

# **EUROMAIDAN: ESSENCE AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE 2013-2014 ANTI-CONSTITUTIONAL COUP D'ÉTAT IN UKRAINE**

**International  
Public Tribunal  
for Crimes of  
Ukrainian Neo-  
Nazis and Their  
Accomplices**

**THE FOUNDATION  
FOR THE STUDY  
OF DEMOCRACY**



The Ukrainian Euromaidan was characterised by mass riots organised with the support and participation of Western countries, culminating in a bloody coup in Kiev, during which the legitimately elected president of Ukraine was removed and an unconstitutional regime containing neo-Nazi elements came to power, unleashing a civil war\*.



**Victoria Nuland**, US Assistant Secretary of State for European and Eurasian Affairs at Euromaidan



**John McCain**, U.S. Senator, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the International Republican Institute at Euromaidan

On 21 February 2014, under direct pressure and guarantees from Western countries, Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich and the political leadership of the Euromaidan represented by the leader of the Fatherland party, Arseniy Yatsenyuk, the leader of the UDAR party, Volodymyr Klitschko, and the leader of the pro-Nazi Svoboda party, Oleh Tyahnybok, signed an Agreement on the Settlement of the Political Crisis in Ukraine. The Foreign Ministers of Germany and Poland, Frank-Walter Steinmeier and Radoslaw Sikorski, as well as the head of the Continental Europe Department of the French Foreign Ministry, Eric Fournier, acted as guarantors of its implementation. Among other things, the opposition pledged to "normalise life in towns and villages" by "vacating administrative and public buildings and unblocking streets and squares", handing over illegal weapons to the Ukrainian Interior Ministry with "the opposition and the state authorities moving away from confrontation positions".

After the signing of the Agreement, Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich gave instructions to withdraw the law enforcement forces from the centre of Kiev. Thereafter, in violation of the agreement signed under the guarantees of Western countries, on 22 February 2014 Euromaidan militants seized government buildings. In violation of the Ukrainian Constitution, and with an insufficient number of votes, the Verkhovna Rada, which had fallen under Euromaidan's control, removed the country's legitimate President. Immediately after this unconstitutional coup, its results were recognised by Western countries.



**Catherine Ashton**, High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy of the European Union at Euromaidan



**Guido Westerwelle**, former German Foreign Minister at Euromaidan

In 2014, Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Viktorovich Lavrov gave the following assessment of what was happening: "When we called for a return to the implementation of the commitment made on 21 February, and tried to reassure our Western partners, especially those who were directly involved in the preparation of this statement, we were told that the train has left, the situation has already changed. How can the situation change in such a way that the task of national unity of the country becomes irrelevant?"

\* For more details, see Maxim S. Grigoriev Euromaidan: The Essence and Consequences of the Anti-Constitutional Coup in Ukraine in 2014. -- M. : International Relations, 2024.

## Who publicly supported the anti-constitutional Euromaidan coup in Ukraine in 2014



**Jeffrey Pyatt**, US ambassador to Ukraine



**Thorbjørn Jagland**, Secretary General of the Council of Europe



**Christoph Weil**, German Ambassador to Ukraine



**Simon Smith**, British Ambassador to Ukraine



**Radoslaw Sikorski**, Polish Foreign Minister



**Jan Tombinski**, Ambassador of the European Union to Ukraine



**Stefan Füle**, European Commissioner for Enlargement



**Volodymyr Ristovski**, Council of Europe Representative in Ukraine

## Glorification of nazis and attacks on veterans of the World War II at the 2014 Euromaidan in Ukraine

The spirit of Nazi nationalists hovered over the entire Euromaidan. Images of the agent of Hitler's special services Stepan Bandera were everywhere. Posters with his image were hung on the buildings seized by Euromaidan militants and raised at the demonstrations and torchlight marches.

Almost all the Euromaidan organisers did not hide their admiration for Stepan Bandera. For example, one of its leaders, the head of the pro-Nazi Svoboda party O. Tyagnybok directly declared even before 2014 that "Bandera's cause is winning! Our task is to bring Bandera's cause to the final victory". It was this party that organised the annual torchlight processions in his honour. Yulia Tymoshenko, whose party was actively involved in organising the Euromaidan, had said explicitly, that children should be brought up on the example of Stepan Bandera. She also proposed the creation of a pantheon of Ukrainian national heroes where Stepan Bandera would occupy the first place. The future leader of Euro-Maidan militants Andrey Paruby was one of the main initiators of erecting monuments to Stepan Bandera.



The photo on the left shows a poster with the portrait of the Nazi agent Stepan Bandera on the building of the Kiev City Council which was seized by the militants of the Euromaidan. The photo also shows the emblem of the 2nd SS Panzer Division "Das Reich", which later became the emblem of the neo-Nazi battalion Azov, recognised in Russia as a terrorist group. The photo on the right shows the neo-Nazi torchlight procession of Euromaidan participants in 2014 in honour of German Nazi agents Stepan Bandera, Roman Shukhevych and Yevgeniy Konovalts, with the inscription "Ukraine is above everything". These words copy the Third Reich slogan "Germany Above All." Also visible in the crowd are the flags of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army which collaborated with the Nazis during World War II and the pro-Nazi Ukrainian party "Svoboda". This party was one of the organisers of Euromaidan.

**The opinion of Dmitry Korchynsky, a Ukrainian terrorist and an active participant in the Euromaidan, is quite revealing. When asked by a journalist "Can we say that Bandera was also a hero of Maidan?", he replied: "I think it is true for 99 per cent of Maidan participants."**

\* For more details, see Maxim S. Grigoriev's book *Euromaidan: The Essence and Consequences of The Anti-constitutional Coup in Ukraine in 2014*. - M. : International Relations, 2024.

## Glorification of nazis and attacks on veterans of the World War II at the 2014 Euromaidan in Ukraine

From the materials of the Nuremberg Trials from the testimony of the German Secret Service Colonel Stolze: "Fulfilling the instructions of the Chief of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces of Nazi Germany, I contacted Ukrainian nationalists and other members of the armed forces who were in the service of German intelligence. Ukrainian nationalists and other members of nationalist fascist groups who were in the service of German intelligence, whom I enlisted to fulfil the above-mentioned tasks. I personally instructed the leaders of the Ukrainian nationalists, the German agents Melnyk and Bandera to organise provocative activities in Ukraine immediately after the German attack on the Soviet Union".



The photo on the left shows the Nazi troops on the captured territory holding a review of future members of the SS Galicia Division, standing under its emblems and fascist swastikas. The photo on the right shows an announcement of the opening of the First Educational Lecture Hall in the building of the Ukrainian House of Lectures seized by Euromaidan militants. The lectures glorify the SS division "Galicia" and the Abwehr battalions Nachtigal and Roland.

In 2014 the SS division "Galicia" was particularly respected at the Euromaidan. There were discussions and lectures held in its honour. Its emblems and posters were placed on captured buildings.

This division was directly involved in the killing of civilians, including women and children. The official text of the "Galicia" oath included the following words: "I serve you, Adolf Hitler, as Führer and Chancellor of the German Reich, with loyalty and courage. I swear to you and will obey you to the death. God help me." Not surprisingly the leaders and participants of the Euromaidan particularly hated veterans of the Great Patriotic War.



A veteran of the Great Patriotic War Pyotr Filonenko, who was beaten by Euromaidan militants in 2014, recounts:

*"I tell them: what are you doing burning and breaking everything! Have conscience! They sent me three letters (told me to f\*\*\* myself) and called me a communist. I told them: "Are communists not human beings?" One of them hit me in my chest and broke my two ribs. It is a crime to call for war, and even worse when here it is a brother fighting a brother... I wanted less bloodshed, less casualties but nobody listened to me."*

During World War II Pyotr Filonenko was at the front at the age of 11. He was considered a "son of the regiment".

On the photo there is a veteran of the Great Patriotic War P.A. Filonenko, who was severely beaten at EuroMaidan.

## Ukrainian state policy on the glorification of nazism after Euromaidan

After Euromaidan and coming to power of the neo-Nazi regime in Kiev, glorification of Nazism in Ukraine became a state policy. Under the presidency of Petro Poroshenko, on 9 April 2015, a law "On the legal status of and honouring the memory of fighters for the independence of Ukraine in the 20th century" was passed. It explicitly stated that the Ukrainian state "considers legitimate their forms and methods of struggle".

**In fact, it means that in modern Ukraine forms and methods of struggle considered legitimate were genocide of Jews, Poles and Russians carried out by UPA and OUN in order to create "ethnically pure" Ukrainian territories; mass killings, torture and terror against Ukrainians who did not share their ideology of racial hatred and racial superiority of the Ukrainian race over other peoples; co-operation of Ukrainian nationalists with the Nazis, including membership in the SS organisation recognised by the Nuremberg Tribunal as a criminal organisation.**

The Ukrainian Law "On the legal status of and honouring the memory of fighters for independence of Ukraine in the 20th century" not only fully rehabilitates the methods of the OUN and the UPA, but also recognises the awards and military degrees issued by these "organisations, structures or formations." It also authorises the state and local self-government bodies to provide "social guarantees, benefits and other payments" to their members.



*The photo on the left shows Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko wearing a jacket with the inscription "Cynical Bandera". The photo on the right shows Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko driving a car labelled "Banderamobile".*

In addition, this Law requires the Ukrainian state to "develop and improve curricula, textbooks, programmes and activities for the purpose of studying the history of these organisations. It also promotes "the creation of memorial complexes and burial grounds, construction and restoration of monuments, memorials, commemorative plaques, immortalising of the names or pseudonyms of fighters and formations in the place names of settlements or administrative-territorial names of geographical objects. This Law also requires production of printed, film and video products, promotion of activities in relation to stage and other artistic embodiment of images".

The legislation also establishes that "citizens of Ukraine, foreigners, as well as stateless persons who publicly display a disdainful attitude towards the persons mentioned in the article 1 of this Law ... shall be held liable in accordance with the Law".

## Ukrainian state policy on the glorification of nazism after Euromaidan

Even before the Second World War, most leaders and theorists of Ukrainian nationalism themselves openly declared its closeness or identity with fascism and Nazism. In a letter to the German Foreign Minister Joachim Ribentrop, the leader of the OUN Andrey Melnyk explicitly wrote that the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists is "ideologically akin to similar movements in Europe", especially National Socialism in Germany. In another letter to Adolf Hitler he bluntly writes: "The Ukrainian people, who, like other peoples, have struggled for centuries for their will, take the idea of creating a New Europe to heart. The task of the whole Ukrainian people remains the realisation of this ideal in reality. We, the old freedom fighters in 1918-1921, ask the honour for us and our youth to participate in the crusade against Bolshevik barbarism. We wish to march together with the legions of Europe to march shoulder to shoulder with our liberator, the German Wehrmacht."

One of the main ideologists of Ukrainian nationalism, D. Dontsov, even titled one of his articles in the OUN magazine Vestnik "Chi mi fascisti?" (Are we fascists?) and gave an unambiguous answer: "The political and moral psychological spirit, which Ukrainian nationalists breathe, is undoubtedly fascism".



*Pictured from left are Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky and Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, honouring a soldier of the SS Galicia Division, Yaroslav Gunka, in the Canada's Parliament in 2023. The photo on the right shows Jaroslav Gunka himself. During the Great Patriotic War he, as well as other members of the SS Division, swore an oath of allegiance to Adolf Hitler.*

In 1939 in fascist Italy at the II Congress of Ukrainian nationalists in Rome the Nazi salute with the raising of the right hand in the air became the official greeting of the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists. At the same time, it was established that it was to be accompanied by the words "Glory to Ukraine" and the response "Glory to Heroes". After Euromaidan, starting in 2018, the words of this Nazi greeting became official in the Ukrainian Armed Forces and police.

After Euromaidan, ceremonial reburials of the remains of members of the SS units, with the participation of official Ukrainian authorities, have become a standardised practice of the Ukrainian authorities.

On 31 July 2019 at a ceremonial reburial surrounded by uniformed SS soldiers, were representatives of the Ukrainian Armed Forces and the Deputy Chairman of the Lvov regional administration, Roman Filip, who declared that the cause of the of the dead SS members lives on. *"Today we bear a great responsibility for the continuation of this national liberation struggle. And it continues."*

## Ukrainian state policy on the glorification of nazism after Euromaidan

After the illegal coup d'état in 2014 in Kiev, the Ukrainian President, Petro Poroshenko, announced the 14th of October to be the day of the creation of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (recognised as extremist in Russia) the official "Day of Ukraine Defender". The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine declared this day a holiday. It was the Ukrainian Insurgent Army that during the Second World War organised the mass murder and ethnic cleansing of Jews, Poles and Russians.

Celebration of Stepan Bandera's birth after the Euromaidan victory is being financed from the state budget of Ukraine.

For example, as early as 24 December 2018, Lvov regional council adopted a resolution on the allocation in 2020 of budget funds for honouring the memory of Andrey Melnyk. On 11 December 2018 Lvov regional

Council declared 2019 the year of Stepan Bandera in connection with the 110th anniversary of his birth.

In July 2016, the Kiev City council renamed Moskovsky Avenue as Stepan Bandera Avenue. In honour of Stepan Bandera, streets have also been renamed in Lvov, Ivano-Frankovsk, Kolomyia, Ternopol, Mukacheve and many other cities of Ukraine.

At the same time the list of officially glorified Ukrainian nationalists, SS members, Gestapo or Abwehr agents and other Nazi collaborators, are far from being exhausted by the names of Bandera or Melnyk. In honour of Hauptmann, the Deputy of the 201st Battalion of the Schutzmannschaft and commander of the UPA Roman Shukhevych, streets, avenues and lanes have been named in the following cities:

Dnipro, Zhytomyr, Kropivnitsky, Lutsk, Lvov, Odessa, Poltava, Rovno, Sumy, Ternopol, Uzhgorod, Chernovtsi, Belaya Tserkov, Berdichev, Brovary, Vladimir-Volynsky, Drohobych, Kalush, Kovel, Kodyma, Kolomyia, Korosten, Korsun-Shevchenkivskiy, Nadvornaya, Novograd-Volynsky, Novy Bug, Ovruch, Pervomaysk, Sambor, Stryi, Uman, Khrystynivka, Chervonograd, Shepetovka and others.



*The photo shows the ceremonial reburial of SS soldiers in the village of Chervonoye, Lvov region of Ukraine*



*The photo shows inscriptions on the territory of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic occupied by Nazi Germany: "Glory to Hitler! Glory to Bandera!"*

## Ukrainian state policy on the glorification of nazism after Euromaidan

There is a street named after Shukhevychs in Ivano-Frankovsk. On 29 June 2007 the Ukrainian Post issued a stamp dedicated to Shukhevych. On 26 June 2008 the National Bank of Ukraine issued a 5 hryvnia coin in honour of Roman Shukhevych. On 9 December 2019 the Sixth administrative court of appeal in Kiev confirmed the legality of renaming as General Vatutin Avenue to Roman Shukhevych Avenue. In July 2019 the Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky Administration announced that Decree No. 965/2007 "On awarding R. Shukhevych the title of Hero of Ukraine" of 12 October 2007 is valid.



*The photo shows Roman Shukhevych (second from left) in the battalion of the Nazi Abwehr "Nachtigal". The battalion was created by order of the Head of the Abwehr, Wilhelm Canaris, for organising acts of sabotage in Ukraine and joint operations with the Nazi troops.*

**The ideologue of Ukrainian nationalism, racist Mykola Mikhnovsky, who proclaimed slogans "Ukraine is for Ukrainians! Kick out strangers from Ukraine", "Moskals. (Russians), Poles, Hungarians, Romanians and Jews are the enemies of our people", "Don't take a wife from strangers, as your children will be your enemies", also became the official hero of modern Ukraine. One of the principles of Ukrainian nationalists that he invented was the seizure of Russian lands or Ukraine "from the Carpathians to the Caucasus."**



*The photo shows a racist, russophobe and anti-Semite Nikolai Mikhnovsky*

In December 2022, a boulevard in Kiev was named after Mikhnovskyy. In 2008 a central street was named in his honour in Turovka, the birthplace of Mikhnovskyy. In 2013 on the occasion of his 140th birthday a monument was erected in his honour. After the victory of the Euromaidan, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted Resolution No. 2364 on the celebration of commemorative dates in 2020.

A number of these commemorative dates are associated with the personalities of the organisers and participants in various ethnic purges and genocide, as well as Nazis and Nazi collaborators. For example, the 6th of February is the 100th anniversary of the birth of Nazi Vasyl Levkovich, a war criminal from the Dubno Ukrainian auxiliary police, an organiser and participant in the mass murder of 5 thousand Jews in Dubno and many thousands of Jews in Rovno.

On 20 February 2020 Ukraine celebrated the official commemorative date of the 115th birth anniversary of the Nazi, Ulas Samchuk, editor-in-chief of the pro-Nazi Rovno anti-Semitic newspaper "Volyn", a participant in the extermination of 25,000 Jews in Rovne. His works are included in the school curriculum and he is called "the Ukrainian Homer" by modern Ukrainian propaganda. In March 1942 he wrote in the newspaper he edited: "The Führer of the Great Germany and his chivalrous soldiers have brought us freedom. Do not forget it! We thank the Führer Adolf Hitler and the victorious German soldiers, cultivating our land with redoubled care." But in addition to the unrestrained praise of Hitler and Nazism, the official hero of modern Ukraine Ulas Samchuk joyfully welcomed the extermination of Jews of Rovno and Kiev. Many of his notes and articles are devoted to the ideological murder of Jews. "Where Ukrainian power is being built, there are no Jews," was written in Samchuk's newspaper on 27 November 1941.

## Ukrainian state policy on the glorification of nazism after Euromaidan

24 February 2020 is the 110th anniversary of the birth of a Nazi and war criminal from the "Nachtigal" Battalion and the 201st Auxiliary Policing Battalion, Wasyl Sidor, who took part in the mass murder of Jews and Poles, and punitive operations against partisans and civilians in Belarus. On 16 May there was a celebration of the 130th anniversary of the birth of the Nazi, Kiril Osmak, one of the leaders of the Ukrainian National Rada created by the German Nazis in Kiev in 1941-1943.



*In the photo is one of the organisers of the SS division "Galicia" Volodymyr Kubijovic*

Another commemorative date approved after Euromaidan is 23 September – the 120th anniversary of the birth of a Nazi Vladimir Kubijovich. He was one of initiators of the creation of the SS Galicia Division. It was April 1941 when he suggested the creation of an "ethnically pure Ukrainian enclave" which would be "free of Jews and Poles." He proposed it to Hans Frank, the NSDAP veteran who had once been Hitler's personal lawyer, the governor-general of Nazi-occupied Poland.

On the creation of the SS Division "Galicia" he declared: "... Galicia will fight hand in hand with the heroic German soldiers of the Army and the Waffen-

SS against Bolshevism, your and our deadly enemy. Of course, we should thank the Great Führer of united Europe for recognising our participation in the war, that he approved your initiative and gave his consent to the establishment of the Galicia Division".

The 26th of September 2020 marks 130 years since the birth of the Nazi, Ivan Poltavets-Ostryanitsa, a Nazi collaborator and a "friend" of one of the main ideologues of Nazism, the author of the "racial theory" and "the final solution of the Jewish question" Alfred Rosenberg. Ivan Poltavets-Ostryanitsa was the head of UNAKOR, an organisation of Ukrainian Cossack Nazis. Within UNAKOR there were battalions of the Ukrainian auxiliary police that took part in the massacres of many thousands of Jews in Volyn, Zhitomir, Belaya Tserkov and Vinnitsa.

The 12th of November 2020 marks 100 years since the birth of Vasyl Galasa. He was an activist of the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists, one of the organisers and participants in the Jewish pogroms in Ternopol region and mass murders of Poles. The 17th of November 2020 marks the 110th anniversary of the birth of Yaroslav Starukh, an activist of the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists and an organiser of Jewish pogroms in Western Ukraine in the summer of 1941.

## Ukrainian state policy on the glorification of nazism after Euromaidan

The 12th of December marks the 130th anniversary of the birth of the Nazi, Andrey Melnyk, Head of the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists, a Gestapo agent, a war criminal and an organiser of the genocide of Jews, Poles and Russians.

**Z. Muller, an officer of the special services of the Nazi Reich, testified in 1946 about his work for the Gestapo: "In 1940 during my work in the Gestapo, one of the leaders of the Ukrainian Nationalists, Melnyk, visited the head of the 4th Department, Schroeder, in his Gestapo office, where he received the necessary instructions for his work. I myself often saw Melnyk within the walls of the Gestapo... From Schroeder himself I knew that the Gestapo was trying to consolidate the Ukrainian nationalist movement by setting up the "Directorate for Ukrainian affairs."**

After the victory of Euromaidan, the glorification of Nazism is actively developing at the level of the regions of Ukraine. For example, on 24 December 2019, the Lvov regional council decided to allocate public funds in 2020 for commemorative events in honour of the anti-Semite, racist, and a supporter of the idea of "superiority of the Ukrainian race", Ukrainian nationalist Yuriy Lipa. Back in 1938 he published a book "The Destiny of Ukraine", in which he quotes Adolf Hitler, B. Mussolini, A. Rosenberg and the Nazi anti-Semitic newspaper "Der Angriff". One of the sections of his book is titled "Jew-liquid impurity." In his writings Yu. Lipa preached that the Ukrainian race "was much more ancient than "Moscow", and that the Russians

were descendants of the wild Ural - Finnish tribes, who only slightly experienced the positive impact of the Ukrainian race.



*The photo shows SS Reichsführer Heinrich Himmler shaking hands with a member of the SS Division Galicia during the reviewing ceremony*

said that the country needs "such patriotic and Ukrainian-centred warriors, bearers of the spirit of history and identity".

Mayor R. Marcinkiv promised that in the near future Ivano-Frankovsk will have a street named after M. Mulik, who was an honourable citizen of Ivano-Frankovsk and the Chairman of the active "regional brotherhood of divisional soldiers Galicia. In April 2020 in Kalush (Ivano-Frankovsk region) a ceremony was held awarding an insignia established by the "Brotherhood of soldiers of the SS Division "Halychyna" to the veteran of this unit Vasyl Nakochynna. Such insignia in Ukraine are awarded to all living former members of the SS Division Galicia.

On 29 January 2020 a ceremonial burial of M. Mulik, former member of the SS division "Galicia" was organised at the Walk of Glory. The ceremony was attended by regional officials and clergy. Many of those present at the event were dressed in Nazi uniforms. The head of the regional council of Ivano-Frankovsk Region, Oleksandr Sych,

## Ukrainian state policy on the glorification of nazism after Euromaidan

At the moment of being awarded, the 95 year old SS member raised his hand in a Nazi salute.

Earlier in May 2018 he was awarded the title Honourable Citizen of Kalush by the Kalush City Council. On the eve of 23 May 2020 on the occasion of the "Day of Heroes", veterans living in the Lvov region, UPA veterans and their widows were paid a one-time monetary allowance from the regional budget. A total of 989 people received the payment. On 12 November 2020 the Lvov History Museum with the support of the city authorities honoured relatives of OUN-UPA fighters with the award of medals "For Combat Merits" and "For Special Contribution to the Development of the OUN armed underground".

On 5 March 2021 the deputies of the Ternopol City Council supported the initiative of the city mayor S. Nadal to assign the name of R. Shukhevych to the local sports stadium. This initiative was taken up by the Lvov Regional Council. On 16 March 2021 it appealed to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine with a proposal to rename the stadium "Arena Lvov" to "Arena Lvov named after Stepan Bandera". The initiative came from the Poroshenko's European Solidarity party.

On 28 April 2021 a march was held in Kiev to commemorate the day of the creation of the Nazi SS division Galicia. The march used Nazi symbols and was accompanied by Ukrainian police, who blocked traffic on a number of Kiev's central streets. The march was financed by the Kiev City Administration.

On 8 August 2021 in Litin (Vinnytsia region) celebrations were held in honour of the 110th anniversary of Emelian Grabets, an OUN and UPA member who served as commandant of the Ukrainian auxiliary police in Rovno, and was directly involved in the mass murder of more than 25,000 city Jews during the Great Patriotic War (Second World War). The Ukrainian nationalist newspaper "Ukrainian Voice" published at that time and funded by the Nazi Armed Forces, wrote: "The Jews must be exterminated." The murders were carried out by the 320th police battalion, consisting of Ukrainian nationalists.

Sergeant Boris von Drachenfels stood trial in 1946. He testified: "Ukrainian policemen would take groups of people to ditches where they would undress ... The policemen of the of the battalion would shoot them in the back of the head. Adults were forced to lie down in the ditches and were shot, while children were pulled away from their mothers and shot... People begged for mercy, mothers begged us to spare their children."

Engineer Moshe Hildenman recounted: "The Ukrainian nationalists pounced like locusts on the houses of the Jews. They ravaged them and dragged away any valuables. What they couldn't carry in their hands, they loaded on horse-drawn carts. They piled furniture, large items, crockery - everything that could be taken. Only a few Jews managed to hide in basements and in black corners and crevices of attics, but the Ukrainians gave their hiding places to the Germans so they could kill and destroy them. They were especially eager to do this if they could get a reward for their 'service'."

In 2021 in addition to a ceremonial procession along the street named in honour of the commandant of the Ukrainian auxiliary police in Rovno, Emelian Grabets, and the ceremonial laying of flowers at the memorial plaque, a round table was held at the Museum of Local History, which resulted in a recommendation for the local authorities to give a sports centre in the Litinsky sports complex the name of Emelian Grabets.



*The photo in the centre shows the official hero of modern Ukraine, commandant of Rovno, Emelian Grabets, who took a direct personal participation in the mass murder of Jews.*

## Ukrainian state policy on the glorification of nazism after Euromaidan

On 9 May 2020, during the 75th anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany, Ukrainian nationalists undertook a number of blasphemous actions. In Odessa they attacked participants in a motor rally in honour of the 75th anniversary of the Victory. In Lvov young neo-Nazis displayed Nazi symbols and turned on a record which sounded like a message from the German occupiers. It happened while the citizens laid flowers on the graves of fallen soldiers. In 2022 on the occasion of the 113th anniversary of Stepan Bandera's birthday, a banner 20 by 11 metres in size was placed on the Ternopolsky building. The inscription on the banner said "Our Batko Bandera".

The head of the regional council Mykhaylo Holovko said: "Ternopol region is a Bandera's land. Here the battles of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army lasted longer".



The photo shows the act of the "Proclamation of the Ukrainian State" in Nazi-occupied Lvov. It contains words about "close cooperation with National Socialist Great Germany, which under the leadership of its leader Adolf Hitler creates a new order in Europe".

The glorification and heroisation of leaders and members of Nazi organisations of Ukrainian nationalists and accomplices of German Nazis took place, among other things, on the initiative of the Servant of the People party of Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky. For example, on 21 September 2020 the deputies of the party of Volodymyr Zelensky Servant of the People proposed an initiative to submit to the Verkhovna Rada a draft resolution on celebrating the 80th anniversary of the proclamation in Lvov of the "Act of Restoration of the Ukrainian State" adopted on 30 June 1941 during the Nazi occupation of Western Ukraine in the presence of Abwehr officers. The Act contained the words "close co-operation with the National Socialist Great Germany, which, under the leadership of its leader Adolf Hitler is creating a new order in Europe".

On 1 July 2021 people's deputies from Volodymyr Zelensky's party Servant of the People, Petro Poroshenko's party European Solidarity, and also the deputies of the parties Batkivshchyna and Golos, submitted a draft decree "On the celebration of the 80th anniversary of the creation of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army". Among other things, it proposed to award the title of Hero of Ukraine to R. Shukhevych, Hauptmann, Deputy Commander of the Nazi Abwehr's special unit "Nachtigal" and later the leader of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and the organiser of the mass killings.

The residents of Donbas who have now suffered war crimes by the Kiev regime, recall the atrocities committed by Ukrainian nationalists during the Great Patriotic War.



Vera Mironovna Golikova, 87 years old: "I'm fed up with Ukrainian Nazis, I'm already enduring the second war with them. I curse those Ukrainian Nazis. I had a six-month-old baby. They ripped him out of my arms. My mother gathered us all. We were eleven children. They took my brother Sashenka. He (a Ukrainian Nazi) threw him to the ground and kicked him. Even the fascists shrank (clamped down). Then they burned everything. Ukrainian Nazis were like that then. Oh, my God.

On the morning of 22 August 2022 there was a lot of shelling. They kept hitting. One shelling, bang - my son jumped out and shouted: "Run, Mum". Then the second bang. On the third one the house caught fire. As soon as it was on fire, he shoved me straight in. The fire was on the other side. Ukrainian Nazis were shooting."

## Terror, murder and torture organised by Euromaidan leaders and supporters in 2014

Terror and assassination, seizure of state buildings and intimidation of opponents were a constant element of the anti-constitutional Euromaidan coup in 2014. Moreover, using terror and murder was considered as a traditional element of Ukrainian nationalism. Using them was considered not only normal, but also desirable, as an element of a return to the traditions of the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA).



*In the photo on the left a Euromaidan militant throws a Molotov cocktail at police officers. On the right photo you can see the result of the use of Molotov cocktails by Euromaidan militants against law enforcement officers in 2014.*

**From 18 to 20 February, 196 police and internal troop officers received gunshot wounds from Euromaidan militants in the centre of Kiev. 7 servicemen of the internal troops and 10 policemen were killed by them. This shooting was carried out from the buildings that had been seized by Euromaidan militants. Later there appeared the video footage of how the weapons were taken away by the Euromaidan organisers. Then there were open confessions by those who carried out the shooting. The current regime in Kiev pretends not to know this.**



*The photo on the left shows a freeze frame from a video recording of Euromaidan militants shooting at protesters and policemen. The photo on the right shows a Euromaidan militant with a sawn-off shotgun.*

## Terror, murder and torture organised by Euromaidan leaders and supporters in 2014

In addition to the murders organised by the Euromaidan leaders of their own supporters and Ukrainian law enforcement officers, there were numerous cases of beatings and torture of politicians and public figures who opposed the anti-constitutional coup.

One of the most notorious cases was the beating and torture of Rostislav Vasilko, the first Secretary of the Lvov City Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine. Rostislav Vasylo testified:

*"I was beaten up in Kiev by banderologists. I was beaten to a pulp in Kiev. They are stalking my mother, threatening to kill my children. They threaten to kill me and my wife. On 22 February 2014 I was tortured by Maidan activists in Mariinsky Park from 11.00 a.m. to 11.00 p.m. They put needles under my fingernails, beat me with sticks and fists, punctured my right lung, broke three ribs, a nasal bridge and a facial cyst. They gutted my skull. I got a second-degree concussion. They took my documents, money and a gold chain with a cross."*



Photo shows Rostyslav Vasylo, a victim of torture at Euromaidan

Journalist Sergey Rulev was also tortured and beaten on Euromaidan. He said: *"Near the main post office a man in a camouflage uniform saw me and started shouting: 'He was the one who did the interview with Berkut!'. Then I was grabbed and dragged into a tent opposite the House of Trade Unions. There I was beaten by four people. There was a woman among them. She had a headscarf. She did not say a word, just kicked me in the groin. Then I was dragged to the seized Ministry of Agroindustrial Complex, where they took away my documents, my journalist's licence, accreditation to the Verkhovna Rada, business cards, two phones and two cameras. At around 12 o'clock I was dragged to the burnt-out building of the House of Trade Unions. There I was beaten in the lobby. In the courtyard some men in camouflage who I never met before, pulled down my trousers, stripped me down to my underwear and continued to beat me. Then they tied me up and started torturing. A woman started pulling my nails with pliers. Then they started beating me again and threatened to put me in a basin with cement and throw me into the Dnieper"*.

**Euromaidan organised a whole system of intimidation of Ukrainian state officials, politicians and journalists who did not share their goals. Calls to kill them and their relatives were uttered from the Maidan stage in Kiev and other regions, and were openly vocalised by Euromaidan organisers. Personal data of the unwanted people including their residential addresses and telephone numbers were centrally distributed on the Internet and in special leaflets. Threatening phone calls were made to them and a price was openly set for their "heads".**

Open seizures of state buildings were carried out. On 1 December the Kiev City State Administration and the House of Trade Unions were taken over. On 2 December the October Palace was seized. On 21 January 2014 the building of the Kiev TV channel was seized. On 22 January the Parliamentary Library, on 23 January the administration in Lvov, Ternopol, Cherkasy and Rovno. On 24 January the building of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and the administration building in Ivano-Frankovsk, on 26 January the Ukrainian House, the administration in Sumy; on 19 February State TV and Radio Centre, Conservatory, Main Post Office, office of the Party of Regions, etc.

## Terror, murder and torture organised by Euromaidan leaders and supporters in 2014

In accordance with the principles of Ukrainian nationalists, Euromaidan made extensive use of terror. Below are just a few examples from a long list. On 24 January 2014 a policeman was shot dead near a hostel in Kiev. The "Ukrainian Insurgent Army" claimed responsibility for his murder. On 27 December 2013 participants of the Euromaidan in Kherson killed a policeman and seriously wounded two other policemen. In February 2014 a judge of the Avtozavod District Court in Kremenchug, Poltava region, was killed after he condemned Euromaidan militants who had seized the city's building.

Also in February 2014 Euromaidan militants attacked the office of the Party of Regions. The office was set on fire. One of its employees was killed and others were brutally beaten.



*Photo shows the storming and burning of the Party of Regions office by Euromaidan militants in Kiev in 2014*

On 19 February a group of militants who came from Euromaidan, seized the building of the regional department of the Interior Ministry in the Volyn Region. Governor Oleksandr Bashkalenko was beaten, taken to the stage on the Theatre Square and handcuffed. He was doused with cold water and threatened that his relatives would be killed.



*Pictured here is of the governor of the Volyn Region who has been beaten and handcuffed to the stage. He was threatened that his relatives would be killed. A few days later he resigned.*

*This practice of threats, along with beatings and "rubbish lustration" became constant since the Euromaidan victory.*

On 20 February, Euromaidan militants attacked participants of the Anti-Maidan rally. Near the town of Korsun-Shevchenkivskyi the motorway was blocked by a barricade with the flags of the UPA, UDAR and Svoboda parties. The buses carrying the rally participants were shot at with firearms and set on fire.

A victim said: *"As soon as a person got out of the bus, he was immediately hit with a bat. They didn't look whether they were women or men. They used shovels to cut down the captured people. Whoever escaped and ran away was shot straight away. They dumped us on the roadside. Then one of them came with a can of diesel or petrol. He started pouring it on us, saying: "I'll light a match and you'll go up in flames, you Muscals".* On the following day Euromaidan militants seized S. Kharchenko, the Head of the Mukachevo Customs Office. They handcuffed him outside the Transcarpathian administration building and beat him.

## The system of terror against the opposition and the russian residents of Ukraine, created by the Kiev regime after 2014

After the Euromaidan victory the use of terror against those who did not accept the results of the illegal coup became a permanent feature of the Kiev regime.

One of the first such examples was the massacre of opposition activists, dubbed by the media "The Odessa Khatyn Massacre". Khatyn is a village in Belarus, where the 118th Battalion of the Schutzman-Shaft, which included among other members the OUN and the SS Dirlewanger Battalion, burned alive and shot 149 citizens. In 1943 they surrounded a collective farm barn, forced the villagers - mostly women, children and the elderly into the barn and set fire to it.



The photo shows Euromaidan militants setting fire to the Odessa House of Trade Unions, where those who opposed the coup d'état in Ukraine were burnt.

hundred people were burnt to death.

A witness Oleg Muzyka recounts: "At first we defended ourselves on the steps of the House of Trade Unions. This defence lasted at best 15-30 minutes, because while we threw one stone, fifty came at us, and on top of that there were Molotov cocktails and explosive packages strapped with metal. Then we went into the building and boarded up the front doors with refrigerators, tables, whatever we could find, and barricaded ourselves. It should be noted that the Maidan activists worked very professionally: they built "pyramids" made of shields that completely covered their ranks, and then here and there a shield would be pulled back, and from there a fighter would quickly take aim and fire a shot, and then the window would close again. The attackers entered the building from the courtyard and broke out the huge windows on the flights of stairs. Then from the outside they started throwing everything they had inside the building. You could see through the windows that anyone who came down from the building to the ground, was beaten. The women were just being beaten, and the men were literally being beaten to death. I saw a guy running away. He got to the middle of the Kulikovo field and about thirty people chased him. They caught up with him, knocked him down and jumped on him. Then they threw him down and left. There was just a mess of bits and pieces left of him.

It was by analogy with these tragic events that the burning of the House of Trade Unions in Odessa by Euromaidan militants was named. According to eyewitnesses the coordination of these units was carried out by the leader of the Maidan Self-Defence A.V. Parubiy. After the 2014 illegal coup he became the Secretary of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine.

In May 2014 demonstrators who opposed the illegal coup d'état in Ukraine, tried to hide in the House of Trade Unions. According to various estimates the number of people burnt alive and beaten to death, as well as those who died of injuries after jumping out of the fire from the upper floors, was from 48 (according to the official data) to 100 (according to eyewitnesses), and more than two

## The system of terror against the opposition and the Russian residents of Ukraine, created by the Kiev regime after 2014

*I stayed in the building and went up and down the floors to look for my brother, who had run into the building before the assault. At first, I walked on the lower floors, then on the upper floors, up to the attic. Along the way I heard them say: "Well, we've finished our work, now come the document collectors." I mean there were groups that were clearly dedicated to a particular job: some to killing and clearing the premises, others collecting documents and phones from the dead".*

Another eyewitness, the Chairman of the Council of Orthodox Citizens of Ukraine, B. Kaurov said:

*"Radicals prevented firefighters from extinguishing the building. "Russians, burn!" - they shouted at our people. The militia gave to the thugs those people who had left the building earlier. Literally 30 people pounced on one and beat them up."*

The mass murder of opposition activists in Odessa were repeatedly and deliberately used as intimidation of the Russian-speaking population and those who did not accept the results of the anti-constitutional Euromaidan coup.

For example, Euromaidan militant Georgiy Tuku, who was appointed in 2015 as the Head of the so-called military-civilian administration of Luhansk region frankly said that a "second Odessa" will be organised against the

Russian-speaking opposition: *"... These things (meaning Russian people) don't understand otherwise. First of all, we must be guided by strict rules of wartime. Potential separatists and their supporters should not only be deprived of the right to vote, but should also be separated from the rest of the population in special camps... They must be isolated! We should introduce strict orders in the region itself: to give the military and civil-military administrations exclusive powers, to introduce curfews and military field courts. All the above-mentioned orders and rules should be maintained until the last "vatnik" dies out. If the 'vata' become too bold, we will give them a second Odessa". (Vata, vatnik, kolorads, moskals are the derogatory nicknames for Russians used by Ukrainian nationalists and neo-Nazis)".*

In Donbas and a number of other regions that did not accept the results of the illegal Euromaidan coup d'etat, after 2014 the Kiev regime launched a military operation and terrorised civilians. For this purpose the Kiev regime made extensive use of various "death squads" made up of Euromaidan fighters or neo-Nazi organisations and units such as Azov.



*The photo shows the bodies of the people burned alive and suffocated in the fire which Euromaidan militants set in the House of Trade Unions in Odessa in 2014*

## The system of mass torture created by the Kiev regime after Euromaidan

After 2014 the practice of torture of opposition members and dissidents, as well as civilians who did not share Kiev's anti-Russian policy, became a permanent feature of the Ukrainian neo-Nazi regime. Mariupol airport became one of many torture centres before it was liberated.

*M. Shubin, a victim of Ukrainian torture, testifies: "They brought me here to Mariupol airport, put me on my knees. I was beaten on my kidneys, kicked ... In the room there was an old man with a broken spine. Behind the door lay a broken soldier. He was like a sack with no bones. His bones were all broken. The one who was guarding us was wearing a uniform of the Kiev police. Those who were in camouflage had chevrons with the wolf's hook of the battalion Azov."*

*We were taken to a room where there were welding wires coming out of the wall. They doused the floor with water. They hooked a welding torch to my genitals, hooked it to my heel and tortured me. The torture was done by The Butcher and The Doctor. That's what they called themselves amongst themselves. They just enjoyed it, there were no questions asked. And behind this building was a modular hangar. I was hanging on a rack there. Then they faked a firing squad and threw me in a pit of bodies. I was here for a week. Then they brought me a receipt to write, I had to write that I had no claims against the Azov Battalion ..."*



*The photo shows a torture victim M. Shubin and the Chairman of the International Public Tribunal M. Grigoriev at the airport of Mariupol immediately after its liberation*

Torture centres and secret prisons were set up by the Kiev regime in various places. People were seized without any legal grounds and extrajudicial executions were organised.



*Buduk Dmitry Nikolaevich, 38 years old, place of residence at the time of the interview city of Mariupol: "It was some kind of madness, it was a nightmare! We saw the Maidan jumping in 2014. We thought that everything would be over in a year, maximum two years, but then it all escalated and became the norm. When the Azovtsy came to our town in 2014-2015 my mum was in the hospital № 9 where the airport was. The Azovtsy abused girls. They brought them to the hospital afterwards. Their genitals were torn. There were a lot of raped women from the airport, everybody knows that. They called the torture house "the library". There were many cases. Some of my acquaintances lived near the Azov base, they had a house there. They heard at night how people were abused. Everybody knows it."*

*The whole city knows everything and nobody is punished. And who should we tell? Nobody, because they are justified by the state. Even police are afraid of them."*

## The system of mass torture created by the Kiev regime after Euromaidan

Another example of a "death squadron" was the Tornado battalion. The Ukrainian authorities appointed Ruslan Onicshenko, a five-time criminal offender, to command it, giving him the rank of Lieutenant in the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The Tornado battalion set up torture chambers in a basement in Lysychansk and other settlements. There they raped and tortured local civilians, including minors and pensioners regardless of their gender. The Ukrainian press quoted a Deputy Commander of the Tornado called Mojahedin as saying: *"Life would not be life without torture. There's nothing like the feeling of having someone's life in your hands..."*



Sergey Petrenko, place of residence at the time of the interview Stanytsia Luhanskaya. The interview takes place at the site of the torture centre of the Ukrainian Tornado unit:

*"On 22 January 2015 my friend and I were taken right from the street and thrown into a car. It was around two o'clock in the afternoon. They immediately put hats on our heads and took us to their torture centre. The police took us away from there in four days. We had four days of constant pressure. They beat us badly with a stick. They hit the sciatic nerve. First, of course, there was a four-hour stand against the wall in a stretching position. They wore masks and practised their punches, hitting the pain points. One of them showed where to hit. The other one was hitting. One was called the Executioner. He was unmasked, about six feet tall. He had a Right Sector armband. That's what I remember most. The other one came in. He was quite short. They called him "Sir". Every once in a while, they would take us out*

*For being shot. They shot over our heads. They faked a firing squad. Sometimes they just flicked with a gun. They put it to the back of the head, click-click-click. On the third day it didn't matter. That was*

*Tornado. Screams came from many rooms, especially from across the hall. I think they were tortured. One of my friends was there, then his belongings were identified. Only his burial site was found, just his bones, that's all. The mushroom pickers saw his belongings, then the relatives, as I learnt later. I found out later that there was an expertise: yes, it was really him, Alexander Valuysky. I knew him here in the village of Luganskaya. We saw him in the basement, and then saw him no longer. I never saw him again. Well, here, look (shows), it was their humour. It says here: "We welcome every client." and next to it, "Welcome to hell."*

## The system of mass torture created by the Kiev regime after Euromaidan

War crimes against prisoners of war have also become a conscious policy of the Kiev regime. The Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 on the treatment of prisoners of war states: "Prisoners of war should always be treated humanely. Any unlawful act or omission on the part of the captive resulting in the death of a prisoner of war or seriously endangering the health of a prisoner of war is prohibited and will be regarded as a grave breach of this Convention (Section II, Article 13), as well as "no physical or mental torture and no other torture or other coercive measures may be inflicted on prisoners of war". (Section III, Article 17).

Captured by the Armed Forces of Ukraine on 14 January 2015, a militiaman of the Donetsk People's Republic Andrey Panchenko recounts: *"We drove into a Ukrainian checkpoint. They laid us on the floor, tied our hands and feet periodically beating us, pulled a hat over my head, wrapped it with duct tape to make it difficult to breathe. Then they loaded us into their car and took us away. When they arrived, they threw us all out into some dark room. They started taking us out one by one. We were completely tied up. They sat me on a chair, one of them held my legs, put them under the chair, put my hands behind the back of the chair, and held me there. Then they just beat me with an ordinary hammer on my legs and shoulders. All this happened until I lost consciousness. This procedure continued for three days. They put me against the wall three times, fired a pistol, shot next to me and said, like, we might not miss next time. On the 13th day in the evening a car arrived. They took us all away and said that the civilians would be shot and two of us would be taken to prison. On the first day the Security Service of Ukraine did not touch us. Then they took us out one by one for interrogation. I was hit in the groin with a stun gun. They added voltage, I felt it was stronger and stronger. It was very painful. I fell down and screamed: "Shoot me, why are you torturing me? I don't know anything."*



The photo on the left shows a volunteer of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation from the Donetsk People's Republic with the call sign "Lyuty" and the Chairman of the Foundation for the Study of Problems of Democracy. The photo on the right shows Andrey Panchenko, a militiaman of the Donetsk People's Republic, who was tortured by the Ukrainian Armed Forces and the Security Service of Ukraine in 2015.

A volunteer with the call sign "Lyuty" talks about the terrorist neo-Nazi battalion Azov: *"I was captured by the Azov in May 2023. They took me to their basement and there it began. They tortured me with electric current, beat me with electric shocks and truncheons. After 10pm their drunken brigade came in and beat us all night until morning. We sat with our hands tied and were beaten by five or six people. They wouldn't let us sleep. We couldn't sleep during the day, because if you suddenly snore, they beat you with a stick. And at night they came and beat you too, so we were not able to sleep. We were beaten with hands and feet. Some captives had their noses, ears and fingers cut off. Others were killed."*

## The system of terror against the opposition and the russian inhabitants of Ukraine ukrainian residents of Ukraine created by the Kiev regime after 2014

*They first electrocuted one of the captives for about 30 minutes, then cut off his nose and fingers. The other one was also beaten for a long time. The Azov brought us and showed us his body. A Ukrainian officer was beating him for pleasure. He cut triangles on his body. They took us to the person, took off his bandage and showed us that the meat on his ribs was cut in strips. The skin on the sides of his body was cut, a knife pierced between his ribs and triangles were cut on his body. He croaked before he died. They said, "Oh, you're still alive," and beat him to death. "The Azovs told us openly: "Good Russians are dead Russians".*

After the victory of Euromaidan, one of the elements of the Kiev regime's terror was the indiscriminate shelling of civilians in those territories that did not want to recognise the anti-constitutional Euromaidan coup. That shelling began in 2014 and continues up to now. The Ukrainian armed forces not only carry out indiscriminate attacks and assaults on a continuous basis, but also purposefully and systematically carry out acts of intimidation and terrorisation of the population of the DPR (Donetsk People's Republic) and LPR (Lugansk People's Republic) by shelling civilian population centres: squares, schools, educational institutions, youth centres, cultural clubs, libraries, shopping centres, markets, railway and petrol stations, bus stops, post offices, banks, multi-storey buildings and during the distribution of humanitarian aid. All these actions are war crimes.

Article 33 IV of the Geneva Convention states: "Collective punishment is prohibited, as are all measures of intimidation or terror". Article 4 of Additional Protocol II prohibits "acts of terrorism" against persons not taking a direct part or who have ceased to take part in hostilities.

The main purpose of these provisions is to emphasise the importance of the prohibition of "acts of terrorism", that neither individuals nor the civilian population as a whole can be subjected to collective punishment, which, among other things, undoubtedly instils fear in people.

Let us cite just a few testimonies and examples from the endless list of war crimes of the Kiev regime.



*The photo on the left shows shelling of the centre of Donetsk. On the right the photo shows shelling of an automobile transport enterprise.*

On 7 April 2023, at around 5 p.m., the Voroshilovsky district of Donetsk was shelled with 9M22 fragmentation rockets and 122mm JROF-HEAP (1050 diamond-shaped fragmentation rockets) manufactured in Slovakia. As a result of the shelling, an 82 year old woman was killed in the Central market of Donetsk. Sixteen civilians, five of them women, received injuries of varying severity. The trading pavilions of the Central Market were destroyed or damaged. Among other destroyed and damaged locations were the Don-Mak café on Shevchenko Boulevard, the Chelyuskintsev Street shopping centre, the Yuzovskaya brewery café on Artyom Street and apartment buildings 152/2, 184, Gorky St. 156, 156 on Chelyuskintsev Street. There was a direct hit in an apartment building 161 on Gorky Street. Apartment buildings 3 and 15 on Shevchenko Boulevard and a number of cars were damaged.

## The system of terror against the opposition and the russian inhabitants of Ukraine ukrainian residents of Ukraine created by the Kiev regime after 2014

Yulia, a witness of shelling by the AFU on Levoberezhnaya Street, Donetsk: "On 12 March 2023 at about 10.00am. the shelling started. I live on the street below. The plaster in my house was peeling off. My neighbour, who was my friend's mother, miraculously survived. Her arm was cut and she received a strong compression shock. Now she is in the hospital №9 on Budennovka, in the trauma ward. You sleep at night and you don't know whether you'll wake up in the morning or not, because there is shelling at night and in the morning. It is very scary. So many people have died during all this time".

Nikolai Khrupa, a resident of the Kuibyshev district of Donetsk: "I live in this neighbourhood. I studied in this school No.52, here I finished eight grades. Today (7 March 2023) a shell came in from Pervomayskoye, Orlovka. Ukrainian Nazis are located there. Karlovka is not far away. Ukrainian forces are there too: the Right Sector, Azov battalion, Tornado and Dnipro. They stay there and fight, and so are the mercenaries. Today they hit school №52. Ukrainian Nazis commit war crimes, they are war criminals. They deliberately shell schools, kindergartens and civilians. When the war is over, there must be a tribunal. It is mandatory! And it must take place here in Donbas".



On the photo on the left is Yulia from Levoberezhnaya Street, Donetsk; in the centre is Olga Viktorovna Degtyareva from Yenakiyevo. On the right is Nikolai Khruppa from Donetsk.

Olga Viktorovna Degtyareva, Director of IT Lyceum, Yenakievo, place of residence at the time of the survey town Yenakiyevo: "There are about 240 people here, plus teaching staff of 44 people. There was a night shelling on 16 February 2023. There were four direct hits on the school. The educational buildings, the gym and the assembly hall were damaged. Currently children cannot continue full-time education. The school has to switch to distance learning. If it had happened during the day, there would have been more than a hundred victims.

We ask all the time, why, what for? They're just kids. There are absolutely no military targets around. Only educational institutions and peaceful objects".

## Political assassinations and terrorist acts against public figures carried out by the Kiev regime after Euromaidan

After the victory of Euromaidan, the tool of the Kiev regime on the territory under its control has been the destruction of the opposition through political assassinations. For example, in 2015 Oles Buzina, a well-known politician and a writer who criticised the Kiev regime, was murdered. He openly supported the trinity of the Russian people (Malorossian, Belarusian and Great Russian peoples). Oles advocated friendship between Ukraine and Russia, supported the federalisation of Ukraine, its independence and the bilingualism of Ukrainian culture and the wide development of the Ukrainian and Russian languages.

The mass media wrote: "Not accepting the 2014 coup, Oles Buzina criticised Poroshenko's policy in publications and on television broadcasts, and called for stopping the war in Donbass through negotiations". Oles Buzina proposed to adopt a package of laws in Ukraine banning neo-Nazi organisations and Nazi propaganda, as well as prohibiting the propaganda of the ideological heritage of the OUN as a totalitarian fascist party. A few days before his death Oles Buzina's details, including his home address, were posted on the Canadian-based Ukrainian terrorist website "Mirotvorets" (Peacemaker).



*On the left photo is the body of a writer Oles Buzina, killed by Euromaidan militants and members of the Ukrainian terrorist organisation S14.*

*The right photo shows the killers of Oles Buzina members of the S14 terrorist organisation Andrey Medvedko and Denys Polyshchuk. They still have not been punished for their crime.*

He was shot dead with a TT pistol near house No.58 on Degtyarevskaya Street, where he lived. According to an e-mailed letter, the "Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA)" took responsibility for this murder, as well as for the murder of the opposition politician Oleg Kalashnikov. Later the murderers of the writer were identified as active participants of the Euromaidan, members of the Ukrainian terrorist formation "S14", Andrey Medvedko and Denis Polishchuk. Despite their proven guilt the killers are free and enjoy the open support of the Kiev regime. This practice is not an exception, but a deliberate policy of the Ukrainian regime currently in power.

## Political assassinations and terrorist acts against public figures carried out by the kiev regime after Euromaidan

Following the victory of the Euromaidan and the unlawful removal of incumbent, President Viktor Yanukovich, the subsequent elections were marked by an unprecedented level of violations.



The photo on the left shows Ukrainian presidential candidate Oleg Tsarev after an assassination attempt in 2014. The photo on the right shows Oleg Tsarev after an assassination attempt in 2023.

For example, presidential candidate Oleg Tsarev was publicly attacked and subsequently subjected to two assassination attempts. Calls to attack him were made publicly on television. None of the perpetrators were punished.

On 27 October 2023 in Yalta, Ukraine committed a terrorist act - an assassination attempt on the former Verkhovna Rada deputy and former presidential candidate Oleg Tsarev. Several pistol shots were fired at him. An accomplice in the attempt on Tsarev's life was detained. He confessed to working for the Ukrainian Security Services.



*Pictured here is Russian journalist Vladlen Tatarsky (Maxim Fomin)*

On 2 April 2023 the Russian journalist Vlad Tatarsky (Maxim Fomin) was killed as a result of a terrorist attack organised by the Ukrainian Security Services. Daria Trepova, a Russian opposition activist who lived in Georgia and was recruited by the Ukrainian Security Services, gave the journalist a statuette containing an explosive substance. Vladlen Tatarsky himself was killed and 52 people who were in the room were injured.

On 20 August 2022 Darya Dugina was blown up by Ukrainian Security Services in a car near Moscow. The journalist was well known for her active social and political position. She was 29 years old at the time of her death. The bomb

was planted by a Ukrainian citizen Natalia Vovk, who left for Estonia immediately after the crime.



*The photo shows a Russian journalist Darya Dugina killed by the Ukrainian Security Services*

## Which of the countries that supported Euromaidan in 2014, are supplying weapons to Ukraine for war with Russia in 2022

During the Special Military Operation Western countries have allocated over 264 billion dollars to Ukraine. The same countries that supported Euromaidan in 2014 are the leaders in arms supply. These Western weapons are also used to shell peaceful Russian cities.

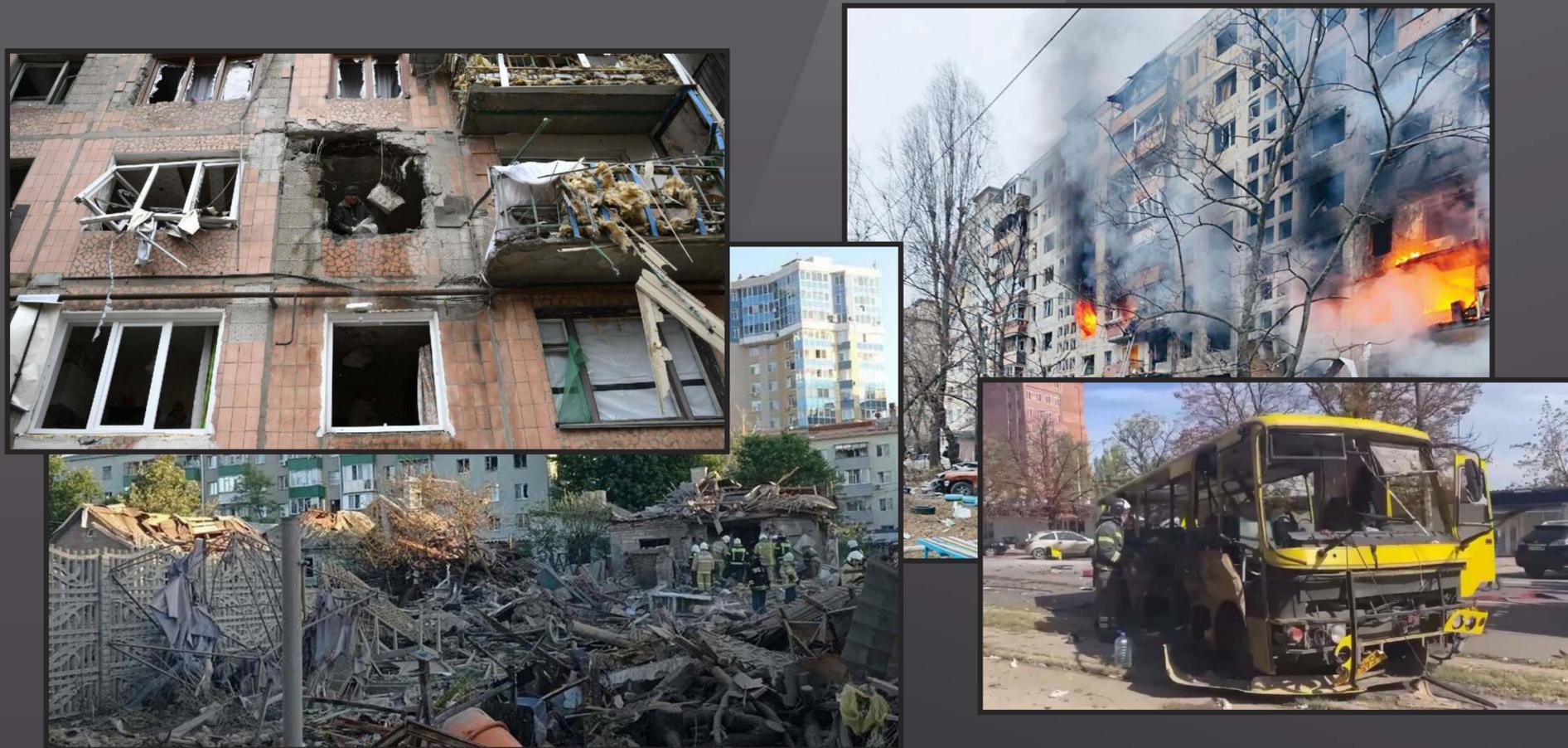
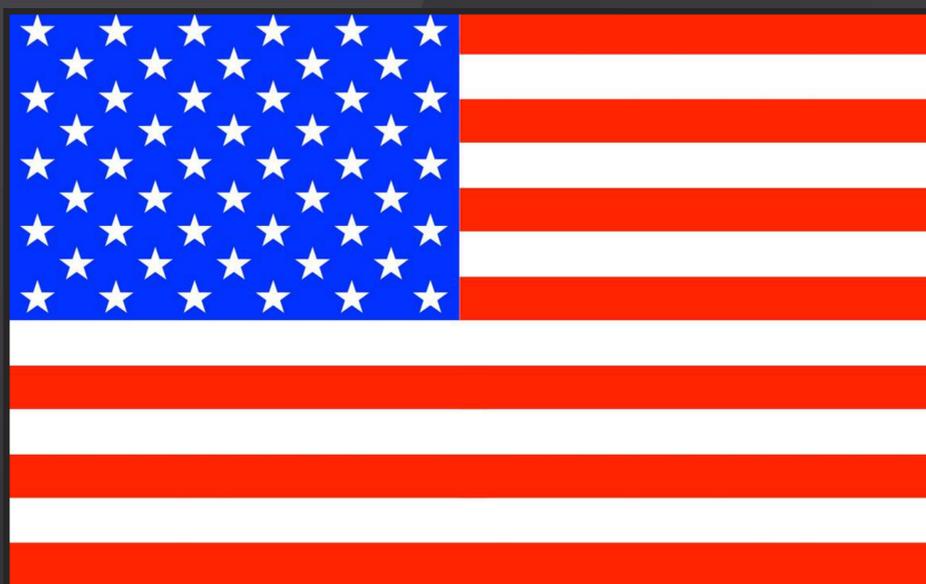


Photo shows the aftermath of Ukrainian shelling of Donetsk and Belgorod



The United States of America takes the first place in arms deliveries to Ukraine. It has transferred to Ukraine weapons worth more than 43 billion dollars. For example, the USA has transferred to Ukraine the following weapons:

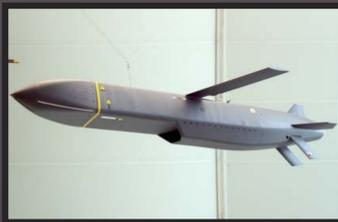
- HIMARS multiple rocket launchers
- Patriot and Avenger anti-aircraft missile systems
- Stinger man-portable anti-aircraft missile systems
- Javelin anti-tank missile systems
- M777 howitzers
- Abrams tanks, etc.

## Which of the countries that supported Euromaidan in 2014, are supplying weapons to Ukraine for war with Russia in 2022



Germany ranks second in terms of arms transfers to Ukraine (over 19 billion dollars). In order to fight Russia, Germany handed over to Ukraine:

- Leopard tanks
- PzH2000 self-propelled howitzers
- Air defence systems, including Iris-T and Patriot systems
- Marder infantry fighting vehicles
- multiple rocket launchers
- reconnaissance UAVs
- ammunition, etc.



The United Kingdom takes the third place in terms of weapons supplies to Ukraine, having already transferred to Kiev weapons worth more than 7 billion dollars by September 2023. This includes the following:

- Challenger 2 tanks
- Storm Shadow air-launched cruise missiles
- artillery pieces
- air defence systems
- armoured combat vehicles
- M270 long-range multiple rocket launchers
- AS-90 self-propelled artillery systems
- Starstrike surface-to-air missile systems, etc.



Poland has become the main supplier of heavy weapons to Ukraine to fight Russia. Among the items transferred by Poland are:

- more than 240 tanks
- infantry fighting vehicles
- self-propelled and towed artillery weapons
- mortars and numerous types of ammunition

Warsaw initiated the establishment of a centre for the maintenance and repair of heavy armoured vehicles manufactured in Germany. In March 2023 Poland became the first NATO country to announce its intention to send fighter jets to Ukraine.