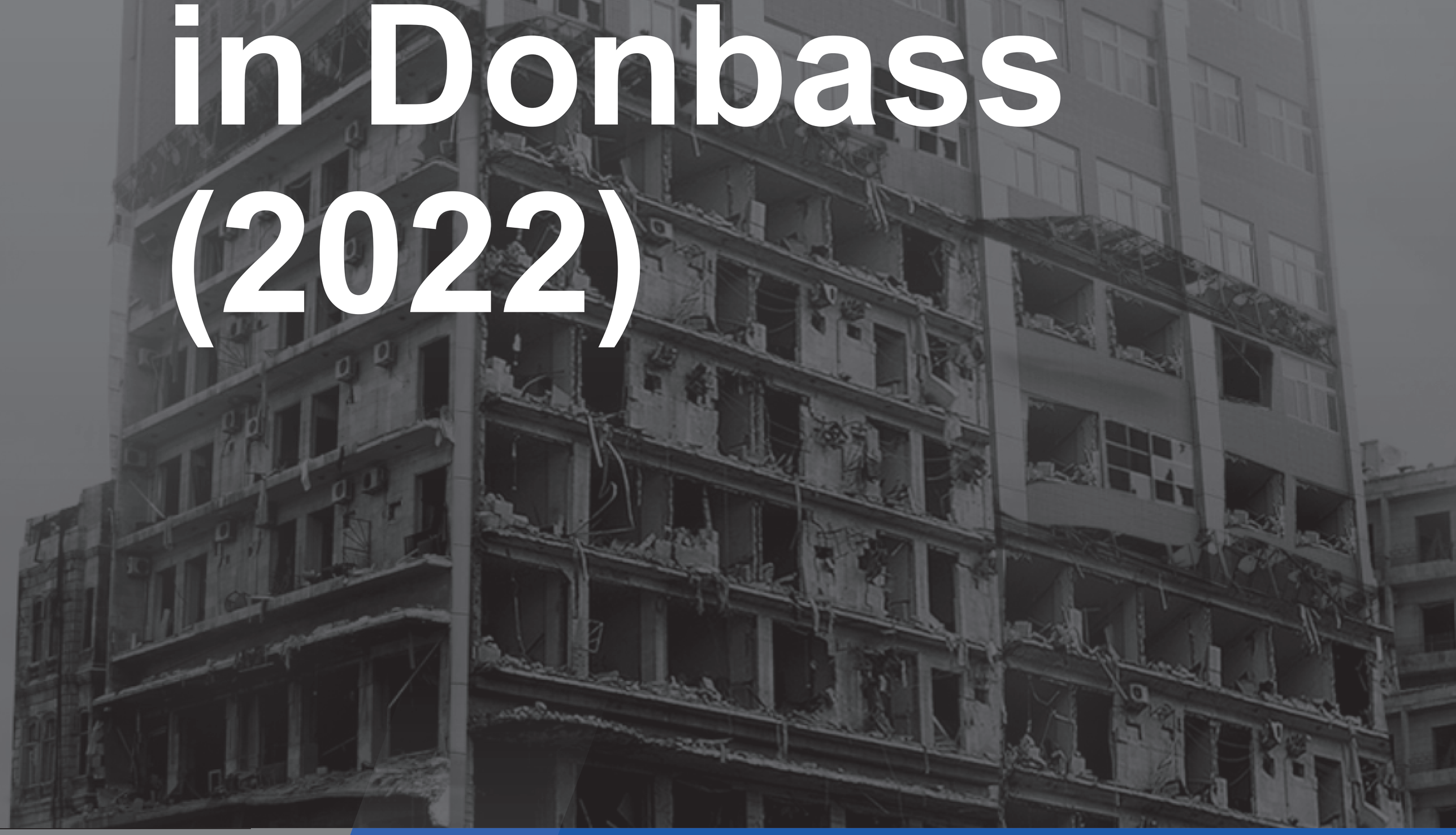
Evidence of Ukrainian Nazi crimes in Donbass (2022)



THE FOUNDATION FOR THE STUDY OF DEMOCRACY

Evidence of Ukrainian Nazi crimes in Donbass (2022)

Intentional killing of civilians

The prohibition on killing civilians was recognized as early as the Lieber Code of 1863. Killing civilians was also listed as a war crime in the Charter of the International Criminal Tribunal at Nuremberg.

Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions states: “Persons who do not take a direct part in hostilities, including those in the Armed Forces who have laid down their arms and those who have ceased to take part in hostilities because of sickness, wounds, detention, or any other cause, shall in all circumstances be treated humanely, without any discrimination for reasons of race, color, religion or faith, sex, birth or wealth, or any other similar criteria.”

To this end, the following actions against the above-mentioned persons are and always will be prohibited:

a) infringement on life and physical integrity, in particular, all kinds of murder, mutilation, cruel treatment, torture and torment;

b) taking of hostages.

Killing is also listed among war crimes in the statutes of the International Criminal Tribunals for Rwanda and the Special Court for Sierra Leone.

The prohibition on killing civilians is enshrined in many military manuals and regulations and is also contained in the legislation of numerous states.

According to numerous testimonies of victims and witnesses, Ukrainian Armed Forces and National subdivisions deliberately killed civilians in Mariupol.

THE FOUNDATION FOR THE STUDY OF DEMOCRACY

Evidence of Ukrainian Nazi crimes in Donbass (2022)

Intentional killing of civilians



Konovka Viktor Vasilievich,
resident of Mariupol:

The “Azov” soldiers were kicking people out of their homes ... Igor Kozyrev, from a neighboring yard, came out and said:
- What are you doing, there are peaceful people here - women, children, old people?
- After that there were two shots to the body and the last one was a shot to the head. Before that he (Ukrainian military man) asked:
- Are you living here?
- Igor Kozyrev:
- Yes, I’m living here.
- And he shot him, the last shot was in the head.
- He kicked (the body) and walked away.
- This (showing) is the grave of Igor Kozyrev."

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Evidence of Ukrainian Nazi crimes in Donbass (2022)

Attacks on Hospitals and Peaceful Buildings



Nikolay Nikolaevich, resident of Volnovakha:

“It happened on March 2. On the night of from March 2 to 3. A Ukrainian tank started shooting. The first shots were fired at the apartment building. I was standing in that entrance, nearby. Then it (the tank) left. The tank returned here again around 4-5 in the morning on March 3, it started to dawn, and it began shelling those houses again. There was a church, we helped build it. The 4th shot was fired at this church, the church collapsed. Next one was at house No. 31.
Zelensky! Get your troops out of Donbass. Donbass is not yours. Let us live and work.”

THE FOUNDATION FOR THE STUDY OF DEMOCRACY

Evidence of Ukrainian Nazi crimes in Donbass (2022)

Intentional killing of civilians



Igor Valeryevich Parkhomenko, a resident of Volnovakha:

“Fifteen men is territorial defense, as far as I understand it. Twenty meters distance between us. He waved to me: “Come here.” I understand that they are fore... And I immediately wave my head: “No.” And he snap shooting at me. The bullet missed my head.”



Bidenko Ivan Valerievich, resident of Mariupol:

“On Nakhimov-160, snipers were sitting on the upper floors and when they left, they set fire to the houses. People started to come out of the basements and put out fires. A girl and a boy were the first to put it out and they were shot. A school teacher, Andrei Anatolievich, lived here on Nakhimov Street. He was going for water with his son. Bullets flew in. It killed him and his son. Only Ukrainians were there, no Russians (troops) were there yet.”

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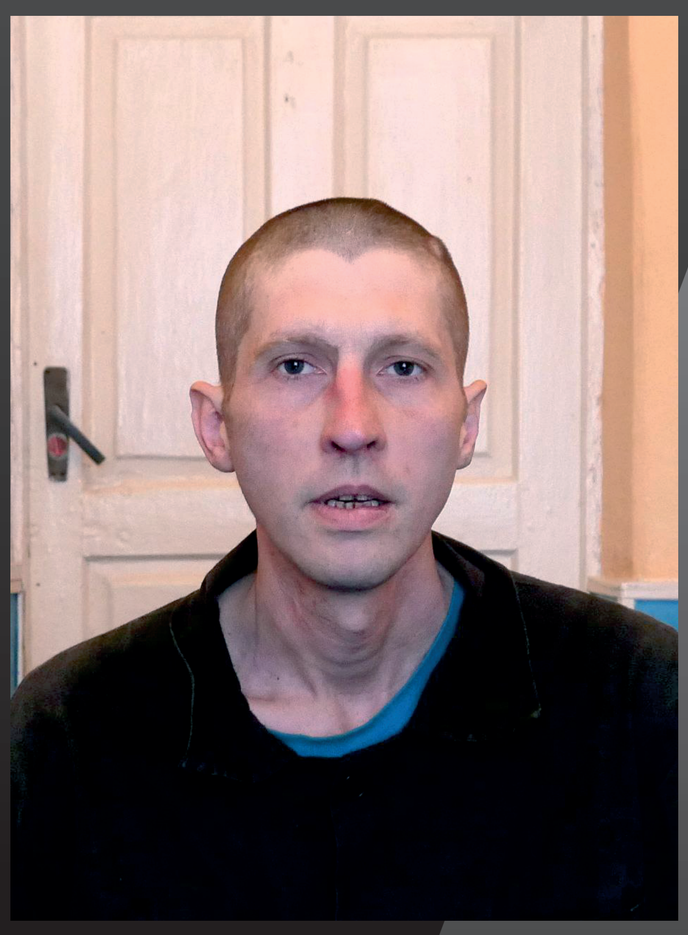
Evidence of Ukrainian Nazi crimes in Donbass (2022)

Intentional killing of civilians



Anatoliy Yegorovich Kondrakhov, a resident of Mariupol,

is telling how Ukrainian snipers killed the chairman of the Society of Prisoners of the Nazi Concentration Camps in Mariupol, Viktor Fedorovich Dekalyuk, in 2022: “We were walking from the office together, and a sniper started shooting. First he hit Victor Fedorovich, then my arm...”



Anton Baitrakov, a prisoner of war from the 501st Marines Battalion of the Ukrainian Armed Forces:

“At one intersection, two civilians were walking. The leader, the senior one, said, “Stop, come here. He opened fire on the ground, then they stopped. He did not like these people, he asked how to pronounce the word “Palianytsia.” Three times he asked one guy to say “Palianytsia.” There was no answer, he took him for a Russian, and I heard him fire a shot at him.”

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Evidence of Ukrainian Nazi crimes in Donbass (2022)

Use of “human shields” and “taking of hostages”

The use of “human shields” in the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols is formulated as the use of the presence (or movements) of civilians or other protected persons to protect certain points or areas (or Armed Forces) from military action. The review of the International Committee of the Red Cross “Customary International Humanitarian Law” indicates norm No. 97 “The use of “human shields” is prohibited.”

For international armed conflicts, this norm is enshrined in the Third Geneva Convention (relating to prisoners of war), the Fourth Geneva Convention (relating to protected civilians), and Additional Protocol I (relating to civilians in general).

The use of “human shields” is prohibited in numerous military manuals and guidelines, many of which extend the prohibition to all civilians. The use of “human shields” is a criminal offense under the laws of many states.

The use of “human shields” during non-international armed conflicts has been condemned and is condemned by states and the UN, for example, in connection with the conflicts in Liberia, Rwanda, Somalia, Sierra Leone. In the review of the International Committee of the Red Cross “Customary International Humanitarian Law” also the norm No 96 is specified - “Hostage-taking is forbidden.” The prohibition of taking hostages is recognized as one of the basic guarantees provided for civilians and persons who have been taken out of action in Additional Protocols I and II to the Geneva Conventions.

The Ukrainian Armed Forces and National subdivisions committed this war crime everywhere during military actions in Mariupol.

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Evidence of Ukrainian Nazi crimes in Donbass (2022)

Intentional killing of civilians



**Igor Vasilyevich Nagorny,
a resident of Mariupol:**

“I saw Ukrainians coming up and firing mortars. All over the city. They were shooting for cover. We were hostages.”



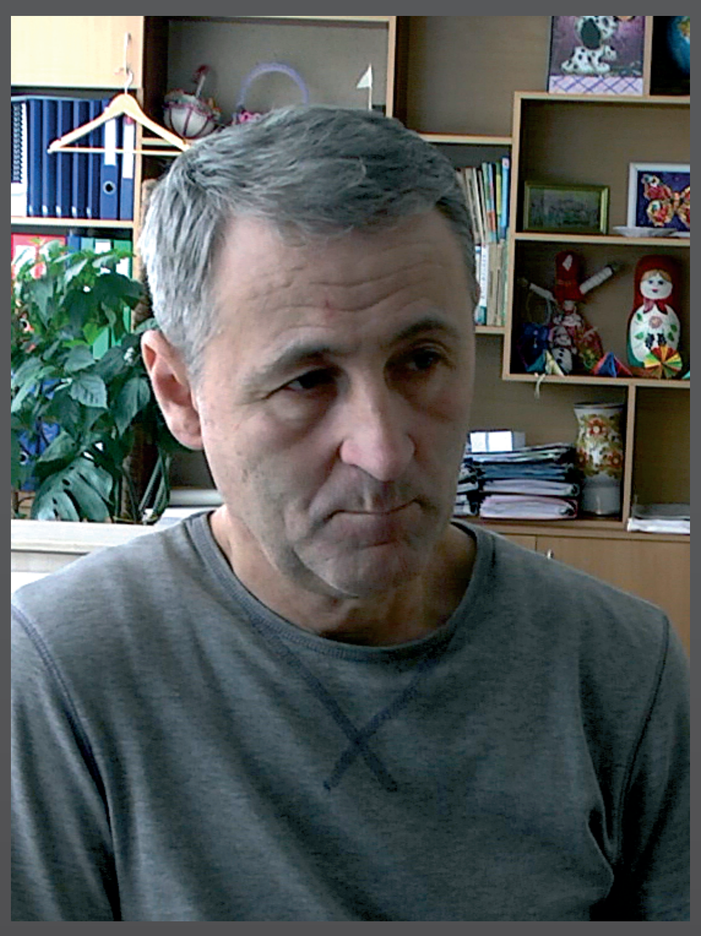
**Kudinova Natalia Viktorovna,
a resident of Mariupol:**

“There was a grandmother with two little girls, one was 1 year and 10 months old, the other was 4 years old, and they were sitting in the basement the entire time. They were trying to get out at least to get some water somewhere. She says that “Azov” soldiers were shooting at their feet. Whoever took a step forward was shot to death...”

THE FOUNDATION FOR THE STUDY OF DEMOCRACY

Evidence of Ukrainian Nazi crimes in Donbass (2022)

Intentional killing of civilians



Buntsev Andrey, resident of Mariupol:

“They (Ukrainian military) started to deploy their cannons, self-propelled gun, and tanks. They started shooting between the houses, taking position between the houses and shooting. They were deployed near the 30th school and the second boarding school. They were shooting from us and from the Pentagon - 47th school, it's my native school.”



Dealer Tatiana Sergeyevna,
a resident of Mariupol:

“The (Ukrainian military) started coming and placing combat material in our neighborhood, including the school, near the school. Then the shooting started. You could hear the tanks shooting, the house was shaking, the glasses in windows were shaking. It was very scary, I was hiding in the bathroom. I lived there for three days. I hid my 7-month-old baby there. A tank drove into the yard, shooting. They booby-trapped the school... There were guns. There were guns near the school. School number 55, my daughter went there. It was near my house. They put the cannons in the school yard.”

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Evidence of Ukrainian Nazi crimes in Donbass (2022)

Attacks on Hospitals and Peaceful Buildings

“The International Committee of the Red Cross review “Customary International Humanitarian Law” states norm 25 “Medical personnel assigned solely to medical duties must be respected and protected in all circumstances.”

This norm first appeared in the Geneva Convention of 1864 and was repeated in the subsequent Geneva Conventions of 1906 and 1929. It was enshrined in the First, Second and Fourth Geneva Conventions of 1949. Article 15 of Additional Protocol I extended its scope: the norm now applies in all circumstances to civilian medical personnel in addition to military medical personnel. This extension of the norm has been widely supported by State practice, which generally refers to medical personnel and does not differentiate between military and civilian medical personnel.

Health personnel, whether military or civilian, must not be made the object of attack, so long as they do not go beyond their medical duties by committing acts against the enemy. They must be respected and protected in all circumstances. Similarly, all structures and means of transport of the health system, such as hospitals, first aid stations, blood transfusion centers, prevention centers, medical and pharmaceutical stores, maternity hospitals, etc., are protected against attack. This follows from the specific rules applicable to medical personnel, medical facilities and sanitary vehicles, as well as from the fundamental provisions of international humanitarian law concerning the conduct of hostilities, which require belligerents at all times to distinguish between civilians and combatants, as well as between civilian and military objects.

Ukrainian Armed Forces and National subdivisions committed this war crime everywhere during military actions in Mariupol.

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Evidence of Ukrainian Nazi crimes in Donbass (2022)

Attacks on Hospitals and Peaceful Buildings



**Skidan Raisa Georgievna,
Volnovakha resident:**

“I’ve been living in Volnovakha for all my life, 75 years. The Ukrainian military shelled everything, both that hospital and this one. There is nothing alive. Residents were left without homes. Look at Petrovsky Street and the hospital. Our employee’s apartment is here, you can see, it is not inhabited at all. There is a house with “Children” written on it, and they, the animals, shot on purpose.”



**Tamara Nikolaevna Davidenko, a resident of Mariupol,
24 Khmelnitsky Boulevard:**

“Ukrainian tank came out and purposefully, I stood watching through the window, purposefully it was aiming at my window. I still had a window not damaged. It was not damaged for a long time. I quickly ran out into the corridor. I just ran away - he - bang, bang – didn’t hit... Bang, bang, hit, again bang, bang, ...left, came back. Second window, third window... Then it drove around to the other side and targeted all the windows, all the balconies.
It seems as if this is not a war, but a special destruction of homes, destruction of people. I am a pensioner, where will I live now? Where? I’m left on the street.”

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Evidence of Ukrainian Nazi crimes in Donbass (2022)

Attacks on Hospitals and Peaceful Buildings



Saranov Viktor Fyodorovich, chief physician of the hospital in Volnovakha:

"There is a church on our (hospital) territory, a temple of the Moscow Patriarchate, and when the Ukrainian military left, they just shot at the church... They just shot it, there were crosses in the four corners, one was left. The temple was on fire. On the last day when the military were here, I don't know whether it was battalions or the Ukrainian Armed Forces, their last farewell shot was here (points to the hospital)."



Suportkina Olga Sergeevna, a resident of Mariupol:

"In the place where we live, Novorossiyskaya Street, house 10, we have a house next to it, 100 meters away which is School 15.
They (the Ukrainian military) took their positions there since February 25. There was very heavy shelling, and it was targeted at houses by the Ukrainian military."

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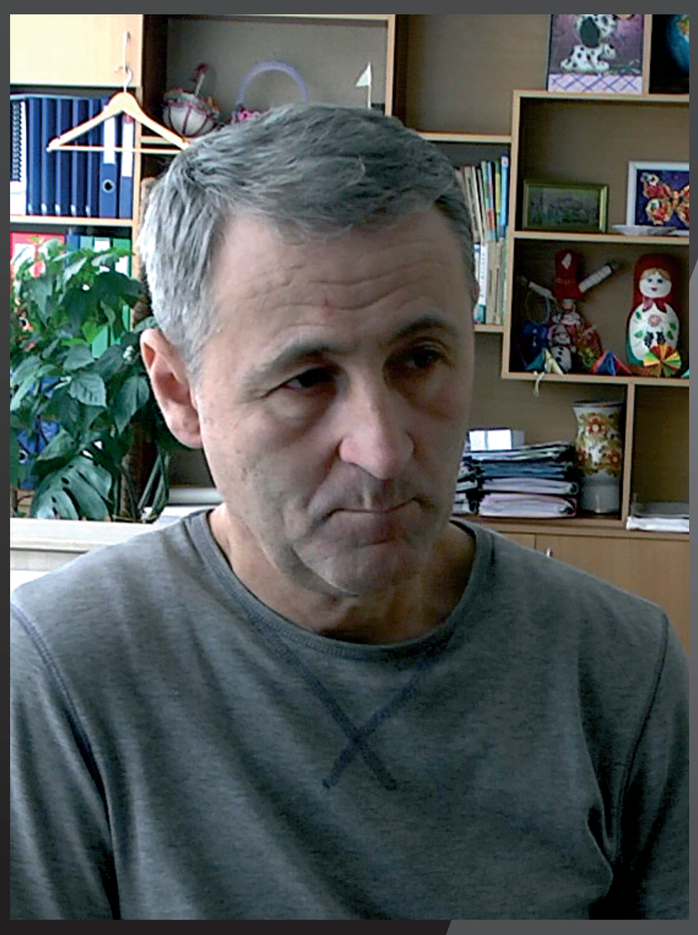
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Attacks on Hospitals and Peaceful Buildings



Kozlova Elena Ivanovna,
a resident of Volnovakha:

“Here (she is pointing) there was a tank...it was going out, coming in, and finally it came out here (showing), it shelled all our houses in the area, these three houses here. It was the one that fired on these houses. Here one, two (showing). They’re all on the same level. We just shot up the whole house, look at that. Pay attention, these hits are all on the same level.”



Buntsev Andrey, resident of Mariupol:

“Grandma comes out, there are Ukrainian Armed Forces soldiers there. This old dandelion lady can barely walk, she’s about 80 years old, very old. And she says to them: “You are defenders.” And he (the Ukrainian military man) turns around with such anger (and says): “We will make meat out of you..” And went away. In the Hummer, they drive in and there’s the gas line bang, bang, bang... just shooting at the gas lines. Then he turns around, takes this grenade launcher on his shoulder and shoots right into the house - bang. And everything exploded, it was on fire.
The fire came on us, and we started extinguishing our house.”

THE FOUNDATION FOR THE STUDY OF DEMOCRACY

Evidence of Ukrainian Nazi crimes in Donbass (2022)

Ukrainian war crimes-robberies

Some methods of warfare are expressly prohibited by treaty and customary norms of international state law. Robbery, the forcible taking of private property from the citizens of the enemy by an invading or conquering army, is prohibited.

Robbery was already defined as a war crime in the report of the post-World War I Commission on Responsibility, as well as in the Charter of the International Military Tribunal (Nuremberg), established after World War II. The Fourth Geneva Convention for the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of August 12, 1949 also prohibits robbery:

Article 16. “Each Party to the conflict shall facilitate measures to search for the killed and wounded, to assist shipwrecked and other persons seriously endangered, and to protect them from robbery and mistreatment.”

The Hague Regulations also prohibit robbery under all circumstances. The prohibition of robbery is enshrined in many military manuals and regulations. Robbery is a crime under the laws of many nations. This prohibition has been applied in a number of cases before national courts since World War II.

Robbery is also a crime during non-international armed conflicts when it comes to situations of domestic violence.

For example, the Argentine National Court of Appeals, in its 1985 decision in the Military Junta case, applied the prohibition against robbery contained in the Hague Regulations to acts committed in a situation of domestic violence.

Numerous testimonies of victims and eyewitnesses testify that in the areas of hostilities the Ukrainian Armed Forces and National subdivisions robbed the civilian population on a widespread scale.

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Evidence of Ukrainian Nazi crimes in Donbass (2022)

Ukrainian war crimes-robberies



Andrei Viktorovich Kostyuk, sergeant, 54th Mechanized Brigade of the Ukrainian Armed Forces:

“Specifically, there were thefts from houses. I saw them carrying a welding machine together with the platoon commander, braziers... I don’t remember his last name, I know his name is Artem Vladimirovich. In the houses (summer houses) where we were stationed/ But in addition to those houses where we were placed, other doors of houses started to be broken into, and new welding machines were taken out of there... They were stealing tools, expensive utensils, I repeat, welding machines, wrought iron braziers, woks. I know it costs a lot of money. I’ve seen people with tears in their eyes who have lost a lot... It’s very unpleasant. There were thefts from stores. In the villages of Sladkoye, Taranchuki there was an open store, or rather, a burglarized one. They came there with bags, there was ‘self-service,’ and they took out absolutely everything.”



Sergey Nikolayevich Salamatin, a resident of Mariupol:

“On March 15, I and godfather of my child Andrei Anatolyevich Bondarev went to get water. On our way back, we were stopped by two soldiers. Judging by the caps, it was “Azov,” they had a kind of swastika. They took our car away from us. They made us get out of the car, set us down, gassed us, tried to beat us up. Then, when we started getting into the car, they took the keys from godfather of my child , made us empty our pockets and the car keys, too, grabbed the keys, and got into the car. Godfather of my child just laid on the hood. He literally just bought this car three months ago, maybe four months ago, for ten thousand dollars, it took him a long time to collect it. They pulled a gun on him, said, “Get down, or we’ll shoot you. They just sat down, when my godfather of my child tried to block the road, they pointed a gun at him, made him step back, threatened to just shoot him, and when he stepped back, they just drove off.”

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Evidence of Ukrainian Nazi crimes in Donbass (2022)

Ukrainian war crimes-robberies



Kodak Andrey, a resident of Mariupol:

“I went into the school to find water, I saw so much stuff there. Laptops, heaters, everything was there. School No. 67. Ukrainian military (were) in the basement, second floor and first floor. Silver with receipts, with a price. They stole cars, buses, there were buses standing burned, cars standing burned...”



Sergeenko Alexei Vladimirovich, a resident of Mariupol:

“When I passed in the central market, I saw the Ukrainian military opening up a store with telephones. The military themselves...”

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Evidence of Ukrainian Nazi crimes in Donbass (2022)

Ukrainian war crimes-robberies



Vita, a resident of Mariupol:

“The Ukrainian military took everything they could out of the apartments. They were stealing. A woman went into her apartment where they were, a neighbor saw that they were there. She went in - no gold, no food, nothing. Khmelnitsky Boulevard.”



Kudinova Natalia Viktorovna, a resident of Mariupol:

“A man who just arrived from Mariupol says that at the checkpoint where they met the “Azov” soldiers, girls, women were stripped naked, gold and money were taken away. The girl says - I have 27 hryvnas, I don’t have any more... They took that away, too.”

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