killed and 4 others received wounds.

On **August 6**, as a result of the artillery bombardment of the residential quarters of Pervomaysk (the Lugansk region) a whole family of five was killed, other several people were killed when a projectile hit the city market.

On **August 6**, during the bombardments of the Ukrainian law-enforcers in Gorlovka 33 civilians dead, 129 wounded.

On **August 7**, the Ukrainian artillery, which was pounding Donetsk all night long, destroyed a hospital in the Kalininsky district of the city as a result of a direct hit. One person was killed, 5 received wounds.

On **August 7**, five civilians were killed in Gorlovka during the artillery attack of the city. 10 more civilians received wounds.

On **August 7**, during the bombardment of Donetsk one projectile exploded on a school football field. Consequently, 3 people received shrapnel wounds. Previously a hospital reception and also housing blocks and a trolleybus depot had come under fire. 4 local citizens were killed, 18 wounded.

On **August 7**, as a result of an artillery bombardment of Donetsk and Mospino committed by the Ukrainian servicemen, 2 civilians dead, 3 wounded.

On **August 9**, as a result of artillery attacks on Lugansk a 6-year-old girl died of a severe head injury, 5 people, including a pregnant woman, were taken to hospital.

On **August 11**, the Ukrainian army resumed the bombardments of Donetsk and its suburbs. One of the projectiles hit the territory of a penal colony. The prisoners were hit by the fragments, over a hundred escaped.

On **August 12**, two artillery projectiles flew over Russian border from the territory of Ukraine. They hit a private household in the Rostov region. One of the projectiles seriously damaged a house and an outbuilding in Kuybishevo village of the Kuybishevsky district of the Rostov region.

On **August 13**, five civilians in the Petrovsky district suffered from a night artillery attack on Donetsk.

On **August 13**, the UN published information, according to which the death toll from the conflict in Ukraine has risen to 2,086 people.

On **August 13**, as a result of artillery bombardments in Lugansk committed by the Ukrainian servicemen, up to 20 people were killed.

On **August 14**, in the course of an artillery attack on the centre of Donetsk when one of the Ukrainian projectiles hit the local supermarket “Moskva”. 4 civilians died at the scene.

On **August 14**, in Zugres (the region of Donetsk) 15 people died due to a projectile hit.

On **August 16**, the Ukrainian army units used ballistic missiles “Tochka-U”, which are weapons of mass destruction, against civilians and social structure of the city of Lugansk.

On **August 18**, outside Gorlovka as a result of a mortar attack of the Ukrainian servicemen a civilian died.

On **August 18**, a passenger bus came under mortar fire in the Donetsk region. Consequently, one person was killed and 9 were taken to hospital.

On **August 18**, as a result of the bombardment of Starobeshevo urban-type village (the Donetsk region) 7 civilians were taken to hospital.

On **August 19**, due to endless strikes of the Ukrainian artillery, the central districts of Donetsk were hit hard, several civilians were killed.

On **August 20**, as a result of hostilities in the region of Donetsk 34 citizens died and 29 others received wounds of various degrees of severity.

On **August 20**, the centre of Donetsk came under heavy mortar fire of the Ukrainian law-enforcers. 9 civilians were killed, 13 received wounds. Due to bombardments of Olenovka village one civilian was killed and 5 others injured.

On **August 21**, two civilians died as a result of bombardment of Mospino (the Donetsk region).

On **August 21**, Donetsk was dealt artillery blows again. The Kirovsky district and micro district Goluboy were affected. 3 civilians received shrapnel wounds.

On **August 22**, an EMERCOM vehicle came under mortar fire in Donetsk. As a result, one Rescue Corps member received multiple shrapnel wounds.

On **August 23**, Lithuanian Minister of Foreign Affairs L. Linkevicius reported that the Honorary Consul of Lithuania M. Zelenets was kidnapped and murdered in Lugansk.

On **August 23**, as a result of morning bombardments of Donetsk committed by the Ukrainian servicemen 3 civilians were killed.

On **August 23**, an artillery strike was committed on the Petrovsky district of Donetsk, residential buildings were damaged, one civilian died. Zolotarevka locality in Shahtersky district was also shelled.

On **August 23**, a report by the OSCE Monitoring Mission in Ukraine was published. The report said that the "Aidar" squadron operatives violated the law on a regular basis. For example, the soldiers of this squadron captured one of the local residents of Polovinkino village. He was accused of separatism, beaten and threatened with death for failing to pay a ransom of 10 thousand USD. When the money was rendered, the hostage was released.

On **August 26**, nightly in Donetsk due to an artillery attack committed by the Ukrainian servicemen 3 civilians were killed

On **August 26**, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs data on numbers of victims of the armed conflict in south-eastern Ukraine was published. For instance, 2,249 people died and 6,033 were wounded.

On **August 28**, per day in Donetsk, as a result of the artillery bombardments 11 civilians were killed, 22 people received wounds of various degrees of severity.

On **August 29**, as a result of an artillery attack in the vicinity of Privokzalnaya square in Donetsk, one of the Ukrainian projectiles hit a trolleybus. Luckily, there were no casualties.

According to the OUNHCHR report dated **August 29, 2014**, arbitrary detentions, kidnapping and tortures committed by the Ukrainian territorial and special squadrons were reported from Ukraine. The number of victims of the Ukrainian law-enforcers totals to at least 1 thousand people, according to the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights I. Šimonović.

On **August 30**, the Deputy Director of the Europe and Central Asia division of the international human rights organization Human Rights Watch R. Denber mentioned the fact of violation of the international norms on the part of the Ukrainian army. According to her, the Ukrainian enforcers execute artillery bombardments at random on residential quarters in east Ukraine using the multiple artillery rocket systems “Grad”, which contradicts the international law. “We established the fact of the use of artillery bombardments at random on the part of the Ukrainian servicemen. They also used the “Grad” systems, which were prohibited to apply in those regions where the civilians live”, Denber said in an interview given to the Latvian radio station “Baltkom”.

On **August 30**, the Ukrainian law-enforcers continue to attack Lugansk and Donetsk. Consequently, the old Donetsk railway station building and the railway station square suffered greatly. The front of a nearby hotel was also damaged. 2 people received wounds, one was shell-shocked.

On **September 2**, Enakievo (the Donetsk region) came under massive artillery attack of the Ukrainian servicemen. The projectiles hit the city centre and Razdolovka village. At least 4 people died.

On **September 2**, the international human rights organization Human Rights Watch published a report on the situation in the Lugansk region of Ukraine, which stated the increase of “death toll among the civilians”. The human rights activists paid particular attention to the fact that the cluster munitions were used by the Ukrainian servicemen while bombarding Lugansk. The experts of this non-governmental organization emphasized that not only the found fragments of munitions but also the testimonies of the local healthcare professionals proved that the cluster bombs were used.

On **September 4**, as a result of the massive artillery strike on the districts of Donetsk, 5 civilians were killed, 9 people received shrapnel wounds of various degrees of severity.

On **September 5**, the UN published data, according to which “at least 2,905 people (including minimum 28 children) were killed and 7,640 people (including minimum 58 children) were wounded”.

On **September 5**, the Ukrainian army continued the artillery bombardments of localities in the Donetsk region, despite the truce which was declared by Ukrainian President P. Poroshenko. As a result of the attack on Elenovka village in the Volnovakhovsky district committed by the Ukrainian servicemen, 4 civilians died.

On **September 6**, the Ukrainian law-enforcers continued the artillery attacks on Donetsk and its suburbs and Mariupol.

On **September 8**, according to local citizens, the continuous sounds of launching projectiles were clearly heard from Marynka locality (the Donetsk region) controlled by the Ukrainian army.

On **September 9**, during the hostilities in Makeevka, the Donetsk region, 35 civilians were killed, over 350 were wounded, and approximately 70 blocks of flats and over 100 private houses were destroyed.

On **September 8**, a human rights organization the “Amnesty International” has confirmed in its report the tremendous crimes, including military ones, committed by the retaliatory squadron “Aidar” in the Lugansk region. The report provided evidence of human rights violations committed by the activists of this armed unit, including kidnapping, arbitrary detentions, cruel treatment and tortures, thefts, blackmails and, probably, executions. According to the “Amnesty International” experts, there were “tens of cases” of iniquity, allegedly on the part of “Aidar” squadron members committed in the Novoaidarsky district, Starobelsk, Severodonetsk, Lisichansk and Schastye, during the period from the end of June to the end of August 2014.

On **September 12**, as a result of an artillery attack of the Ukrainian army on Makeevka (the Donetsk region) 6 local citizens suffered.

On **September 14**, the human rights activists noted several mortar strikes of residential quarters in the Kievsky district of Donetsk made by the Ukrainian law-enforcers. The police officer, who escorted the activists, as well as several civilians died during the attack.

On **September 14**, as a result of hostilities in Panteleymonovka (the Donetsk region) 3 civilians were killed, 8 more were wounded.

On **September 14**, according to the Head of the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission in Ukraine E. Apakan, fragments of a projectile hit the monitors, who were patrolling the eastern part of Donetsk performing their functions.

On **September 15**, in Donetsk a group of monitors was almost killed under mortar fire of the Ukrainian servicemen. The projectiles launched at the city market exploded only a hundred meters away from the Organization's representatives, who were destined for Kirovskoe locality, in order to establish the facts of breaching the cease-fire regime.

On **September 15**, the Ukrainian army has disrupted the armistice in the Donetsk region for seven times in total. Since the adoption of the cease-fire regime the Ukrainian army has disrupted the armistice in the Donetsk region for seven times. 20 civilians were killed, 24 people were wounded.

On **September 16**, in Donetsk a Ukrainian projectile hit the municipal bus, route No.42, in which compartment there were approximately 10 passengers. One woman died, one person received shrapnel wound.

On **September 16**, in the Lugansk region a 75-year-old pensioner was beaten by the Ukrainian law-enforcers. Witnesses informed that they abused the old man with extreme atrocity and threatened to set his house on fire.

On **September 16**, as a result of the bombardments in Donetsk, 3 civilians died and 5 received wounds of various degrees of severity.

On **September 17**, as a result of the bombardments in Donetsk committed by the Ukrainian servicemen two civilians were killed.

On **September 18**, a resident of Selidovo, a city located in the Donetsk region, freed from militants of the "Aidar" punitive battalion, said that hostage takers severely beat up their victims on a regular basis, "break their bones", hold hostages in appalling conditions, give out water only once daily and practically never feed them. They put bags on hostages' heads and interrogate them during the nighttime. After the "Aidar" battalion handed the hostages to the SBU office in Kharkov, the situation did not improve much. The hostages were kept in a basement; 17 people got 12 pieces of bread every 24 hours, and once a day they received a limited amount of drinking water. Sticks and Tasers were used during interrogations.

On **September 22**, militants of the “Aidar” battalion shot dead 2 conscript sailors of the 73rd Centre of Special Operations of the Ukrainian Naval forces for intimidation purposes, so that the subdivision would not withdraw from its positions after the announcement of the ceasefire.

On **September 24**, mass graves of local residents, who underwent torture and abuse and were cruelly murdered, were discovered in Zhdanovka, Communar, Khartsizk and Nizhnyaya Krynka villages, located in the Donetsk region, that the Ukrainian security forces previously withdrew from.

On **September 26**, delegation of the human rights organization “Amnesty International” visited the area near the villages of Nizhnyaya Krynka and Communar, two nearby villages located in the Donetsk region, where the mass grave was discovered. Human rights activists found strong evidence that the Kiev-controlled forces participated in extrajudicial executions of persons found in two graves near the village of Communar.

On **September 29**, according to the information published on the official website of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation, “the Main Investigative Department of the Investigative Committee of Russia initiated a criminal case on genocide of the Russian-speaking population in the territory of the Lugansk and Donetsk people’s republics. (Article 357 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation). The investigation established that during the period from April 12, 2014, and up to the present time, unidentified people from the country’s highest political and military leadership of Ukraine, the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the National Guard of Ukraine and the Right Sector gave the orders aimed at the complete destruction of Russian-speaking citizens living on the territory of the self-proclaimed Donetsk and Lugansk republics, which constituted a violation of the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, as well as of other international instruments on genocide.”

On **October 1**, nine civilians were killed during hostilities in Donetsk, thirty more people were injured. Six people were killed when an artillery shell hit a route taxi-van No. 17 at the Kiev Avenue near the “Ulitsa Poligraficheskaya” bus stop. Seven bus passengers and eighteen pedestrians were injured. The secondary school No. 57, located on the Novoyasinovatskaya street, was damaged by shelling. A biology teacher and two parents were killed. Five people sustained shrapnel wounds.



On **October 2**, shelling by the Ukrainian armed forces of Donetsk residential areas killed Laurent Etienne du Pasquier, a representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

On **October 4**, shelling by the Ukrainian armed forces of Donetsk claimed a life of a 54-year-old woman. Another shelling killed two more civilians.

On **October 7–8 (night)** at least eight people were injured during shelling of Donetsk by the Ukrainian military forces. The Tochmash plant area was hit by heavy shelling; there was information about shelling of Makeyevka and Yasinovataya.

On **October 8**, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Zeid Raad al-Hussein said that at least 331 people were killed after the cease-fire agreement for Eastern Ukraine was reached on September 5.

On **October 9**, the progress report of the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine indicated that, since March 2014, 1,500 people, including 21 children, were killed in Donbass.

On **October 11**, the Ukrainian armed forces resumed shelling of the city of Donetsk. Four people were killed and eleven were injured.

On **October 12**, shelling of Donetsk residential areas resulted in twelve civilian casualties, including six women and one child.

On **October 17**, UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs reported that over the last week, the death toll in the conflict in the South-East of Ukraine has reached 3,707 people, with 9,075 people injured. The OCHA stressed that these estimates, provided by the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine and the World Health Organization, were “very conservative”. “The real death toll is much higher.”

On **October 18**, the actions of the Ukrainian security officials in Donetsk led to four civilians killed and nine more sustaining varying shrapnel wounds.

On **October 21**, an international human rights organization Human Rights Watch reported that “in the beginning of October 2014, the Ukrainian government forces used cluster munitions during the shelling of Donetsk residential areas. “This is a violation of the laws of war and may be a war crime due to the fact that this weapon strikes indiscriminately”, said the human rights activists. The organization conducted a week-long investigation and found evidence of the Ukrainian military force using cluster bombs in more than 12 urban areas.

According to the information provided, on October 2, 2014, L.E. du Pasquier, the International Committee of the Red Cross official, was killed in Donetsk. The report called the evidence of the involvement of the Ukrainian armed forces “particularly compelling”. The Ukrainian government did not reply to the official request from the human rights organization Human Rights Watch concerning the use of cluster munitions.

On **October 25**, the Ukrainian armed forces have intensified combat operations in contact line areas. During the night of October 24–25, 2014, there were at least 20 violations of the ceasefire agreement by the Ukrainian side. In particular, there were 8 cases of shelling of Kiev and the Kuibyshev districts of Donetsk. Two houses were damaged; water and energy supply was partially disrupted. 4 civilians were injured; Yasinovataya and several other Donetsk region cities underwent shelling attacks (one civilian was killed and five more were injured).

On **October 29**, L. Ayrapetyan, Health Minister of the self-proclaimed Lugansk People’s Republic, reported that since May 2014, on the territory of the LPR the total number of victims “amounted to 2,973 people, including 2,514 people who were injured. Hostilities claimed 456 lives.”

On **November 2**, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the number of those killed during the conflict in the South-East of Ukraine has exceeded 4,000, while about 10,000 people were injured.

During the period from late August to **November 4**, experts of the Fund for the Study of Democracy carried out a number of interviews of residents of South-East who had suffered from the actions of the Ukrainian security forces and armed radical nationalists. The following are the excerpts from the interviews of victims.

D., a victim, was detained by the National Guard on July 31, 2014, at a checkpoint and handed over to militants of the “Azov” battalion. “They brought me to the Mariupol airport and locked me up in a turned-off freezer. There was no lightning there; everyone had to lie down on a tiled floor. The doors were vacuum-sealed, there was little air to breathe, the air was thick, one could almost suffocate there. They interrogated us once every 2-3 hours. They did a lot of things to us. They waterboarded me. They tied my eyes and put a towel or some piece of cloth on my face. I couldn’t see anything. My hands were tied behind my back. So just like that they would hold my head from the back, put a piece of cloth on my face and pour water down on it. I’m not sure whether they used a bottle or a teakettle for that. I didn’t see it. It felt like I was drowning. Then they

made me regain consciousness. And so it continued. I had a broken knee and was wearing a brace on the leg, they saw it and broke my knee again. They did that on my first day there. Then they would force needles under my toenails. It felt like someone was trying to pull veins out of my neck. My whole body hurt, I was stoned with pain.”

They threw hostages into a pit filled with dead bodies. I know a young man who had four of his front teeth removed with pliers.

V., a victim, as detained on September 4, 2014, by men in civilian clothes and neck face masks and was taken to the Mariupol airport. “Upon our arrival they started torturing me, choking me with a Taser near the heart and on my forearm. They tried to drown me. They would put a bag on my head and put my face into water until I started to lose consciousness. After that they told me to sign some papers. I refused. They took me to a cell. The next day they got me out again. They put a wet piece of cloth on my face and poured down water on it. When I started to suffocate they started to pour even more water to make me suffocate harder, they also chocked me with a Taser. They used to hit my back really hard; after that, my kidneys hurt for a long time. After that they took me to the “Dnepr-1” shooting ground, located in the Dnepropetrovsk area. They tortured and humiliated us there, threw people into snake pits, made hostages dig their own graves. They tortured people in a way that can not be described.”

On **November 5**, in Donetsk, the sports ground near the school No.63, located near the airport, was hit by a shell, killing two teenagers and leaving four people wounded.

On **November 5**, the human rights organization “Amnesty International” spoke of the need for an immediate, thorough and impartial investigation into the deaths of two children in shelling in Donetsk.

On **November 6**, the Ukrainian security forces intensified shelling of Donetsk, despite the mourning for the children killed during the hostilities. The bombings claimed at least 5 lives and injured more than 10 people. The artillery shells were pounded on Kiev, Kuibyshev and Petrovsky districts.

On **November 7**, Ukrainian armed forces targeted Donetsk. Two day care centers were under fire.

On **November 15**, the Ukrainian security forces shelled Gorlovka (the Donetsk region). A nine-storey house suffered a direct hit from a shell and a family of four (parents and a boy and a girl aged 9 and 5, respectively) was killed.

On **November 18** Ukrainian citizen A. Agafonov detained by police in Kharkov and taken away by SBU in an unknown direction was later found dead with signs of torture on his body.

On **November 27** 12-year old teenager and a woman were killed as a result of a Ukrainian artillery shell of the microdistrict “Azotniy” in Kuybyshevskiy district (the Donetsk region).



# Restrictions on the freedom of mass media and journalists activities

## Universal Declaration of Human Rights (December 10, 1948)

### **Article 3**

*Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.*

### **Article 5**

*No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.*

### **Article 9**

*No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.*

### **Article 19**

*Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.*

## International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (December 16, 1966)

### **Article 6**

*Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.*

### **Article 9**

*Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law.*

**Article 19**

1. *Everyone shall have the right to hold opinions without interference.*
2. *Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice.*

**Convention for the Protection of Human Rights  
and Fundamental Freedoms (Rome, November 4, 1950)****Article 2. Right to life**

*Everyone's right to life shall be protected by law. No one shall be deprived of his life intentionally save in the execution of a sentence of a court following his conviction of a crime for which this penalty is provided by law.*

**Article 3. Prohibition of torture**

*No one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.*

**Article 5. Right to liberty and security**

*Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person.*

**Article 10. Freedom of expression**

1. *Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers. This article shall not prevent States from requiring the licensing of broadcasting, television or cinema enterprises.*

**Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman  
or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (December 10, 1984)****Article 2**

1. *Each State Party shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction.*
2. *No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification of torture.*
3. *An order from a superior officer or a public authority may not be invoked as a justification of torture.*

On **July 1**, in the Lugansk region, near the Ukrainian customs checkpoint “Izvarino”, Ukrainian servicemen opened mortar fire at the filming crew of Russian TV channel REN TV. As a result of the shell burst, reporter D. Kulaga suffered shell shock and was wounded, cameraman V. Yudin was also shell-shocked.

On **July 1**, photographer S. Kochetov who had been cooperating with editions opposing the Kiev authorities disappeared in Kharkov. He had created a photo story “Rebellious Lugansk on photographs made by a Kharkov photographer”.

On **July 3**, Channel One filming crew came under fire in Slavyansk.

On **July 4**, the filming crew of the Fifth Channel came under fire from the Ukrainian side not far from the border with the Rostov region.

On **July 5**, in Kiev, extremists of a nationalist organization “Chestnoe Slovo” (True Word) turned upside down the editorial office of the “Vesti” newspaper which had tried to give objective information on military developments in the south-east of Ukraine. Two people were injured, namely a journalist and a guard who had his jaw broken.

On **July 9**, as a result of the shelling by Ukrainian servicemen in the neighborhood of Lugansk, Roman Bochkala, a journalist of the Ukrainian TV channel Inter, was seriously wounded.

On **July 9**, The “EuroMaidan” activists demanded to close one of the major Ukrainian newspapers “Vesti”. It was known for publishing objective information about the events on Maidan and about the military operation in the south-east of Ukraine.

On **July 11**, Russian journalists, including those from the “Rossiyskaya Gazeta” newspaper got under shelling in Lugansk.

On **July 11**, in the towns and cities in the south-east of Ukraine, which had come under control of Ukrainian servicemen, the broadcasting of Russian TV channels was discontinued. The TV viewing grid was changed in Artemovsk, Konstantinovka, Dimitrov and Druzhkovka. Before that, Russian TV channels had been cut off in Slavyansk, Mariupol and in the south of the Odessa region.

On **July 12**, V. Moroz, a reporter from Russian *LifeNews* TV channel, got a shrapnel wound in the arm as a result of a mortar attack by the Ukrainian security forces in Lugansk.

On **July 13**, S. Dolgov, a Mariupol journalist and chief editor of the *I want to be in the USSR* newspaper was killed in Dnepropetrovsk. On June 18, he was kid-



napped by the servicemen of the Ukrainian “Dnepr-1” battalion who subjected him to torture.

On **July 14**, E. Rozhkov, a journalist from “Russia 1” TV channel was denied entry to Ukraine though he had all necessary papers including the return ticket.

On **July 14**, the Ukrainian MIA called to ban K. Ernst, *Channel One* director general, G. Krichevsky, *Zvezda* TV channel director general, A. Gabrelyanov, *LifeNews* TV channel director, A. Zlatopolsky, *Russia 1* TV channel director general, U. Bystritskaya, *TV Center* director as well as 300 Russian journalists from entering Ukraine and the EU countries. The MIA recommended the Ukrainian MFA to request that the European Union “checks these journalists and denies entry to them”.

On **July 21**, the International News Safety Institute (INSI) recognized Ukraine in its report as the most dangerous country for journalists. Iraq turned out to be the second dangerous one.

On **July 22-23 (night)**, four journalists, including British citizen G. Phillips, a freelance *Russia Today* correspondent and V. Aksenov, an *Anna-news* news agency operator were reported missing during combat operations in the south-east of Ukraine.

On **July 23**, due to the continuing attempts to intimidate mass media representatives in Ukraine, including recent kidnapping of journalists covering the conflict in the east of the country, D. Mijatović, OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, reiterated that violation against journalists must be stopped.

On **July 25**, the National Council of Ukraine for TV and Radio Broadcasting obliged the providers to stop broadcasting four Russian TV channels, namely *RTR-Planet*, *Russia 24*, *NTV-World* and *TV Center International*.

On **July 25**, the Ukrainian army opened fire against the camera crew of *Russia 24* TV channel that was on the territory of Primiussky khutor of the Rostov region.

On **July 27**, Polish citizen B. Zalevskaya, a correspondent from the Ukrainian “Espresso TV” channel, got a serious gunshot wound during combat operations in south-east of Ukraine.

On **July 28**, the Melitopol Prosecutor’s Office initiated criminal proceedings against businessman I. Raysky responsible for rebroadcasting Russian TV channels which broadcasting had been banned on the territory of Ukraine.

On **July 29**, the State Cinema Agency of Ukraine denied to give distribution certificates to Russian movies *The White Guard* and *Poddubny*. According to the experts, the movies demonstrated neglect of the Ukrainian language, people and statehood; and some facts were distorted and rewritten to the benefit of Russia.

On **July 31**, the State Committee of Ukraine for TV and Radio Broadcasting began to study the possibility to ban pro-Russian printing. The Ukrainian Security Service initiated several criminal cases against a number of local newspapers.

On **August 1**, the Ukrainian special services detained A. Eprimyan, an employee of *RT Ruptly* video agency. After the interrogation she was required to leave the country during two days.

On **August 3**, journalists from *Zvezda* TV channel came under fire by the Ukrainian army near the “Gukovo” checkpoint in the Rostov region at the border with Ukraine.

On **August 4**, an operator and a driver from *Anna news* agency were wounded in Lugansk. The camera crew was going to the area of shelling by the Ukrainian security forces when a shell exploded several meters from their car. The driver’s upper back and the right hand of operator M. Andreev were hurt.

On **August 5**, photojournalist A. Stenin covering the situation in east Ukraine did not get in touch with the editorial office.

On **August 7**, the National Council of Ukraine for TV and Radio Broadcasting banned rebroadcasting of *RosBusinessConsulting TV (RBC TV)* channel.

On **August 13**, unidentified people with Molotov cocktails attacked the *Bommer* cinema in Kharkov where *Maidan* film directed by S. Loznitsa was being shown.

On **August 15**, unidentified people beat *Spilno TV* channel journalists at the *Maidan Nezalezhnosti* (Independence Square) in Kiev.

On **August 21**, the Security Service confiscated issues of the *Working class* newspaper that is officially registered under the Ukrainian legislation in a Kiev printing house.

On **August 22**, journalists of *Russia Today* international news agency, *ITAR-TASS*, *NTV*, *Channel One* and some other Russian mass media came under mortar fire during their work in Lugansk.

On **August 24**, A. Mokhova, a freelance correspondent from State TV and Radio Broadcasting Company *Crimea*, and her colleague A. Shapovalov were detained by the Security Service on a highroad between Donetsk and Makeevka. They were liberated during prisoner exchange between the Ukrainian soldiers and self-defense fighters on September 21, 2014.

On **August 25**, journalists of *Crimean telegraph* edition, namely photograph M. Vasilenko and correspondent E. Koroleva, were detained by the “Right Sector” fighters at one of the checkpoints in the Donetsk region.

On **August 28**, the National Council of Ukraine for TV and Radio Broadcasting published a list of journalists and TV channels directors of the Russian Federation who may be refused entering Ukraine. The list transmitted by the regulator to the Security Service comprises 49 persons.

On **August 30**, three employees of Ukrainian *Espresso TV* channel (R. Shapovnikov, *Highway patrol* project manager, journalist E. Vorobiev and operator M. Chkan) were reported missing near Ilovaisk, Donetsk region.

On **September 1**, two Russian journalists, T. Olevsky and O. Jemal were reported missing near Mariupol. It turned out later that they had been detained by the “Azov” battalion fighters.

On **September 2**, the body of A. Stenin, *Russia Today* photojournalist, was found in a car near Snezhnoe town; he was reported missing early August in eastern Ukraine in an area controlled by the Ukrainian law-enforcement bodies.

On **September 4**, the International Committee to Protect Journalists condemned the murder in Ukraine of A. Stenin, *Russia Today* photojournalist, and requested that the Ukrainian authorities investigate the incident. A. Stenin was the seventh journalist killed in Ukraine since the beginning of 2014.

On **September 5**, *REN TV* camera crew came under fire by the Ukrainian artillery in the center of Donetsk.

On **September 5**, Poltava Regional Department of the MIA of Ukraine said that it intended to begin monitoring and controlling “broadcasting and watching” of the banned Russian TV channels.

On **September 11**, the editorial office of the major Ukrainian *Vesti* newspaper was searched in Kiev. It was the second search since the beginning of this year.

On **September 11**, U. Artemenko, head of the National Council of Ukraine for TV and Radio Broadcasting, announced that 35 Russian media representatives were banned from entering Ukraine.

On **September 11**, the editorial office of the major Ukrainian daily *Vesti* newspaper was searched. The Security Service confiscated the editorial servers and checked documents.

On **September 12**, due to the law enforcement bodies' raid to the editorial office of *Vesti* newspaper in Kiev D. Mijatović, OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media asked the Ukrainian authorities to respect the rights of mass media.

On **September 13**, the Ukrainian law-enforcement bodies detained I. Guzhva, chief editor of the Ukrainian *Vesti* newspaper.

On **September 29**, *REN TV* journalists came under fire near Donetsk airport.

On **October 1**, M. Musin, Russian scientist and manager of Novorossia *Anna-news* project as well as some of his colleagues were captured by the Ukrainian law-enforcement bodies.

On **October 2**, employees of the Second Republican Channel of the self-proclaimed Donetsk People's Republic announced that the Ukrainian army shelled the main office of the channel.

On **October 14**, the *LifeNews* camera crew was shelled near the Donetsk airport.

On **October 15**, A. Dotsenko, a journalist from the Ukrainian *Channel 7*, was fired in Odessa because he had helped Russian colleagues to prepare a report about the monument dedicated to the founders of the city.

On **October 16**, the State Committee of Ukraine for TV and Radio Broadcasting took measures within the framework of "clearing national information space from separatist press" that provoked revoking some printed media licenses.

On **October 22**, E. Anokhin, chief editor of the *Information center* site, was detained in Odessa. The editorial office said that this arrest was estimated purely as political pressure.

On **October 22**, a freelance correspondent from the *Ridus* Civil Journalism Agency was beaten near the office of an unregistered *Parnas* party where a film devoted to Ukrainian pilot N. Savchenko was being shown.

On **October 23**, TV presenter E. Kiselev was not allowed to cross the border at Borispol airport and was given a deportation order. Meanwhile, it turned out that it was a mistake because the journalist was mistaken for a Russian TV presenter with the same name, D. Kiselev.

On **October 24**, the Kiev offices of Russian TV channels broadcasting companies, *Association of Russian TV Channels*, *Torsat*, *Sattelecom* were searched.

On **October 26**, the guards of the Radical Party leader O. Lyashko attacked the camera crew from the Television News Service of *1+1* Ukrainian TV channel.

On **October 30**, a camera crew of the Arabic version of *RT* TV channel was shelled in Lugansk; nobody was hurt. The TV channel said that the shelling began when correspondent A. Knishenko, operator A. Zhukov and assistant N. Bocharov wearing bright blue body armors clearly marked "Press" were shooting at one of the militia checkpoints at the frontline.

On **November 4**, the law-enforcement officials stopped and took away from Kiev Maidan a journalist from *Life News* TV channel. Ukrainian journalists mobbed correspondent E. Zmanovskaya who had a camera and the TV channel emblem and asked her on what grounds she was working in Ukraine without any permission. E. Zmanovskaya only had her press identification card; she did not take her passport because it was nearly torn several times. About 40 Ukrainian colleagues not only asked the Russian journalist hardball questions but also insulted her while she was taken to the law-enforcement division. The operator who was working with E. Zmanovskaya brought her passport to the law-enforcement officials. According to the Ukrainian law enforcement division, the journalists would be most likely deported.

# **Violation of the rights to freedom of assembly and association, free elections. Intimidation and kidnapping of political opponents**

## **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (December 10, 1948)**

### **Article 5**

*No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.*

### **Article 7**

*All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.*

### **Article 9**

*No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.*

### **Article 12**

*No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.*

### **Article 20**

- 1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.*
- 2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.*

**Article 21**

1. *Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.*
2. *Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.*
3. *The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.*

**International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Adopted by General Assembly resolution (December 16, 1966)****Article 7**

*No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected without his free consent to medical or scientific experimentation.*

**Article 9**

*Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law.*

**Article 17**

1. *No one shall be subjected to arbitrary unlawful interference with his privacy, family, or correspondence, or to unlawful attacks on his honor and reputation.*

**Article 20**

1. *Any propaganda for war shall be prohibited by law.*
2. *Any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited by law.*

**Article 21**

*The right of peaceful assembly shall be recognized. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those imposed in conformity with the law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (order public), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.*

### **Article 25**

*Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without any of the distinctions mentioned in article 2 and without unreasonable restrictions:*

*(a) To take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives;*

*(b) To vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections this shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors;*

*(c) To have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his country.*

### **Article 26**

*All persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law. In this respect, the law shall prohibit any discrimination and guarantee to all persons equal and effective protection against discrimination on any ground such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.*

## **Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (Rome, November 4, 1950)**

### **Article 5. Right to liberty and security**

*Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person.*

### **Article 6. Right to a fair trial**

*In the determination of his civil rights and obligations or of any criminal charge against him, everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law.*

### **Article 11. Freedom of assembly and association**

*Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.*

### **Article 14. Prohibition of discrimination**

*The enjoyment of the rights and freedoms set forth in this Convention shall be secured without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, color, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status.*



## **Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (Paris, March 20, 1952)**

### **Article 3. Right to free elections**

*The High Contracting Parties undertake to hold free elections at reasonable intervals by secret ballot, under conditions which will ensure the free expression of the opinion of the people in the choice of the legislature.*

## **Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (December 10, 1984)**

### **Article 2**

- 1. Each State Party shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction.*
- 2. No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification of torture.*
- 3. An order from a superior officer or a public authority may not be invoked as a justification of torture.*

On **July 3**, in Kiev near the Verkhovna Rada building a group of women introducing themselves as the “Mothers of Donbass” tried to hold a demonstration. “We are against the EU and America, we are for peace” — its participants chanted. Police officers took the women out of the territory of the Verkhovna Rada and explained their actions by saying that the women “had attacked policemen”.

On **July 7**, the “EuroMaidan” supporters threatened V. Klichko, Mayor of Kiev, to set the city administration building on fire. The Mayor admitted that staying in the center of the Ukrainian capital was rather dangerous.

On **July 8**, in Slavyansk O. Lyashko, deputy of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, accompanied by people with guns came to the Town Council and forced A. Samsonov, secretary of the Slavyansk Town Council, threatening him with violence, to sign a letter of resignation in which A. Samsonov admitted that he was “a coward and traitor”. The official remained in Slavyansk after being left by militiamen.

On **July 8**, the “Right Sector” militants captured S. Sazhko, Mayor of the town of Kurakhovo (the Donetsk region), and took him to an unknown location to check the information concerning his possible cooperation with Donbass Militia.

On **July 8**, the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine ordered to forbid the activities of the Communist Party of Ukraine (CPU). The corresponding claim was submitted to the Regional Administrative Court of Kiev. In recent months, members of the CPU quite often have criticized Ukrainian authorities for the military operation which has been carried out in the eastern regions of Ukraine.

On **July 11**, the Interior Ministry of Ukraine announced the detention of Nelli Shtepa, former Slavyansk Mayor, suspected of offences specified by Article 10, part 2 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (infringement of territorial integrity and inviolability of Ukraine). The Interior Ministry of Ukraine did not exclude that N. Shtepa provided assistance to “armed militants” and “terrorist groups” in Slavyansk.

On **July 15**, Alexander Samsonov, acting Mayor of Slavyansk, was arrested on charges of “separatism and organization of illegal armed units”.

On **July 16**, D. Yarosh, leader of the Right Sector national radical party, announced the creation of a Ukrainian Volunteer Corps to fight against “separatists” in the south-east of Ukraine.

On **July 22**, A. Lukyanov, coordinator of the Union of Ukrainian citizens social movement, activist of the anti-fascist movement, went missing.

On **July 22**, in Kiev N. Levchenko, deputy of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine from the Party of Regions, was attacked during the voting on the bill on partial mobilization and then was taken out of the debating chamber of the Parliament.

On **July 23**, in Kiev during the morning session of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine a scuffle broke out between deputies of the ultra-right “Svoboda” party and those of the CPU. P. Simonenko, leader of the Communist faction, was attacked by aggressive nationalist deputies who tried to thrust him out of the debating chamber accusing him of spreading false information on the situation in the south-east of the country.

On **July 23**, the mutilated body of V. Kovshun, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party’s organization in the village of Glinka and deputy of the village council in Kumachiovo, Starobeshevsky district, was found in the Donetsk region. He was tortured to death at the Ukrainian National Guard checkpoint near the village of Luzhki. V. Kovshun had repeatedly received threats from Ukrainian nationalists.

On **July 24**, speaker of the Ukrainian Parliament, A. Turchinov, announced the dissolution of the Ukrainian Communist Party’s deputy faction in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine calling this a momentous event and expressing hope that there would never be any communist factions in the Ukrainian Parliament.

On **July 29**, the SBU detained the “people’s mayor” of Nikolayev, D. Nikonov, suspected of “endangering the territorial integrity of Ukraine”.

On **July 30**, O. Lyashko, people’s deputy of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, together with his accomplices captured Y. Borisov, head of administration in the city of Stakhanov, Lugansk region, accused him of terrorism and drove off with him in an unknown direction.

On **August 5**, members of the Women’s Movement of Kharkov were holding a peaceful anti-war demonstration in the centre of Kiev near the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, when they were attacked by a group of young people from the “Right Sector” who started throwing fireworks and stones at the protesters.

On **August 17**, some unidentified people kidnapped the acting mayor of Severodonetsk, A. Gavrilenko, and the secretary of the city council, S. Kunitsa, from the city controlled by security forces. The kidnappers were wearing military uniform and balaclavas.

On **August 26**, leader of the Ukrainian Communist Party, P. Simonenko, said at a press conference in the “Golos” UA news agency that the SBU abducted their

party members and used torture against them. P. Simonenko claimed that the Communist Party would formally notify the OSCE mission of the cases of torture applied to members of the party.

On **August 28**, some unidentified nationalists attacked opposition activists in Priluki (the Chernigov region) and beat them up. Member of the so-called lustration committee in Priluki, O. Kostiuk, reported that the local press, as well as law-enforcement bodies of the city had fully supported and approved the use of violence against the political opponents.

On **August 30**, public activists holding an anti-war rally in the Freedom Square in the centre of Kherson with demands to “Stop the war!” and “Stop tariff rise!” were injured in an incident. They were attacked and beaten up by the Euro-Maidan activists.

On **August 31**, under the pressure of the “EuroMaidan” supporters the Court of Appeal in the Kherson region released V. Goncharevskiy from custody. It was suspected that he was finishing off people falling from the windows of the Trade Unions House in Odessa on May 2. The court ruled in favor of the suspect despite the fact that it had video material confirming his direct involvement in the alleged crime.

On **the night of August 31 to September 1**, a number of activists from the Ukrainian Communist Party’s city committee in Dneprodzerzhinsk were detained after having their flats searched. In particular, the flat of S. Tkachenko, deputy of Dneprodzerzhinsk’s city council from the Ukrainian Communist Party and father of three minor children, was searched by some unidentified persons. After that S. Tkachenko was taken to the detention facility of the SBU city administration.

On **September 7**, unidentified people set fire to the car of O. Boyko (faction of the Party of Regions), deputy of the city council in Berdyansk (the Zaporozhe region).

On **September 11**, at a roundtable, representatives of the “Chestno v Drogobych” movement called on A. Radzievskiy (Party of Regions), mayor of Drogobych in the Lvov region, to resign for political reasons. Nationalist “activists” accused the mayor of being a symbol of “Moscow’s imperial system”.

On **September 11**, at a session of the Rivne regional council, representative of the right-wing radical organization UNA-UNSO, A. Pantiukhov, called on representatives of the Party of Regions to resign within 15 days. A. Pantiukhov called

them “dogs” and threatened to have them “dumped in landfill” if the former “regionals” ignored his words.

On **September 14**, the Freedom Square in Kharkov saw new clashes between supporters of Ukraine’s federalization and Ukrainian radical nationalists.

On **September 18**, some hundred people went to the streets in Kharkov to protest against the low minimum wages in Ukraine. They rallied on the Freedom Square to voice the need for peace in the Donbass region and protest against the toppling of Soviet monuments. The protesters carried banners reading “Stop fascism!”, “Ukraine without fascists!”, “Let oligarchs live on minimum wage!” and “Hands off Soviet monuments!”. Participants in the rally were attacked by a group of unidentified men in masks. The police who set up a cordon around the protesters did not take any active measures.

On **September 15**, some two dozen young men — saying they were from the UNA-UNSO organization — burst into the main office of the Ukrainian Communist Party’s Volyn regional committee on arrangements for the early parliamentary elections. Brandishing Makarov guns, they attacked the first secretary of the party’s regional committee, P. Buschik, knocked to the floor and brutally kicked him. They smashed A. Kononovich’s (leader of Volyn young communists) face and broke his nose when he tried to shield his fellow member. When law-enforcement officers arrived they did not try to stop those men. Only after the attackers got into their cars and drove off from the scene, the police began to make it look like they took investigative action.

On **September 16**, a number of the “AutoMaidan” activists holding a rally near the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine with demands to adopt the law “On lustration”, captured V. Zhuravskiy (Party of Regions), put him into a skip, placed a car tire on top, poured some unidentified — possibly, flammable — liquid and threatened to set him on fire.

According to the **September 17** edition of “Mirror of the week”, the Central Electoral Commission refused to register A. Onischenko, current member of parliament, “Economic Development” faction and ex-“regional activist”, as a parliamentary candidate.

On **September 17**, members of the Kherson’s “Self-Defence Forces” threw eggs and poured *viridis nitentis* (a green disinfectant) over people who attended the meeting with S. Tigipko, people’s deputy and leader of the “Strong Ukraine” party. The self-defense fighters dressed in camouflage and sports clothes tried to break into the premises where S. Tigipko was holding a meeting with

his supporters. However, after the security guard of the office centre locked the building from inside, they waited until the end of the meeting and started throwing eggs and pouring *viridis nitentis* (a green disinfectant) over people who were leaving the building. Meanwhile, young people shouted accusations of “separatism and betrayal of Ukraine’s interests” at those leaving the building. The police did not interfere in the situation.

On **September 18**, the press service of the prosecutor’s office in the Chernigov region informed that Chernigov’s regional administrative court granted its claim for termination of the “Russian Bloc” party’s regional organization operating in Chernigov.

On **September 18**, the “Right Sector” radicals in Ternopol stormed into the office of V. Fedak, head of personnel department in Ternopol’s regional state administration, and called on him to hand in his resignation statement. After that, he was forcibly placed into a skip. The radicals justified their actions by saying that V. Fedak was “a corrupt official, a member of the Party of Regions, an anti-Maidan supporter, and was appointed to his position in time of the rule of V. Yanukovich.”

On **September 21**, nationalists attacked anti-Maidan supporters in Kharkov. Witnesses said that clashes broke out after provocations on the part of football fans and activists from the “Right Sector” and “Gromad’ska Varta Kharkov” organizations. After that, nationalists started throwing *viridis nitentis* (a green disinfectant) and stones at the anti-Maidan supporters.

On **September 23**, an anti-war rally was to be held in Kherson. “Molod”! Gromada! Vlada!” organization was responsible for the arrangements. However, the local authorities and their supporters — nationalist activists — tagged the rally as “separatist” in advance. Nationalists brought to the venue a group of people with banners reading “Separatism won’t work out”, etc. The police detained the organizers of the rally as soon as they appeared on the square.

On **September 23**, activists from nationalist organizations called on I. Rybakov, prominent politician and current people’s deputy in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (“Reforms for the Future” group unaffiliated with any faction), at a “Iustration” rally in the city centre of Koriukovka (the Chernigov region) to withdraw his candidacy from the early parliamentary elections. The nationalists brought an effigy of I. Rybakov to the rally and tried to burn it down, however, the weather ruined their plans. Banners with anti-Russian slogans were also noticed on that day.

On **September 24**, the “Right Sector” militants told those standing for the parliamentary elections that they would not allow “traitors” to enter the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Otherwise, radical nationalists promised to come back from the anti-terrorist operation zone and then everyone would get a deserved punishment.

On **September 25**, the first deputy mayor of Kherson, I. Pastukh, said at a briefing that Kherson’s city council had recently been receiving notifications from initiative groups, organizations and associations of peaceful rallies “We are for peace!”, “People of Kherson are for peace!”, “Women of Kherson are for peace!”, etc. He called the current situation “provocative” and, therefore, the local authorities contacted the SBU and asked the court to ban the event referring to, inter alia, the letter from the city administration of the Ukrainian Interior Ministry in Kherson regarding the inability to ensure that such rallies were held within the legal framework.

On **September 25**, unidentified “activists” threw V. Pilipishin, people’s deputy of the Verkhovna Rada (People’s Party), into a skip and poured red paint over him. V. Pilipishin wanted to register as a candidate for the early elections, but the hooligan activists ruined his plans. He was beaten and kicked by 30 people in balaclavas who had been waiting for him at the Central Electoral Commission.

On **September 25**, “Maidan self-defence forces” attacked deputies of the regional council in Cherkassy. The extremists put regional council deputies, A. Kharlamov and V. Vovchenko, into a skip.

On **September 25**, leader of the Ukrainian Communist Party, Piotr Simonenko, claimed at a meeting with OSCE representatives in the Verkhovna Rada that his party members were being intimidated in order to prevent them from standing for the early parliamentary elections.

On **September 26**, the “Right Sector” militants disrupted a meeting of the city council in Melitopol. The “Right Sector” called on the secretary of the city council, S. Minko, either to include the issue of his resignation in the agenda, or leave the post voluntarily.

On **September 26**, at about 2 p.m., activists from the “Right Sector” and other right-wing radical groups attacked the Ukrainian Communist Party’s election campaigners in a tent near Kiev’s South Railway Station. The nationalists destroyed the tent and took away the communists’ campaign leaflets.

On **September 27**, nationalist activists, including militants from the so-called “Aidar volunteer battalion”, disrupted the meeting of V. Zhuravsky, deputy of the Verkhovna Rada, with his voters by throwing eggs at him in the Volodarsk-Volyn district of the Zhitomir region.

On **September 27**, Ukrainian police dispersed an anti-war rally in Kharkov.

On **September 29–30 (night)**, Ukrainian nationalists brutally beat up demonstrators in Kharkov’s Freedom Square (near the toppled monument to Lenin). Three people were taken to hospital.

On **September 30**, an unidentified perpetrator attacked a campaign tent of the Ukrainian Communist Party in Melitopol (the Zaporozhe region).

On **September 30**, nationalists brutally beat up people’s deputy N. Shufrich in Odessa. Witnesses say that N. Shufrich and his colleague from the “Opposition Bloc” N. Skorik barely stepped out of their car near Odessa’s regional state administration, when they were attacked by “EuroMaidan” supporters who started beating them up. As a result, N. Shufrich was taken to a hospital in Odessa with concussion.

On **October 1**, A. Avakov, Ukrainian Interior Minister, called on radical Ukrainians to refrain from any wrongdoing against officials and politicians. That’s what he posted on his facebook page: “If we have more shufriches with smashed faces and lynched pilipishins, Europe will turn its back on our victorious revolution, and so will the US, I’m afraid...”.

On **October 12**, the city of Nikolayev saw two attacks on campaign tents of the “Opposition Bloc”. The attack was launched on campaign pickets taking place at the junction of the Lenin Avenue and the Decembrist Street, and the junction of the Lenin Avenue and the Riumin Street. In both cases the campaign products were taken away.

On **October 15**, E. Stativa, lawyer of the arrested Slavyansk’s ex-mayor, N. Shtepa, said that her client had been brutally beaten up, supposedly, in the prosecutor’s office in Kharkov.

On **October 16**, in the morning, two unidentified men attacked canvasses from the “Strong Ukraine” party in Odessa’s Tamozhnia Square, beat them up and broke everything they had set up there. S. Fabrikant, deputy head of the party, informed about widespread and large-scale political leverage exerted over the “Strong Ukraine”. She said that the last two weeks had seen a growing num-



ber of attacks on the party's activists, some cases of kidnapping, threats and blackmail.

On **October 20**, the "Ukrainian National News" informed — making reference to some government agencies — that Ukrainian law "On lustration" also applied to pregnant women and women on maternity leave.

On **October 26**, the Ukrainian Interior Ministry informed that the police of the Kiev region reported 25 violations of electoral law during the early elections. Some two dozen of such violations were reported in the Dnepropetrovsk region. According to Ukrainian law-enforcement officers, the main violations include campaigning, cases when ballot papers are taken away illegally, and presence of suspicious persons at polling stations. In addition, according to the Ukrainian Interior Ministry, 20 thousand invalid ballot papers were found in the premises of a district committee in the Dnepropetrovsk region. Cases of spoilt ballot papers were reported in two districts of Dnepropetrovsk. The police also informed about the spread of campaign leaflets and text messages.

On **October 26**, the press service of the Interior Ministry's administration in the Kirovograd region informed that two criminal proceedings had been initiated in connection with alleged violations of electoral law during the parliamentary elections.

On **October 26**, according to the Interfax news agency, journalists and observers reported numerous violations at polling stations in the Odessa region. In particular, Odessa's regional organization of the Ukrainian Voters Committee reported significant number of surplus ballot papers at eight special polling stations in Odessa.

On **October 30**, the head of state's press service informed that Ukrainian president, P. Poroshenko, dismissed 30 heads of district administrations under the law "On lustration": eight chairmen of district administrations in the Donetsk, seven both in the Dnepropetrovsk and Zaporozhe, four in the Odessa, two in the Sumsk and one both in the Rivne and Kharkov regions.

# **Violation of the rights of minorities, discrimination, xenophobia and aggressive nationalism**

## **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (December 16, 1966)**

### **Article 20**

- 1. Any propaganda for war shall be prohibited by law.*
- 2. Any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited by law.*

### **Article 26**

*All persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law. In this respect, the law shall prohibit any discrimination and guarantee to all persons equal and effective protection against discrimination on any ground such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.*

### **Article 27**

*In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practice their own religion, or to use their own language.*

## **International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (December 21, 1965)**

### **Article 4**

*States Parties condemn all propaganda and all organizations which are based on ideas or theories of superiority of one race or group of persons of one color or ethnic origin, or which attempt to justify or promote racial hatred and discrimination in any form, and undertake to adopt immediate and positive measures designed to eradicate all incitement to, or acts of, such discrimination and, to this end, with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights expressly set forth in article 5 of this Convention, inter alia:*

*(a) Shall declare an offence punishable by law all dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred, incitement to racial discrimination, as well as all acts of violence or incitement to such acts against any race or group of persons of another color or ethnic origin, and also the provision of any assistance to racist activities, including the financing thereof;*

*(b) Shall declare illegal and prohibit organizations, and also organized and all other propaganda activities, which promote and incite racial discrimination, and shall recognize participation in such organizations or activities as an offence punishable by law;*

*(c) Shall not permit public authorities or public institutions, national or local, to promote or incite racial discrimination.*

## **Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (Rome, November 4, 1950)**

### **Article 14. Prohibition of discrimination**

*The enjoyment of the rights and freedoms set forth in this Convention shall be secured without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, color, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status.*

On **July 3**, at the Uspenka checkpoint in the Donetsk region, the SBU officers detained the Russian Cossack general from the Kurgan region V. Popov on suspicion of “involvement in terrorist activities on the territory of Ukraine”.

On **July 4**, the head of the SBU V. Nalyvaichenko announced an investigation into the alleged financing of terrorism in Ukraine by the member of the Presidium of the All-Ukrainian Coordination Council of the Organizations of Russian Compatriots A. Selivanov, who heads the Ukrainian non-governmental opposition organization “Faithful Cossacks”.

On **July 10**, in Lvov, the City Council adopted a decree obliging to place all Russian goods separately from Ukrainian ones under the label “Made in Russia”. The new rules apply to supermarkets as well as small shops, kiosks and market stalls. The violators would be prosecuted.

On **July 18**, the City Council of Ternopol adopted a decision on the special marking of goods made in Russia. “From now on, the citizens will be able to see the Russian goods clearly and express their civic position towards the aggressor country,” the city mayor S. Nadal stated in this regard. The municipal police department was instructed to verify compliance with this decision of the city authorities.

On the night of **July 20/21**, in Kiev, an office of the Russian Standard Bank was attacked. Members of the Black Committee organization threw smoke bombs and fireworks into the building. “Ukraine must expel Russian business from its territory. If the state is not able to do it, the citizens will do it themselves,” the attackers declared.

On **July 23**, E. Grinchenko, a 52-year-old resident of Odessa, was attacked by an aggressive mob because he refused to remove a St. George’s ribbon from his car and refused to shout “Glory to Ukraine!” His nose was broken, and his clothes were torn.

On **July 25**, the leader of the Ukrainian nationalist radical party “Right Sector” D. Yarosh was placed by Interpol on its international wanted list on charges of public incitement to terrorist and extremist activities through mass media.

On **July 31**, the Russian television channel Russia-24 broadcast the previously recorded speech on the Hromadske TV of B. Butkevich, a Ukrainian journalist who works for the Tyzhden (The Ukrainian Week) magazine, in which he proposed to get rid of 1.5 million “unnecessary inhabitants” of the Donetsk and Lugansk regions. The regions themselves, in his opinion, should be used to

pump out resources. “The Donbass is not just a depressive region. There is a huge number of unnecessary people there. I am saying precisely what I want to say. There are about 4 million inhabitants in the Donetsk Region. And as many as 1.5 million are unnecessary,” B. Butkevich stated. According to the journalist, Ukraine does not need to “understand the Donbass”. “We need to understand the Ukrainian national interest. And the Donbass should be used as a resource. Concerning the Donbass — I don’t have a recipe for how to do it quickly. However, there is the most important thing that must be done: there are people who just have to be killed,” he said.

On **August 3**, radical nationalists, including activists of the “Right Sector” and the “Svoboda” party, caused unrest in Odessa in order to disrupt the concert of a Ukrainian singer A. Lorak, which was held in one of the city’s nightclubs, because earlier she performed in the Crimea and received a Russian music award. About two hundred men armed with cudgels and with masks on their faces tried to get into the nightclub. They were shouting insulting slogans against the singer.

On **August 3**, according to the adviser to the head of the Ukrainian Interior Ministry A. Gerashchenko, the ministry intends to deny entry to the country to 500 Russian performers who endorsed “the annexation of the Crimea by Russia and the partition of Ukraine”.

On **August 5**, in Nikolayev, unidentified persons vandalized two offices of the Sberbank of Russia and threw red paint at several others.

On **August 7**, the Office of the Prosecutor-General of Ukraine demanded to reverse the decision of the Kharkov City Council to grant honorary citizenship of Kharkov to the member of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation A. Shishkin.

On **August 14**, deputies of the Rovno City Council adopted a decision obliging “all economic entities in the city of Rovno regardless of their form of ownership that trade in goods of Russian origin to provide the following special marking of these goods — “Goods from the Russian Federation”.

On **August 16**, the mayor of the city of Novoukrainka (the Kirovograd region) A. Korennoy demanded during an official meeting that products of Russian origin in all shops in the region be placed on separate shelves or marked with special stickers depicting “little green men” or the Russian flag.

On **August 18**, in Ternopol, unidentified persons desecrated a monument to Alexander Pushkin by painting it and writing calls on it for the death of the President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin.

On **August 22**, in Kiev, unidentified persons painted the fence of the Russian Embassy in Ukraine in the colors of the Ukrainian national flag.

On **August 22**, in Kiev, nationalist radicals attacked petrol stations operating under the brands of Russian companies TNK and Lukoil. The hooligans painted the petrol stations with graffiti “Down with Russian gas stations!” and threw burning smoke bombs at them.

On **August 25**, in the building of the Public Administration of the Poltava region, a book of a Ukrainian nationalist V. Bobrovich entitled “How the Cossacks Waged War in the Caucasus: A Diary of Captain Ustym” was presented with the support of the governor, V. Bugaychuk. During the presentation, the author called for the “killing of Russians”.

On **August 27**, an online media outlet “Exclusively Lvov Life”, which is popular in this city, posted a video with insulting remarks against Russian citizens and leaders.

On **August 28**, in Kiev, the Ukrainian law-enforcement authorities, despite the fact that diplomatic passports had been presented to them, detained two members of the Russian Embassy in Ukraine, including the personal bodyguard of the ambassador.

On **August 28**, in Kharkov, a rally of Ukrainian nationalists was held against the so-called “Russian aggression”. Activists with banners and Ukrainian flags gathered in front of the building of the Consulate General of Russia. They shouted insults against “Muscovites” and the President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin. Some of the participants of the rally threw smoke bombs and firecrackers at the Consulate and the police who lined up near it.

On **August 28**, on Mount Kerek in Beregovo (the Zakarpattia region), where a Hungarian community lives, unidentified persons defiled the national flag of Hungarians, which stood beside the state flag of Ukraine. The city mayor Z. Babyak expressed his indignation at yet another attack on Hungarian symbols and addressed the residents of the city with a statement, in which he emphasized that this act of vandalism threatened the peaceful life of the city and could cause ethnic strife. He also called on law-enforcement authorities to respond to the incident and punish the guilty.

On **August 27**, the Mukachevo city executive committee (the Zakarpattia region) decided to rename a number of streets bearing the names of famous Russian and Soviet historical figures.

On **August 28**, the Kiev weekly magazine *Delovaya Stolitsa* (Business Capital) published an article entitled “How to clean up the Russian world”, in which it called on security authorities to carry out punitive actions against the dissenters. Among the measures proposed by the magazine were the following:

- to exclude the issue of Russian as the second state language from the political agenda of the Ukrainian society;
- to carry out the “de-Russification” of the educational process by completely replacing Russian with English in the field of education (from pre-school to higher education);
- to “squeeze” the Russian language out of Ukrainian mass media;
- to fully exclude the use of Russian songs in radio broadcasts, particularly in the FM broadcast frequency;
- to restrict the sale of Russian books in Ukraine;
- to fully replace Soviet-era names of Ukrainian cities and villages.

On **August 29**, the vice-president of the Dnepropetrovsk Regional Public Administration G. Korban, dubbed “the professional raider number one in Ukraine” by journalists, stated the need to nationalize all Russian property in Ukraine.

On **August 29**, in Lvov, the Consulate of Russia was attacked. Aggressive nationalist radicals tore off the plaque from the building and tried to place car tires along the perimeter of the Consulate. All this was done with law-enforcement officers being inactive.

Since **August 30**, in the *Halychyna* newspaper of the Ivano-Frankovsk Regional Council, financed from the regional budget, a whole column entitled “Enemy — Russia” has been published.

On **the night of August 30**, in Lutsk, unidentified persons cut all four tires of the car belonging to the head of the Russian Cultural Centre O. Sagan and fixed a blue-yellow ribbon on the windscreen.

On **August 31**, the American magazine “Foreign Policy” cited evidence that neo-Nazis, in particular the “Azov” battalion, fight against the militias in the South-East of Ukraine; its leaders adhere to the views developed by Ukrainian nationalists in the 1930th-40th.

On **August 31**, an ex-mayor of Uzhgorod S. Ratushnyak demanded in an offensive manner on his Facebook page that the Kiev authorities create Jewish, Roma and Tatar battalions to fight in the “ATO” zone; he wrote that members of these ethnic minorities do not bring benefit to the state but only “devour billions of our money”.

Since **September 1**, in Uzhgorod, yet another campaign against Russian goods has begun. In many shops and restaurants, stickers have appeared informing that Russian products are not sold there.

On **September 1**, the Central Election Commission of Ukraine denied the Transcarpathian Hungarians the creation of a separate constituency. Earlier, the Presidium of the Society of Hungarian Culture in Transcarpathia made a formal request to the Central Election Commission that in accordance with Article 18, Section III of the Law of Ukraine “Election of People’s Deputies”, when forming single-member constituencies, the following should be taken into consideration: “the boundaries of single-member constituencies shall be determined taking into account the boundaries of the administrative and territorial units, the interests of members of territorial communities and the fact that ethnic minorities live on that territory”.

On **September 1**, the head of the Ukrainian Defense Ministry V. Heletey declared that the operation to liberate the east of Ukraine from terrorists had come to an end and that the “Great Patriotic War” had begun; its victims would number tens of thousands.

On **September 2**, the Chernovtsy City Council requested the President of the National Bank of Ukraine V. Hontaryeva to consider the possibility of revoking the banking licenses granted to the Subsidiary Bank of the Sberbank of Russia JSC and the Russian Standard Bank JSC under the pretext that these banks may be involved in financing the militias.

On **September 3**, on its official website, the Ukrainian State Film Agency posted a proposal to the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine to impose sanctions on Russian films and television series.

On **September 4**, on the parliamentary television channel Rada, the deputy of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine S. Kaplin stated that the Russian Federation would never leave Ukraine alone and the only chance to stop the war was to withdraw Vladimir Putin from his post of the Head of State.



In the morning of **September 6**, in the village of Zhnyatino of the Mukachevo district (the Zakarpattia region), local residents discovered that part of the graves at the Protestant cemetery were destroyed, the vases broken, and the wreaths burned. The tombstones at the village's Ukrainian cemetery were not damaged. Ethnic Hungarians, who are mostly Protestant, constitute 65 per cent of Zhnyatino's inhabitants, and about 30 per cent are Ukrainians, who are predominantly Greek Catholic. According to a representative of the Hungarian party KMKSZ S. Oros, there have never been ethnic or religious conflicts between the locals.

On **September 7**, the German television (ZDF) showed soldiers of the Ukrainian army in uniforms with Nazi symbols on helmets. The video was shot by the crew of the private Norwegian television channel TV2, which was preparing a media report on the Ukrainian battalion "Azov" in the town of Urzuf.

On **September 8**, in the Bobrinets district of the Kirovograd region, the meeting of school principals decided to prohibit the teaching of the Russian language at schools. The subject was fully removed from the curriculum. The Ukrainian officials think that principals of schools where the Russian language has been introduced as a subject are "separatists" and accomplices of "terrorists".

On **September 9**, the Prosecutor's Office of the Svatovo district of the Lugansk region announced that it suspected the acting mayor of the city of Rubezhnoye A. Khomenko in "assistance to terrorists"; he was actively supporting those city residents who disagreed with the new Kiev authorities and was advocating for the federalization of Ukraine.

On **September 11**, The "Guardian" published an article, in which it called the "Azov" battalion and other volunteer units "the most serious threat to the Ukrainian government, and perhaps even the state ... due to the far right, even neo-Nazi, leanings of many of its members".

On **September 11**, at the meeting of the Nikolayev City Council, a decision was adopted on the obligatory marking of Russian goods. In Zhitomir, nationalists disseminated anti-Russian leaflets, in which they urged not to buy Russian goods.

On **September 11**, members of the human rights Centre for Legal Information and Consultation working under the auspices of the non-governmental organization "Romanicherhen" reported on the violation of the rights of the Roma ethnic minority in Uzhgorod. In particular, it was found that Roma children were prevented from studying at Schools 13 and 14 of Uzhgorod. According to the

decision of the ex-mayor V. Pogorelov and the head of the Education Department N. Komaritsky, School 14 was reorganized, and on September 1, more than 30 Roma children, who had been studying there for four years, were unable to continue the educational process.

On **September 11**, the priest of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church N. Zalyznyak, speaking at the funeral of one of the “Right Sector” fighters, demanded that ten militias be killed for every member of the National Guard.

On **September 11**, the news portal “Ternopol Information Bureau” drew its readers’ attention to the fact that local bus drivers allegedly “promote” Russian culture. Nationalists in the local media do not like the fact that music in the Russian language can be heard on urban transport.

On **September 12**, the deputy of the Ivano-Frankovsk Regional Council Z. Bolyuk demanded to examine the reasons why a large number of Russian language print media had appeared in retail stores of Transcarpathia. She made a deputy request to the presidents of the Regional Council and the Regional Public Administration, as well as to the security authorities, in order to find out why Russian language publications prevail in Transcarpathia. Z. Bolyuk demanded to find out who was supplying that number of Russian language print media and why.

On **September 18**, in Kiev, Dnepropetrovsk, Vinnitsa, Poltava, Zhitomir and other Ukrainian cities, basic training for “young Banderites” was carried out. At free seminars, activists of various nationalist radical organizations told young Ukrainians how to properly organize and hold protests and rallies, find like-minded people and attract volunteers, conduct information campaigns.

On **September 18**, the mayor of the city of Khmelnytsky S. Melnik proposed at the meeting of the Khmelnytsky City Council that Russian products, including medicines, be marked with an image of a Colorado beetle.

On **September 19**, the head of the Chernovtsy Regional Administration R. Vanzuryak, in a letter to the president of the National Council of Ukraine on Television and Radio Broadcasting, asked to prohibit the shooting of a Russian historical film in the Chernovtsy region.

On **September 19**, a video appeared on the Internet showing that a child “battalion” named “Falcon” was formed in the village of Novitsa (the Ivano-Frankovsk region). The children in the video sing the anthem of Ukraine and then chant nationalist slogans: “Glory to Ukraine, glory to the heroes,

death to Muscovites! Glory to the nation, death to the enemies! Ukraine above everything!”

On **September 19**, in Dnepropetrovsk, Russophobic actions to boycott and mark Russian goods were initiated. In local shops, receipts with obscene insulting remarks against Vladimir Putin started to appear.

On **September 21**, in Kramatorsk (the Donetsk region), unidentified persons painted a monument to V. Lenin in the colors of the national flag of Ukraine and the “Right Sector”. A trident was also painted on the pedestal.

On **September 22**, in Nikolayev, unidentified persons desecrated a monument to the victims of the Holocaust. On a granite plate in a small park at the intersection of the Oktyabrskiy Avenue and the Kherson Highway, a red swastika appeared.

On **September 22**, on his Facebook page, the leader of the “Svoboda” party O. Tyahnybok called on the Ukrainian authorities to “discard illusions about the possibility of a ceasefire by political or territorial concessions to Putin”. He noted that “the ongoing Russian aggression against Ukraine, occupation of the Crimea and gradual invasion of the Donbass prove that any concessions to the aggressor only encourage him”.

On **September 25**, at the request of the speaker of the Ukrainian Parliament A. Turchinov, the Investigation Department of the Ukrainian Interior Ministry opened a criminal case against 24 deputies of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, who on September 17, 2014, visited the State Duma of Russia in order to discuss with their Russian colleagues possible steps aimed at implementing the peaceful initiatives of the Presidents of Russia and Ukraine to settle the Ukrainian crisis. According to A. Turchinov, the parliamentarians committed “treason”.

On the night of **September 30**, unidentified perpetrators committed yet another hooligan attack against one of the offices of the Sberbank of Russia in Lvov. The windows of the financial institution were poured with blue and red paint.

On **September 30**, the deputy of the Verkhovna Rada I. Farion, speaking at the farewell ceremony for the fighters of the patrol police battalion ‘Sich’, which had been created by the volunteers from the nationalist “Svoboda” party, declared that “the war with Russia has never stopped” and called on the new recruits to “take harsh and cruel revenge for each man killed, each man missing, for

each disregard for the Ukrainian word, Ukrainian culture, Ukrainian church”. According to I. Farion, “this is an ethnic war. A war of the Muscovite against the Ukrainian...”.

On **October 2**, in an interview to foreign journalists, the First Deputy Prime Minister of Ukraine A. Sych said that the Ukrainian Government intended to introduce quotas for publications in Russian motivating that with information security considerations.

On **October 9**, the Kiev City Council introduced the special marking of the price tags on Russian products. The relevant decision was taken as part of the program of measures to coordinate information activities and protect public information security in the Ukraine’s capital.

On **October 14**, in a number of large Ukrainian cities, on the anniversary of the creation of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, torchlight processions of neo-Nazis were held, Nazi and Banderite symbols were actively used and hate statements were made. In particular, the deputy of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine I. Farion, speaking in front of the nationalist radicals in Kiev, called to “shoot the Muscovites”, “destroy Moscow”, “the black hole of European security”, quoted A. Hitler and incited the use of military force.

On **October 14**, Ukrainian nationalists carrying the flags of the “Right Sector” and the “Svoboda” party, came to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and demanded to adopt an amnesty bill, recognize the fighters of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army at the national level and prohibit the communist ideology. Petrol bombs and firecrackers were thrown at the building of the Parliament.

On **October 15**, the press service of the metallurgical company “Zaporizhstal” stated that a group of 100-150 masked men bearing the symbols of the “Right Sector” blocked the main entrances of its building.

On **October 21**, in Lvov, members of the Autonomous Resistance movement pasted up flyers to mark the anniversary of the killing of the Soviet consul in Lvov A. Maylov by the Ukrainian nationalist N. Lemik in 1933. They stated that “today, the heroic deed of the young nationalist is as relevant as ever”. According to the nationalist activists, “the Ukrainian people will always find a Nikolay Lemik for their Alexey Maylov”.

On **October 23**, in Kirovograd, the “Batkivshchyna” party organized a performance in front of the Regional Public Administration: everyone could shoot at a portrait of the President of the Russian Federation from a pneumatic gun.

According to the local media, this idea was picked up by nationalists in Rovno, Poltava and Cherkassy.

On **October 28**, the head of the Ukrainian Ministry of Culture said that the list of Russians who were prohibited from entering the country included 14 artists.

# Violations of the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion

## Universal Declaration of Human Rights (December 10, 1948)

### **Article 3**

*Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.*

### **Article 5**

*No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.*

### **Article 18**

*Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.*

## International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (December 16, 1966)

### **Article 6**

*Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.*

### **Article 7**

*No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected without his free consent to medical or scientific experimentation.*

### **Article 9**

*Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law.*

### **Article 18**

*1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice, and freedom, either individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching.*

*2. No one shall be subject to coercion which would impair his freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice.*

### **Article 20**

*1. Any propaganda for war shall be prohibited by law.*

*2. Any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited by law.*

### **Article 26**

*All persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law. In this respect, the law shall prohibit any discrimination and guarantee to all persons equal and effective protection against discrimination on any ground such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.*

## **Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (Rome, November 4, 1950)**

### **Article 2. Right to life**

*Everyone's right to life shall be protected by law. No one shall be deprived of his life intentionally save in the execution of a sentence of a court following his conviction of a crime for which this penalty is provided by law.*

### **Article 3. Prohibition of torture**

*No one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.*

### **Article 5. Right to liberty and security**

*Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person.*

**Article 9. Freedom of thought, conscience and religion**

*Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief, in worship, teaching, practice and observance.*

**Article 14. Prohibition of discrimination**

*The enjoyment of the rights and freedoms set forth in this Convention shall be secured without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, color, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status.*

**Convention against Torture and Other Cruel,  
Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment  
(December 10, 1984)**

**Article 2**

- 1. Each State Party shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction.*
- 2. No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification of torture.*
- 3. An order from a superior officer or a public authority may not be invoked as a justification of torture.*

**Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions  
of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection  
of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts  
(Protocol II, Geneva, June 8, 1977)**

**Article 9. Protection of medical and religious personnel**

*Medical and religious personnel shall be respected and protected and shall be granted all available help for the performance of their duties. They shall not be compelled to carry out tasks which are not compatible with their humanitarian mission.*



From **1 to July 2**, two churches of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (UOC) under the Moscow Patriarchate in the village of Antipovka (the Cherkassy region) and in Pyriatyn (Poltava region) were burnt down.

On **July 13**, unknown armed men in military uniform entered the Church of Saint Michael in Krasnoarmeysk (the Donetsk region) during the Divine Liturgy and prevented its fulfillment.

On **July 17**, during the liturgy in the Resurrection Church in Slavyansk, a group of armed radical nationalists broke into the church and started to threaten its rector Archpriest Vitaly Vesely, saying that there was no place in Ukraine for the Ukrainian Orthodox Church under the Moscow Patriarchate.

On **July 20**, a group of armed radical nationalists forced Archpriest Vadim Yablonsky to dig his own grave. The same day, they handcuffed Archpriest Victor Stratovich and put a sack on his head, brought him to the woods where he was brought to his knees, interrogated and insulted.

On **July 28**, during an artillery attack by Ukrainian servicemen, one shell fell on the Gorlovka Diocese authority premises pertaining to UOC. By a happy coincidence, there were no casualties.

On **July 28**, Priest Georgy Nikishev, a churchman of the Severodonetsk Diocese, a cleric of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul in the town of Pervomaysk, died from a shrapnel wound.

On **July 30**, in the village of Krasnoarmeyskoe (the Donetsk region), a group of unknown armed men in military uniform approached the house of Archpriest and rector of St. Alexander Nevsky Church, I. Sergienko. He was insulted and accused of “aiding and abetting the bandits and of sending money to Moscow”. I. Sergienko’s house was ransacked, and the armed men forced him “to confess to the activities of the underground organization”.

On **July 30**, UOC Archpriest Yevgeny Podgorny was detained at the checkpoint near the city of Amvrosievka (the Donetsk region). While examined, his car was deliberately damaged. The churchman himself was insulted by swear words, accused of funding the Donetsk People’s Republic and of providing information to the enemy. Then Yevgeny Podgorny was tied up, severely beaten, his cross was torn off, those people shot not far from his head and for a long time bullied him in every possible way. Afterwards, the armed men ransacked the house of the churchman, threatened his son, seized his rewards, the church money and a car.

On **July 31**, V. Kresliansky, archpriest of the Church of St. George, was killed by a fragment of a shell, when the clergyman was returning home after the evening service.

On **August 7**, the Church of the Tenderness Icon of the Mother of God in Lugansk took a direct artillery hit. The church has withstood, but suffered serious damage.

On **August 10**, six parishioners of the Holy Epiphany Cathedral in Gorlovka got hurt in firing, the press service of the Diocese of Gorlovka and Slavyansk of the UOC informed.

On **August 17**, Y. Bublik, deputy of the “Svoboda” Party of the Ukrainian Verkhovna Rada, said that the election of Metropolitan Onuphrius as the new head of the UOC “by severity of possible damage to the Ukrainian State” is comparable to the election of V. Yanukovich as the President of Ukraine in 2010.

On **August 20**, N. Polinovskiy, deputy of the “Svoboda” Party of the city of Malyn (Zhitomir region), supported the initiative to close the Church of the Intercession of the UOC, as well as to bring its pastor to justice for “calls for separatism”.

On **August 22**, a ceremony of dedication of a new Holy Myrrhbearers Church took place in Kharkov. The radical nationalists tried to disrupt its opening.

On **August 23**, a shell of the Ukrainian artillery landed in the Church of St. John of Kronstadt in the city of Kirovskoe (the Donetsk region) at the time of the Saturday evening service. Three people were killed, six more were injured.

On **August 25**, the Ukrainian militarymen conducted an artillery attack on the Church of St. John of Kronstadt in the village of Trudovskie (Donetsk) and totally destroyed it.

In the evening of **September 2**, the group of radical nationalists attacked the parishioners and clergymen of the St. Barbara’s Church of the UOC in the city of Kremenchuk during the afternoon service. The attackers broke into the church and started to kick up a rumpus, slander, break the holy vessels and hit the icons. When the parishioners reproved them, those badly beat four people and demanded that the pastor of the church, whom they claimed to be “ready to kill or to shoot”, come to them.

On **September 3**, the Diocese of Rovno of the UOC made the following statement: “Recently, the radicalized individuals, as well as the clergies of the so called Kiev Patriarchate, have been carrying out brutal aggression on the terri-

tory of the Diocese of Rovno. The inter-confessional strife among the population in the Rovno region has increased.”

On **September 7**, the followers of the unrecognized Kiev Patriarchate captured three churches of the UOC.

On **September 26**, the subdivisions of the National Guard of Ukraine captured the Convent of the Iveron Icon of the Mother of God situated near the Donetsk airport and installed their firing positions there.

On **September 30**, people found a body of a man who was crucified on the metal fence of the Church of the Nativity of Christ of the Moscow Patriarchate's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the Pavlovo Pole district (the Dzerzhinsk region). An investigation is under way.

On **October 5**, in Pereiaslav-Khmelnytskyi (the Kiev region) there was an attempt to capture the Church of St. Princes Boris and Gleb of the Boryspil Diocese of the UOC. The unknown men in camouflage uniforms and with baseball bats in their hands, and headed by deputies of the local city council were cutting off the locks from the church doors. The attackers were aggressive, by means of threats they pushed aside the believers from the church and pulled off the skouphos from the head of archpriest A. Mikhnivich, pastor of the church. The protesters demanded that the pastor be dismissed, and the society and the church transferred to the Kiev Patriarchate.

On **October 12**, the representatives of the so-called Kiev Patriarchate and several armed structures attempted to capture the Holy Trinity Church in Povcha village (the Rovno region). When they succeeded, the fighters started to push the Orthodox parishioners and clergymen off the threshold of the church by force. The representatives of the authorities also joined the attackers. V. Chaika, candidates to the people's deputy of the "Svoboda" Party, and A. Kozak, deputy chairman of the Dubna regional council of the Rovno region, by means of the provocative actions incited the aggressive crowd to raid on the church. The attackers badly beat hieromonk I. Savchuk.

# Internally displaced persons and refugees

## Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (July 28, 1951)

### Guiding principles on internal displacement (1998)

#### **Principle 1**

*Internally displaced persons shall enjoy, in full equality, the same rights and freedoms under international and domestic law as do other persons in their country. They shall not be discriminated against in the enjoyment of any rights and freedoms on the ground that they are internally displaced.*

#### **Principle 3**

- 1. National authorities have the primary duty and responsibility to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction.*
- 2. Internally displaced persons have the right to request and to receive protection and humanitarian assistance from these authorities. They shall not be persecuted or punished for making such a request.*

#### **Principle 15**

*Internally displaced persons have:*

- (a) The right to seek safety in another part of the country;*
- (b) The right to leave their country;*
- (c) The right to seek asylum in another country; and*
- (d) The right to be protected against forcible return to or resettlement in any place where their life, safety, liberty and/or health would be at risk.*

On **July 14**, Konstantin Romodanovskiy, head of the Federal Migration Service of Russia, said that more than 30 thousand Ukrainian nationals had requested refugee status and temporary asylum in Russia. From the beginning of the conflict in Ukraine more than 130 thousand Ukrainian nationals had requested long-term stay on the territory of the Russian Federation from the Russian authorities.

On **July 15**, 24,720 Ukrainian refugees were staying in 367 temporary refugee camps on the territory of the Russian Federation.

On **July 17**, Konstantin Romodanovskiy, head of the FMS of Russia, said that since April 1, 517 thousand refugees had arrived to the territory of Russia from Ukraine; 33 thousand Ukrainian nationals had requested political asylum in the Russian Federation.

On **July 21**, the Human Rights Watch, an international human rights organization, urged P. Poroshenko, President of Ukraine, to ensure that the central system for tracking displaced persons be operated efficiently and that the coordination headquarters were entitled to provide these people with shelter and social aid.

On **July 27**, more than 2 thousand displaced persons from the South-East of Ukraine were accommodated in the Rostov region. According to the press-center of the Ministry of Civil Defense, Emergencies and Disaster Relief of the Russian Federation, a total of 41,562 Ukrainian refugees, including 13,315 children, have been accommodated in the Rostov region.

On **July 30**, the FMS of Russia published new data on the Ukrainian nationals forced to flee their country. From the beginning of the armed conflict more than 730 thousand Ukrainian nationals had left Ukraine and arrived to the territory of the Russian Federation.

On **August 5**, the UN Refugee Agency estimated that 117 thousand people became internally displaced persons following the worsening of the situation in the South-East of Ukraine. Vincent Cochetel, representative to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, stated that in the past week alone more than 6.2 thousand residents had been forced to leave their homes.

The number of the displaced persons from Lugansk and Donetsk has dramatically increased. In the beginning of June, their number was 2.6 thousand people compared to 102.6 thousand people in the beginning of August. Today, the

residents of the South-East of Ukraine constitute 87 per cent of all internally displaced persons in Ukraine.

“The current lack of a systematic and uniform system hampers the coordination and implementation of relief efforts. This is also important as the Ukrainian authorities make their preparations for winter. Most of the current shelters in use are not suitable for the cold winter months,” the UN official V. Cochetel said.

From **January 1 to August 1**, 168,677 people appealed to the FMS, of which 6,347 people requested refugee status; 48,914 — temporary asylum; 28,134 — Russian citizenship; 59,858 — temporary residence permits; 19,943 — residence permits; and 5,481 people applied for participation in the Resettlement of Compatriots Program.

As of **September 1**, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees estimated that about 260 thousand people had been displaced on the territory of Ukraine.

The majority of the displaced persons (93 per cent) are the descendants from the South-East of Ukraine who accommodate in Donetsk, Kharkov and Kiev regions. The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees considers that the actual number of the displaced persons is much higher because most of those fleeing are staying with family or friends and do not register in local public bodies.

On **October 1**, Konstantin Romodanovskiy, head of the FMS of Russia, said that since the beginning of the conflict in the South-East of Ukraine almost 200 thousand Ukrainian nationals had requested refugee status or temporary asylum from Russia. He underlined that about 880 thousand people had left the South-East of Ukraine since April 1 and at present were staying on the territory of the Russian Federation, more than 195 thousand of whom had requested refugee status. Another almost 100 thousand Ukrainians had requested temporary residence permits.

According to the UN, the exodus of populations away from the conflict-ridden areas still continues. As of **October 17**, there were 415 thousand internally displaced persons in Ukraine compared to 402 thousand people the previous week. According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, about 5.2 million people live in the areas affected by military actions.

According to the FMS data as of **November 20**, a total of 831,085 Ukrainian nationals stay in Russia. 795 temporary refugee camps hosting 38,643 people,

including 12,046 children under 18 years, are deployed on the territory of Russia. 444,442 people have been accommodated in the private sector, 115,676 of whom — at the Russian border areas.

In order to determine their legal status 486,233 Ukrainian nationals, including 110,870 people at the border areas, have appealed to the territorial bodies of the FMS of Russia, 243,141 of whom have applied for temporary asylum in the Russian Federation, and 5,721 people have transmitted an application to recognize them as refugees.

## **Violations of economic, social and cultural rights**

### **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (December 10, 1948)**

#### **Article 17**

- 1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others*
- 2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.*

#### **Article 22**

*Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.*

#### **Article 26**

*Everyone has the right to education.*

#### **Article 27**

*Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.*

### **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (December 16, 1966)**

#### **Article 11**

- 1. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent.*



2. *The States Parties to the present Covenant, recognizing the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, shall take, individually and through international co-operation, the measures, including specific programs...*

**Article 12**

*The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.*

**Article 13**

*The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to education. They agree that education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity, and shall strengthen the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.*

**Article 15**

*The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone:*  
(a) *To take part in cultural life.*

**Additional Protocol No. 1 to the Convention  
for the Protection of Human Rights  
and Fundamental Freedoms  
(Paris, March 20, 1952)**

**Article 1. Protection of property**

*Every natural or legal person is entitled to the peaceful enjoyment of his possessions. No one shall be deprived of his possessions except in the public interest and subject to the conditions provided for by law and by the general principles of international law.*

**Article 2. Right to education**

*No person shall be denied the right to education. In the exercise of any functions which it assumes in relation to education and to teaching, the State shall respect the right of parents to ensure such education and teaching in conformity with their own religious and philosophical convictions.*

**Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions  
of 12 August 1949, and Relating  
to the Protection of Victims  
of Non-International Armed Conflicts  
(Protocol II, Geneva, June 8, 1977)**

**Article 14. Protection of objects indispensable  
to the survival of the civilian population**

*Starvation of civilians as a method of combat is prohibited. It is therefore prohibited to attack, destroy, remove or render useless, for that purpose, objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, such as foodstuffs, agricultural areas for the production of foodstuffs, crops, live-stock, drinking water installations and supplies and irrigation works.*

**Article 15. Protection of works and installations  
containing dangerous forces**

*Works or installations containing dangerous forces, namely dams, dykes and nuclear electrical generating stations, shall not be made the object of attack, even where these objects are military objectives, if such attack may cause the release of dangerous forces and consequent severe losses among the civilian population.*

**Article 16. Protection of cultural objects and of places  
of worship**

*Without prejudice to the provisions of the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of 14 May 1954, it is prohibited to commit any acts of hostility directed against historic monuments, works of art or places of worship which constitute the cultural or spiritual heritage of peoples, and to use them in support of the military effort.*

On **July 1**, the hostilities caused a city-wide power cut in Slavyansk (the Donetsk region). Several facilities in Kramatorsk were left without electricity supply, including a maternity hospital and a department of surgery of the city hospital.

On **July 1**, in Lugansk, the shelling partially destroyed schools Nos. 14 and 35, several homes were seriously damaged.

On **July 1**, various explosions took place on two sections of the Donetsk Railway. Dozens of meters of the railway lines were damaged.

On the night of **1/2 of July**, near Slavyansk, the Ukrainian security forces launched mortar fire at orphanage “Topolek”. The direct hit of mortar shells totally destroyed the entire floor and the roof of the building.

In the morning of **July 2**, the Ukrainian Air Force bombarded the village of Staraya Kondrashovka situated 20 km from Lugansk. 15 homes were totally destroyed.

On **July 2**, due to the shelling by Ukrainian servicemen, some sewerage and pump stations were stopped, the supply of electricity to water facilities was cut off, the work of the pump station that supplied water to the Kamennobrodsky district was suspended.

On **July 3**, in Slavyansk, the shelling by Ukrainian security forces caused serious damage to the local CHP plant: two transformers, the main building of the power plant, fuel oil tank with capacity of 2,000 tones were damaged, there was a fuel oil leak.

On **July 3**, the Nikolayev combined heat and power plant was destroyed as a result of artillery bombardment carried out by the Ukrainian security forces by means of the “Grad” and “Smerch” multiple launch rocket systems against the settlement of Nikolayevka situated at a distance of 15 km from Slavyansk. The shells also fell on a school and a kindergarten and damaged several multistory residential buildings.

On **July 3**, in Kramatorsk, the Donetsk region, as a result of continuous artillery bombardment carried out by the Ukrainian forces, health care facilities faced a desperate shortage of medications.

The City Council was the main target of bombardment, although shells exploded in the residential sector as well — in the intersection of the Mashinostroiteley boulevard and Katerinicha street. Power lines and street railway tracks were damaged.

On **July 4**, in the Lugansk region, a bridge across the Seversky Donets River near the Trehizbenka settlement on the Raigorodga — Mihailovka road was blown up.

On **July 5**, in Donetsk, strict water saving regime was introduced.

On **July 7**, in the Lugansk and Donetsk regions, a total of three bridges were blown up.

In the Lugansk region, a railway bridge across the Teplaya River (the Stanichno-Lugansk district, Nizhne Teploe village) was blown up. One hundred meters of railway tracks and about twenty five meters of concrete deck of the bridge were damaged.

In the Donetsk region, a bridge across the Seversky Donets River on the Krasny Lyman — Artyomovsk — Gorlovka road was blown up. As a result, the framework supporting the deck of the bridge was completely destroyed.

In the Donetsk region, near the Novobahmutovka settlement, a railway bridge over the Slavyansk-Donetsk-Mariupol highway was blown up.

On **July 8**, the Ukrainian military aircraft attacked the western outskirts of Donetsk. They dropped bombs on the Petrovsky district of the city. Some of the bombs fell on mine No. 4-21.

On **July 8**, in Belozerka settlement, the Kherson region, unidentified masked persons overthrew a monument to Vladimir Lenin.

On **July 9**, in the Lugansk region, as a result of combat, 62 gas pipe-lines were damaged. Almost 10 thousand local families were left without gas.

On **July 9**, sixty-four items costing a total of \$ 185,000 were stolen from the Kiev History Museum. After the coup in February 2014, its building was occupied by the “EuroMaidan” activists.

On **July 10**, in the Donetsk region, two road overpasses over railways were blown up. As a result of blowing up an overpass on the Lisichansk — Seversk highway, one of its sections crashed on the railway tracks between Novozlotaryovka and Seversk, and fragments of another blown up overpass on the road from Gorlovka to Dzerzhinsk blocked the railways near the Mayorskaya railway station.

On **July 10**, as a consequence of artillery bombardment carried out by the Ukrainian forces, railway infrastructure of the city of Severodonetsk, the Lugansk region, was seriously damaged. A high-voltage transformation station was completely disabled in order to cut off power from the transportation sys-

tem. Gas pipe-line and railway tracks were damaged. Railway communication with Severodonetsk was suspended.

On **July 10**, in Lugansk, fighting caused accidents and damages in the life supporting systems. In the settlement of Teplichnoe, power was cut off from homes of 335 people. Water was cut off from homes of over 520 residents of the northern part of the Kamennobrodsky district.

On **July 14**, in Youzhny district of Lugansk, as a result of artillery bombardment carried out by the Ukrainian forces, school No. 51, kindergarten No. 53 and buildings Nos. 5 and 6 were partially destroyed. In Mirny district, a shell hit the attic of building No. 8, and another one caused fire in an apartment on the first floor of building No. 13-a. In the settlement of Telman, on the Makarenko street, the high-voltage power line was damaged by a shell.

In the Artyomovsky and Kamennobrodsky districts of the city, as well as in the settlement of Vidnoe, power was cut off from homes of 4,750 people. Water was cut off from the northern part of the Kamennobrodsky district and gas was cut off from the settlements of Yekaterinovka and Aleksandrovka.

On **July 14**, in the Donetsk region, two bridges were blown up, one near the city of Zuhres and the other near the settlement of Maryanovka.

On **July 15**, in Snezhny, the Donetsk region, as a result of artillery bombardment, a bread factory was demolished.

On **July 16**, in the Donetsk region, battles affected the Karlovka filtering station, so a number of large western and southern cities and areas, such as Dimitrov, Dobropolye and Dobropolye district, Krasnoarmeysk and the Krasnoarmeysk district, Novogrodovka, Selidovo, Ugledar, and settlements in the Aleksandrovsk and Volnovakha districts, were left without water for five days. In the meantime, the weather was hot. People had to drink technical water.

In the town of Belitskoye, the Donetsk region, a nursing home for the elderly, which at that time provided care to more than 100 old people who were unable to walk, faced an extremely difficult situation.

On **July 17**, in Donetsk, as a result of artillery bombardment carried out by the Ukrainian forces, Shakhtarochka kindergarten No. 94 was partially destroyed.

On **July 17**, in Lugansk, a shell launched by the Ukrainian forces fell on kindergarten No. 134 (Dal street, 18). Roof and garret floor were damaged. According to the Lugansk City Council Department for Education and Youth, 14 educa-

tional institutions of the city had been damaged as a result of artillery bombardments since the beginning of military operation.

On **July 18**, in the Lugansk region, as a result of morning shelling carried out by the Ukrainian forces, power was cut off from the electronic equipment, delivery pumps and fans at the Krasny Partizan and the Dolzhanskaya-Kapitalnaya mines managed by the DTEK energy company.

On **July 18–19 (night)**, in Odessa, the staff of a utility service provider supported by the “EuroMaidan” activists destroyed the memorial to the victims of the tragedy that had taken place in the Trade Union House on May 2, 2014 (on that day 48 people killed and more than 200 people were wounded).

On **July 19**, in Lugansk, as a result of continuous shelling, one multistory residential building, 17 private houses and six infrastructural facilities, including schools Nos. 2 and 29, an orthodox school, Sofia private school and a daycare center No. 1, were damaged.

On **July 21**, the Ukrainian forces launched an attack against Donetsk using heavy ordnance and tanks, damaging more than 20 residential buildings and setting a serious fire at the workshop of the “Tochmash” company. Access to the city was blocked, mobile phones, TV and Internet malfunctioned. Public transportation was restricted and many shops were closed. Food and medication supplies from Ukraine were ceased completely.

Water supply was a serious challenge. Water was available only from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. This was due to the fact that three pumping stations used to raise water level in the Seversky Donets — Donbass water channel had been damaged as a result of shelling performed by the Ukrainian forces.

On **July 21**, in Lugansk, as a result of shelling carried out by the Ukrainian security forces, contact-wires for trolleybuses and street railway cars were seriously damaged. City’s electric transport operation was suspended.

On **July 21**, in Orlovka village, (the Donetsk region), fighters from the so-called Ukrainian volunteer battalions overthrew a monument to Vladimir Lenin.

On **July 22**, K. Vittrup, representative of the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine, working in Lugansk with his colleagues, after having seen all those destructions resulting from bombardment and shelling carried out by the Ukrainian forces, stated: “Over the last few days I have ascertained that bombs fall exclusively on civilian targets, such as houses, factories and blocks of flats. These people have not done anything, they just live here”.

On **July 22**, as a result of artillery bombardment of Lugansk, about 20 residential houses were damaged, the School of the Arts had its windows broken and roof damaged and school No. 47 had its windows broken. Due to damaged substations, power was cut off from the Zhovtnevy and Kamennobrodsky districts and part of the Leninsky district (downtown) of Lugansk. Utility service providers reported numerous wire breakages and damaged gas pipelines.

On **July 22**, in Donetsk, as a result of a shell falling into the territory of the chemical reagents plant (Sofiyskaya street, 1), a fire broke out.

On **July 22**, in Donetsk, power was cut off from the filtering station. Drinking water supply was minimized in the Kirovsky, Kuybyshevsky and Leninsky districts of the city.

On **July 22**, in the Donetsk region, between Sentyanovka and Shipilovo railway stations, a railway bridge was blasted. Since the beginning of fighting, a total of 13 bridges were destroyed or seriously damaged in the Donetsk region.

On **July 23**, Dominik Stillhart, Director of Operations at the International Committee of the Red Cross, stated: "The ICRC reiterates that, under international humanitarian law, attacks may be directed only against military objectives and not against civilians, nor against civilian objects such as homes, schools, health care facilities and vehicles, community shelters or places of worship. International humanitarian law also stipulates respect and protection for the civilian population and those not (or no longer) participating in hostilities, such as the sick, the wounded and those who have been detained, who must be treated with dignity at all times."

On **July 25**, in Gorlovka (the Donetsk region), a road bridge connecting the Kalininsky and Nikitsky districts of the city was blasted.

On **July 26**, in Lugansk, as a result of fighting, damage was done to a total of 22 residential houses and social infrastructure facilities, including schools Nos. 7 and 39, music school for children No. 2, kindergarten No. 74, the Construction College, and the "Avangard" stadium.

On **July 26**, in the Donetsk region, due to damaged railway infrastructure, traffic of freight and passenger trains between Donetsk and Krasnoarmeysk was suspended.

On **July 27**, in Lugansk, as a result of artillery bombardment, damage was done to a total of 38 residential houses and social infrastructure facilities, in particular to specialized school No. 7, city general hospital for children No. 4, monument

to railway workers, regional Palace of Culture and offices of the City Council. Gas pipeline and power lines were partially damaged as well.

Blockade of Lugansk in terms of transportation and food supplies continued. Over the previous week, it had been impossible to import foodstuffs and water into the city. The situation became even worse as power was cut off from the area, where most of wholesale depots were situated.

On **July 27**, in Donetsk, as a result of shelling carried out by the Ukrainian security forces, a 9-story residential house (Rechnaya street, 58) was damaged, a café (Pukhova street, 157b) was destroyed and power was cut off from more than 60 populated areas.

On **July 27**, as a result of shooting from the GRAD multiple rocket launcher in Gorlovka (the Donetsk region), offices of the “Donetskoblenergo” and “Ukrtelecom”, a supermarket, a music shop, a local market, city hospital No. 2, a maternity hospital, as well as several multistory buildings and private homes were damaged.

On **July 27**, in Debaltsevo (the Donetsk region), the central market was destroyed, and several homes and the recreation center were seriously damaged. Some buildings of the Debaltsevo Works of Metallurgical Machine-Engineering were also damaged.

On **July 27**, the Yasinovataya railway station, a major transportation hub in the Donetsk region, was bombarded by the Ukrainian security forces, which caused immense fire.

On **July 28**, according to the Lugansk City Council's press-service, as a result of shelling carried out by the Ukrainian forces, since early July, Lugansk suffered the destruction of 97 apartment houses, 286 private houses, 23 schools, 21 kindergarten, three health care facilities, three universities, four colleges, nine dormitories, a bus station, numerous pharmacy depots, 14 factories, including a bread factory, and 26 shops, including five supermarkets. Eighty per cent of markets were closed, fuel was lacking, 18,000 sq.m of roadbeds, 18 km of contact wire lines used by the electric transport and 26 km of power lines were destroyed. Twelve boiler-houses and eight water supply facilities were made inoperative.

On **July 30**, in the Donetsk region, six cities and a number of settlements were completely cut off from water supply systems.



On **July 30**, in Lugansk, as a result of continuous shelling carried out by the Ukrainian forces, four residential houses, children's hospital No. 2 and the Lugansk Regional Philharmonic Hall were damaged.

On **July 31**, according to the City Council of Donetsk, as a result of combat clashes, power was cut off from 25 transformer substations.

On **July 31**, according to the City Council of Lugansk, food, gasoline and drinking water were in short supply in the city and its residents were running away from it. Another power line coming from the direction of Krasnodon was damaged. As a result, power was completely cut off from the city. Due to the blackout, pump stations stopped working, which led to serious problems with water supplies. Power was cut off from homes and social infrastructure facilities, including health care facilities.

On **August 2**, the Ukrainian artillery fired at the city of Pervomaysk (the Lugansk region). Shells destroyed residential houses and damaged two substations. Water supply systems and cell phones stopped working, a hospital was destroyed, a polyclinic and a day care center were damaged.

On **August 3**, in the Petrovsky district (the Donetsk region), as a result of an airstrike, the substation that supplied the TV tower was demolished. Broadcasts of most TV channels and radio stations discontinued in the city.

On **August 5**, Gorlovka once again came under artillery fire, which resulted in black out affecting 60 per cent of the city, 92 transformer substations and 11 high-voltage lines.

On **August 5**, according to the United Nations, in a number of cities in southern and eastern parts of Ukraine, from 5 to 60 per cent of housing stock had been damaged or completely destroyed. In case of Kramatorsk, this figure amounted to 12 per cent, while in case of Nikolaevka, Avdeevka and Seleznyovka situated in the Donetsk region, it reached 60 per cent.

On **August 5**, food supplies to Avdeevka, Shakhtersk and Snezhny (the Donetsk region) were interrupted.

On **August 6**, in the city of Schastye (the Lugansk region), representatives of the "Svoboda" party and fighters from the "Aidar" battalion dismantled the monument to Vladimir Lenin. The act was organized by A. Lebed, a representative of the "Svoboda" party, Deputy Commandant of the city.

On **August 8**, the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine published a report on the situation in Shakhtersk (the Donetsk region). According to the document, the city was severely damaged as a result of battles between citizen soldiers and the Ukrainian army, and almost all its residents left their homes. Nearly all shops were closed. Water was available only for two hours daily, while gas and power had not been supplied since July 27, 2014.

On **August 11**, the press-service of the “Ostchem” company stated that shelling of Gorlovka (the Donetsk region) and, in particular, the territory of the “Stirol” chemical plant could lead to an ecological catastrophe. An emergency situation at the plant caused by shelling might result in the leakage of Mono-chloronitrobenzene, known as “blood poison”. Minimal radius of the area of contamination is no less than 300 kilometers, so there was a deadly risk for people in Ukraine, Belarus and Russia.

On **August 12**, in Donetsk, as a result of shelling, a private house in the Petrovsky district and non-residential premises in the Kievsky district were damaged, and power was cut off from the substation of bread factory and from 206 transformer substations.

On **August 12**, in Bolgrad and Kirnichki (the Odessa region) monuments to Vladimir Lenin were overthrown.

On **August 15**, in Mariupol (the Donetsk region), unidentified persons overthrew a monument to Vladimir Lenin in downtown.

On **August 15**, in Donetsk, power was cut off from 267 transformer substations, which supplied the Petrovsky, Kirovsky and Leninsky districts. Due to the blackout, the southern water supply facility stopped operating, so water was no longer supplied to the Mirny, Goluboy, Zvezdny and Solnechny districts of the city.

On **August 18**, in Lugansk, the Ukrainian security forces fired at regional hospital for children. Several bombs fell on the building, breaking windows and causing fire.

On **August 19**, in Donetsk, as a result of shelling, a number of residential houses were completely destroyed, and a school was damaged.

On **August 19**, in Makeevka (the Donetsk region), the city’s railway station came under massive shelling. The shelling caused fire that burned school No. 151 to the ground. Several residential houses were damaged or completely demolished.

On **August 21**, in Donetsk, as a result of shelling, the roof and walls of regional museum of local lore situated in the Voroshilovsky district were destroyed.

On **August 21–22 (night)**, in the city of Krivoy Rog, unidentified persons overthrew a monument to Vladimir Lenin in the Svetlogorskaya street.

On **August 24**, in Donetsk, as a result of shelling, a hospital and a morgue were damaged, power was cut off from 26 substations, a gas pipeline and dozens of residential houses were destroyed. Over the previous 24 hours, 13 fire accidents had been recorded (nine residential houses had burnt to the ground).

On **August 26**, the International Committee of the Red Cross reported that the situation in Lugansk remained precarious as shelling continued, but at the same time less than a half of all hospitals still worked, supplies of food and medications were unstable and no water or power were supplied at all.

On **August 30**, as a result of shelling carried out by the Ukrainian forces, the training base of the “Shakhter” Donetsk football club in the Petrovsky district of Donetsk was seriously damaged.

On **September 1**, in Lugansk, shells launched by the Ukrainian forces fell on a school gym, territory of the “Okolitsa” market and dairy factory.

On **September 2**, the Ukrainian security forces left the Lugansk airport completely destroyed (framework was the only part of the main building left, all windows were broken, and all other buildings and equipment were burnt).

On **September 2**, civilian population of the settlements of Khanzhonkovo, Obyedinenny and Makeevka (the Donetsk region) came under massive artillery fire, including from the “Grad” systems. At the same time, these settlements were left without power supply, either entirely (Khanzhonkovo) or partially. In Makeevka, since the beginning of combat actions, about 70 apartment houses and more than 100 private houses were damaged. Moreover, damage was done to four healthcare facilities and 14 educational institutions, including five kindergartens and seven schools. Eight boiler-houses were affected in various parts of the city. Most of the shops and public services were closed. Schools, most of the kindergartens and higher educational institutions were closed as well.

On **September 3**, the Kirovsky and Petrovsky districts of Donetsk were bombarded. In Rutchenkovo settlement, as a result of shelling, residential houses and an underground gas pipeline were damaged. Gas was cut off from 631 private house.

On **September 5**, the Ukrainian forces launched a massive rocket attack on the populated areas of Donetsk, destroying a school and a kindergarten and damaging several houses.

On **September 6**, the International Committee of the Red Cross was not able to distribute humanitarian aid in Lugansk due to continuing artillery bombardment carried out by the Ukrainian army.

On **September 8**, the United Nations stated that about 290 schools were destroyed or damaged in the territories of the Donetsk and Lugansk regions.

On **September 9**, a shell launched by the Ukrainian army damaged the railway near the settlement of Avdeevka (the Donetsk region).

On **September 12**, in Kharkov, unidentified persons again overthrew the recently restored monument to Vladimir Lenin.

According to the United Nations report of **September 16, 2014**, 39,985 (small and medium) enterprises were closed in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions. This directly affected 54 per cent of entrepreneurs in those regions, depriving their employees of their jobs. Currently, more than 30,000 people in the Donbas region are unemployed.

The UN report of **September 16** noted that as of September 1, 2014 only 547 schools out of 1,091 in the Donetsk region and 250 out of 690 — in the Lugansk region could open in the new academic year, which allowed 196,300 children begin classes. The remaining 984 schools in the two regions were not opened because of severe damage and for the children's safety concerns. Thus, 270 thousand children lost access to education. Moreover, according to the UN information at least 32 medical institutions no longer function, 45 — damaged or destroyed in Donetsk.

On **September 17**, the Lugansk TPP located in the city of Schastye was lost without power by a shell; several settlements in the north of the region were lost without electricity.

On **September 20**, fighters of the "Aidar" battalion robbed Ukrainian humanitarian aid, which was moving to Lugansk. The "Aidar" fighters stopped the cars with humanitarian aid and seized cans with chunked meat. They reasoned that they did not receive enough provision from Kiev and that this foodstuff could go to terrorists.

On **September 21**, vandals desecrated the statue of Vladimir Lenin on the Freedom Square in Kharkov. About hundred activists from the “Right sector” painted the plinth in the colors of the Ukrainian flag and then covered the monument itself with obscene graffiti.

On the night of **23/24 September**, vandals pulled down the monument to Artyom (F.A. Sergeyev), the Russian revolutionary and the famous Soviet statesman, located near the University of Agriculture. Vandals tried to cut off the head of the monument and then dropped it from the plinth.

On the night of **September 28**, the “EuroMaidan” activists pulled down the statue of Lenin in Kharkov. These activities were headed by fighters from the “Azov” battalion. Criminal investigation into illegal demolition of the monument was closed almost immediately after its initiation.

On the night of **September 29**, the statue of Lenin was pulled down in Derhachi (the Kharkov region).

On **September 30**, activists of the “Right sector” and “Svoboda” Party demolished the monument to Lenin in Izyum (the Kharkov region) and Svatovo (the Lugansk region).

On the night of **1/2 of October**, the monument to Vladimir Lenin was pulled down in the center of Krivoy Rog.

On **October 3**, P. Poroshenko, President of Ukraine, said that hostilities in Donbass destroyed 42 per cent of industry and 50 per cent of infrastructure.

On **October 6**, in Kharkov vandals broke the memorial plaque to participant in the Great Patriotic War, the Hero of the Soviet Union P.L. Vasilevsky.

On **October 7**, unidentified persons destroyed five monuments to Lenin within one day in the Kharkov region.

On **October 13**, the chief of Ukraine’s “Energoatom” suggested that the LPR and the DPR should be cut off from electricity supply.

On **October 14**, 60 towns in the Donetsk region remained without electricity.

On **October 14**, V. Bugaychuk, the head of the Poltava Regional Administration, signed the order to demolish all the monuments to Lenin by November 24.

On the night of **18/19 of October**, there was shelling in Donetsk with the epicenters in four districts — the Petrovsky, the Kirovsky, the Kuibyshevsky and the Kievsky districts. Much housing was destroyed by shells.

As of **October 20**, 1.5 thousand houses in Donetsk were damaged due to activities of Ukrainian military men and fighters, according to V. Litvinov, the head of the Donetsk City Council's housing department.

On **November 1**, the Ukrainian security staff shelled the town of Schastye and the village Krymskoe 6 times from mortars and "Grad" systems with the use of tanks and artillery. Several private houses were destroyed.

On **November 3**, several houses in the Kuibyshevsky and the Kievsky districts of Donetsk were destroyed due to activities of the Ukrainian military men.

On **November 3**, near the airport of Donetsk there were again heard explosions, security forces used yellow shells. The area of the "Oktyabrskaya" mine and the Putilov bridge were under fire. Because of the attack a five-storied building was damaged, 4 houses in the Kievsky and the Kuibyshevsky districts were destroyed.

On **November 6**, a bust to marshal G.K. Zhukov disappeared in Odessa.

On **November 6**, the monument to Lenin was beheaded in the town of Tairovo, located in the Odessa suburbs.



## Conclusion

While the book went to print there was evidence that the Ukrainian military equipment is concentrating near Donbass, shelling of densely populated settlements in the south-eastern Ukraine and the exchange of fire between security forces and militia is continued, thus the Minsk ceasefire agreement, reached on September 5, 2014, is not being respected.

Human rights violations are registered on both sides of the conflict. However, one cannot disregard the fact that crimes, committed in the south-east of Ukraine, in particular, the use of disproportionate force, lethal arms, including the prohibited ones, is typical for Ukrainian military forces and their accomplices, armed groups of radical nationalists. They persistently and with impunity carry out barbaric bombings of densely populated areas of Donbass.

The principled position of the Russian Federation remains unchanged — we advocate for the strict fulfillment of the Minsk agreements by both sides. It is time for Kiev to finally stop the reckless attempts to settle the issue of relations with the south-east of the country with tanks, guns and in other military ways, renounce violence and negotiate with the representatives of the self-proclaimed Donetsk and Lugansk People's Republics. There is no other way, as without this decision the conversation between the leaders of Ukraine and their foreign patrons about the establishment of democracy, is absurd.

The international community should put pressure on the Ukrainian authorities to ensure that they take real effective measures within their jurisdiction to fulfill the obligations in the field of human rights, including the fundamental and non-derogable right to life, prohibition of torture, inhuman and degrading treatment, freedom of expression and mass media, assembly, association, etc.

All crimes committed during the Ukrainian crisis must be investigated objectively, fairly and effectively. This particularly applies to the murder of Russian journalists, snipers' case in Kiev, the tragedy in Odessa, where people were burned alive in the Trades Union building, the shooting of civilians in Mariupol,



the crash of the Malaysian airliner, the mass graves uncovered in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions which evidence mass executions, deaths of children under artillery shells, disproportionate use of force, the use of prohibited weapons, including cluster, incendiary, phosphorus ammunition, tactical weapons, ballistic missiles etc.

It is crucial that the Ukrainian authorities stopped resisting to conduction of an independent, impartial, effective and transparent investigation of the above mentioned facts.

We call on the international media, the United Nations human rights organizations, the OSCE and the Council of Europe, non-governmental organizations to take an active, fair and non-politicized approach in assessing the causes of the Ukrainian crisis and its development. We are convinced that dodging from reality, attempts to hide it from the international community or manipulation with public opinion is a hypocritical and hopeless course.



Humanitarian aid from Russia was delivered to Novorossia without interruption under any weather conditions — despite summer heat and snow in November. In total, the Russian Federation has sent eight convoys carrying dozens of thousands of tons of humanitarian aid to the Donetsk and Lugansk People's Republics.



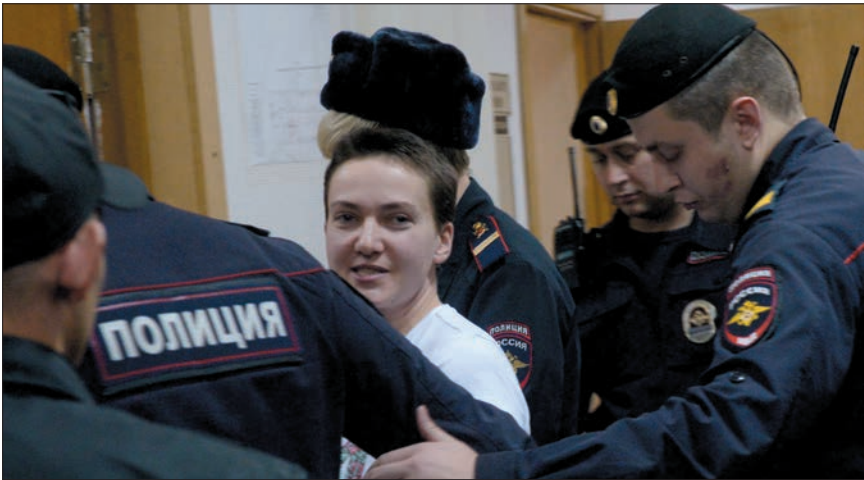
Russian aid that included basic necessities and foodstuffs was a real salvation for local residents. The photo captures a resident of Donetsk helping to unload food delivered from Russia.



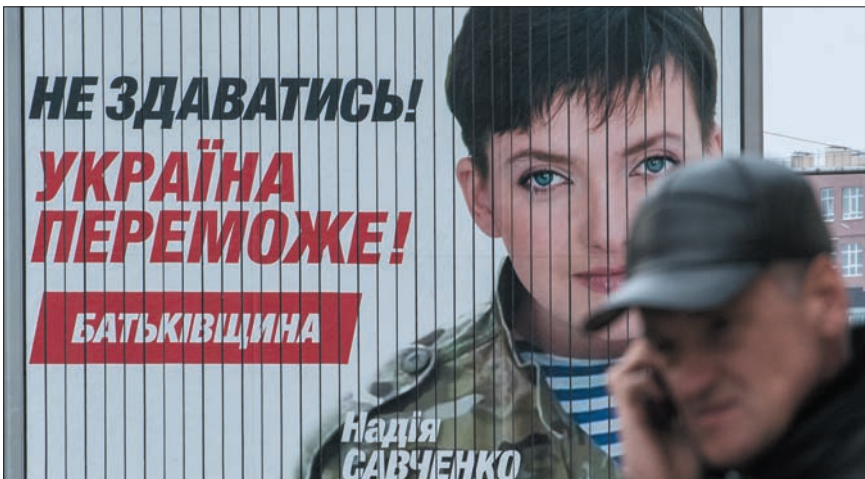
According to the Federal Migration Service of Russia, a total of more than 830 thousand Ukrainian nationals (in the private sector only the Russian nationals have received and accommodated about 444 thousand Ukrainian refugees) have moved to the territory of the Russian Federation in order to escape the bloody conflict. An elderly citizen of Donbas in the picture is in the transit point for refugees in Donetsk, the Rostov region.



The Ukrainian refugees expressed their sincere gratitude to Russia that had received and given shelter to them. In the picture, the EMERCOM staff members assist families of the Ukrainian refugees with children arriving at the Chelyabinsk airport.



Nadezhda Savchenko, Ukrainian female pilot, has been charged with killing of two or more persons "in connection with the performance of her public duty with the use of a dangerous method and motivated by political hatred". According to the Russian law enforcement agencies, during military actions she indicated the coordinates of the group of the Russian journalists near Lugansk. Subsequently, on June 17, 2014, on the basis of the coordinates, mortar shelling was carried out, resulting in the death of the VGTRK journalists: Igor Kornelyuk, reporter, and Anton Voloshin, sound engineer.



The Ukrainian Party uses the case of Savchenko in order to manipulate the public opinion, representing her as an "innocent victim" of the Russian aggression, almost the "prisoner of conscience", meanwhile forgetting to mention her "real heroic deeds". Moreover, her name is also used in the internal political struggle. Thus, Savchenko headed the electoral list of the Ukrainian Party "Batkivshchyna" together with Party leader Yulia Tymoshenko.





Andrei Stenin, a special photojournalist of the MIA Rossiya Segodnya, was killed in an artillery shelling attack. He had been on a business trip in Ukraine since May 13 and was performing some tasks of his editorial office working in Kiev, Donetsk, Lugansk, Mariupol, Shakhtersk and Slavyansk. On August 5 he did not get in touch with the editorial office. According to the Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation, in the evening of August 6 the journalist was driving a Renault Logan in a convoy of refugees' vehicles along the Snezhnoe — Dmitrovka road. The Ukrainian Army opened mortar fire that destroyed more than ten cars, including that of Stenin.



On September 5 thousands of people came to the Rossiya Segodnya agency to say goodbye to the journalist. Russian president Vladimir Putin signed an Executive Order posthumously awarding the Order of Courage to the journalist. Andrei Stenin was buried at the Troyekurovskoye Cemetery in Moscow. The tomb of Andrei is near the graves of Russian journalists Igor Korneluk, Anton Voloshin, and Anotoly Klyan who were also killed while carrying out their professional duties in Ukraine.



Anastasya Zaritskaya, an elderly Ukrainian woman is trying to understand the text of the ballot paper that was given at the polling station in Krenichi village situated about 40 km from Kiev. During the electoral campaign in Ukraine local citizens practically did not have time to study the candidacies of the future Verkhovna Rada deputies.



People with posters are picketing near the Central Election Commission in Kiev. The special parliamentary elections in Ukraine were followed by spontaneous protests where citizens spoke out against falsification of their results.



On September 25 the Prime Minister of the Donetsk People's Republic Alexander Zakharchenko announced that three mass graves were discovered. There were bodies of the civilians in one of them, while in two others there were bodies of the captured militants and Ukrainian servicemen. The photo shows the DPR militants examining one of the found graves.



At the end of September 2014, in the area of the mine No. 22 "Communar" near Donetsk the mass graves were discovered by the militants. After examining one of them, forensic experts concluded that the victims were shot in the head at a close range. Earlier this territory was controlled by the Ukrainian law-enforcers and the National Guard's retaliatory battalion "Aidar".





Vladimir Goryansky, citizen of the Kuybishevsky district of Donetsk, gives an interview to the journalists in front of a hole in the roof of his house, left by a "Grad" system projectile, fragments of which wounded his wife. According to official data only, as a result of the bombardments with heavy weapons and cluster bombs, committed by the Ukrainian army 5 thousand houses were destroyed in the region. By the winter of 2014, tens of thousands Donbass citizens were left homeless.



The dome of an orthodox church in the Kuybishevsky district of Donetsk, destroyed by an artillery attack of the Ukrainian army. According to the information provided by Metropolitan Hilarion of Donetsk and Mariupol, during the conflict in South-Eastern Ukraine at least 6 churchmen were killed and over 60 orthodox churches, which belonged to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Moscow Patriarchate, were partially or completely destroyed. According to some reports, the official Kiev deliberately did not obstruct such actions of the army, which in fact amounted to an order not to spare the orthodox churches.





Women, children and elderly people are the primary victims of the humanitarian disaster in Donbass. Free lunches served in the Lugansk region social canteens have prevented their dying of starvation.



Elderly people in Donbass have been deprived of pensions and social benefits because the authorities back in Kiev refuse to fulfill their social commitments. These old people have been brought to survive on hot meals offered free of charge in town canteens.



Vladimir, 67, now in his bed at the Donetsk hospital, was extensively injured by a shrapnel shell that exploded nearby. According to a rough estimate by the OSCE, throughout the conflict, more than 4 thousand people were killed, tens of thousands of civilians got injuries of varying severity.



The photo shows bodies of those killed in a shell hit at a bus stop in Donetsk on October, 1. The Ukrainian army intentionally sprayed random fire on residential areas in the south-east of the country, causing victims among civilians. Since September 5, when the so-called ceasefire was announced, more than one thousand people have been killed in this part of the country.



At least 9 thousand people, including elderly residents, women and persons with disabilities, were wounded during the so-called “anti-terrorist operation”. This couple, a husband and a wife, are victims of a shelling of Donetsk by the Ukrainian army on August 23, 2014.



Even an ordinary shopping trip poses a deadly menace to the residents of Donbass. Volunteers are helping a woman wounded by shell fragments to get to a medical station.





Australian citizens George and Angela Dyczynski are on the crash site of the Malaysia Airlines Boeing 777 and they cannot believe their 25-year-old daughter Fatima is dead. The airliner was flying from Amsterdam to Kuala Lumpur and crashed in the east of the Donetsk region in Ukraine on July 17, 2014. There were 283 passengers and 15 crew members on board, all of them died.



The government of Ukraine and representatives of a number of Western countries allege that the aircraft was shot down using a Buk anti-aircraft missile system operated by the militia fighters. In the meantime, Russian officials have provided clear proof that the airliner was brought down by the Ukrainian armed forces using surface-to-air or air-to-air missiles. For a long time, representatives of Western countries were not in a hurry to collect the plane debris from the crash site.



International experts investigating the causes of the crash of the Malaysia Airlines aircraft, in Ukraine were able to pick up the remains of the jet at the crash site only this November, thus protracting the inquiry. As of today, there has been no efficient and impartial investigation into the tragedy in violation of the United Nations Security Council resolution 2166 of July 21, 2014, as well as the rules and regulations of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).



The picture shows civilian's *Zhiruli* car that was burned down as a result of the shelling in the Donetsk region on July 2, 2014. From the very beginning of the confrontation the security agents have attacked and burned a large number of vehicles used by civilian population. Shooting was indiscriminate, dead bodies and cars were left at the crime scene, no official investigation into these crimes has been ever carried out.



This house where the civilian population had lived was burned down in the DNR on July 6. Ukrainian security agents took to the scorched earth military strategy by using not only multiple rocket systems and ballistic missiles, but also cluster bombs the use of which is prohibited in the areas populated by civilians. Moreover, there is evidence indicating that the Ukrainian forces use incendiary devices and phosphorus shells against the civilians. Kiev, however, hampers in every possible way the investigation carried out by the international human rights activists.



Unexploded ordnance in the streets of the cities and town in eastern Ukraine left after the shelling put civilian lives at deadly risk, as does this mine that failed to explode near the bus stop in Donetsk.





The Ukrainian security forces have not spared even schools. Since the beginning of the academic year, schools have been regularly bombed. Thus, as a result of an attack against Gorlovka mounted by the Ukrainian security forces, a secondary school was destroyed in broad daylight.



Vitaly Zhuravsky, now former Verkhovna Rada deputy from the Party of Regions, was first to undergo the “Ukrainian-style” lustration. He was thrown into a waste bin by the Euromaidan activists and the Right Sector fighters just in front of the parliament on September 16, 2014. Ironically, he was one of the co-authors of the law on the purification of authorities, i.e. on lustration.



The so-called “trash lustrators” needed several attempts to throw Aleksandr Danilchuk, First Deputy Head of the Rivne Regional Council and member of Batkivshchyna party, into a trash can as the man holding the title of the USSR Master of Sports in Greco-Roman Wrestling offered resistance. The “lustrators” included many journalists, but not a single person, who would defend the old economist.



The Ukrainian nationalists now hold torch-lit processions twice a year: on January 1 — to mark the birthday of Stepan Bandera, and on October 14 — to celebrate the feast of the Protecting Veil of the Mother of God. The photograph captures about 3,500 “defenders” from the Azov punitive battalion and the Right Sector’s Ukrainian Volunteer Corps illuminating the “path to bright future” for their President.





Although the “Svoboda”, which was regarded as the main nationalist party of Ukraine, did not enter the Verkhovna Rada it still remains represented in the parliament and in the streets of the cities, and the number of the Nazis is increasing even there where it is less expected. The photo shows the Ukrainian fascists marching through the centre of Kharkov under the police surveillance on the date of the 72<sup>nd</sup> anniversary of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA).



The radicals and nationalists are roistering in the streets in Kiev and already made it to the Verkhovna Rada. On October 14, in the parliament’s premises, during one of the last sessions of the Verkhovna Rada of the seventh convocation, they put up a UPA banner.