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On the crimes of the Banderites from the 1940s to the present day

Unofficial translation

The Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) was founded in 1929 at the congress in Vienna. By 1940, it had split into two parts. The most radical of them, OUN (b), was headed by S.Bandera. In 1942, the so-called Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) (organization banned in the Russian Federation), known for its brutal executions and atrocities against civilians, was formed on the basis of the structures of the OUN (b). Radical Ukrainian nationalism has been poisoning Ukraine with its existence for almost a century. The list of individual (by no means complete) atrocious crimes of the Banderites – from the 1940s to the present day – is as follows.

The period of the Great Patriotic War and the post-war years.

1. June 30 – July 2, 1941. Lvov. Nationalists from Bandera's OUN began a large-scale pogrom, the victims of which were several thousand Jews.

[https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Львовский_погром_\(1941\)](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Львовский_погром_(1941))

2. July, 1941. Lvov. Mass murders of representatives of the Polish intelligentsia in Lvov. 45 Polish scientists and teachers were killed by OUN and UPA punishers.

https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Убийство_львовских_профессоров https://aif.ru/society/history/hroniki_lvovskoy_rezni_kak_ubivali_vo_slavu_ukrainy

3. September 29, 1941. Babi Yar, Kiev. Ukrainian nationalists participated in the mass execution of Jews, Roma and Soviet prisoners of war. During the first day, 33,771 people were shot. In total, about 100,000-150,000 people were killed.

https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Бабий_Яр

4. October, 1941. Borisov, Belarus. Ukrainian nationalists, according to the memoirs of staff officer Karl Ringelberger, took part in the execution of more than

500 Belarusian Jews: men, women, children and old people. They were driven to anti-tank ditches near Borisov on the highway leading to Moscow and shot. Even a German officer describing what was happening was shocked by the brutality of the spectacle.

Source: book "Belarus. Without Statute of Limitations". Edited by Krasnov, Bastrykin, Prosecutor General of Belarus A.I.Shved, p. 110.

5. November 6-8, 1941. Rovno, Ukraine. Mass execution of Jews. 23,000 Jews were shot in the Sosenki forest. The remaining 5,000 were driven into ghettos and murdered by Ukrainian collaborators in July 1942.

https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ровенское_гетто <https://coollib.net/b/552821-dzheffri-burds-holokost-v-rovno-reznya-v-lesu-sosenki-noyabrya-1941-g/read>

6. March, 1943. Polotsk neighborhoods. Ukrainian nationalists participated in the German anti-guerrilla operation "Winter Magic", which resulted in burning of 158 settlements together with people.

7. March, 1943 – January, 1944. The Volhynian Massacre. Mass murder of the ethnic Polish population of Western Ukraine by members of the UPA. 50 to 60 thousand Polish civilians were killed.

8. March 22, 1943 г. The Belarusian village of Khatyn. 200 ethnic Ukrainians from the nationalist OUN-UPA (banned in the Russian Federation), burned alive the entire village population of 149 people, including 75 children.

<https://ria.ru/20130322/928218723.html>

9. Autumn, 1943. Belarus, Baranovichi district, Brest region. Ukrainian nationalist collaborators participated in crimes against prisoners of the Trostenets death camp and Stalag 337. Side by side with the Germans and Baltic collaborators, Ukrainian nationalists committed mass atrocities against the prisoners of another death camp, Ozarichi.

Source: Book "Belarus. Without Statute of Limitations", p.53., edited by Bastrykin, Krasnov, Prosecutor General of Belarus A.I.Shved, issued by the Standing Committee of the Union State).

10. April 11, 1944. The village of Nova-Brykul, Strusovsky district, Ternopol region. Banderovites, disguised in the uniforms of Red Army soldiers, under the guise of work, took 150 residents out of the village and shot 115 of them.

11. April 25, 1944. The village of Mogilnitsy in Budanovsky district, Ternopol region. In several pits in the vicinity of the village, regular units of the Red Army found "up to 100 corpses of men, women and children, brutally tortured

citizens of the village of Mogilnitsy and its surroundings, as well as Red Army prisoners".

<https://russian.rt.com/science/article/978899-minoborony-ukrainskie-nacionalisty>

12. June 7, 1944. Kosuv village, Belobozhentsevsky district, Ternopol region. In the vicinity of the village, the commission investigating the atrocities found two pits with about 100 corpses, including women, elderly people and children. The citizens had been killed without the use of firearms, after being tortured with blows of heavy objects.

<https://zpravdu.mil.ru/>

13. October 24, 1949. Ukrainian publicist and anti-fascist Yaroslav Galan, who in the post-war years exposed the crimes of the Banderites, was murdered in his office. Representatives of the UPA claimed responsibility for the murder.

14. With the arrival of the Red Army on the territory of Western Ukraine, the reports of the army command began to record more and more often cases when Bandera fighters not only attacked small detachments of Red Army soldiers and lone fighters who had fallen behind on the march from their units, but also took off the clothes of those killed and took away orders and medals. Colonel-General M.E.Katukov, the commander of the 1st Guards Tank Army, wrote about the same in his memoirs: "Bandera gangs roamed in the area. They wandered in the guise of ordinary peasants, so it was difficult to figure out who they were. They attacked individual fighters. They killed, took away weapons, uniforms and documents".

Source: (M.E.Katukov. On the spearhead of the Main Strike. - M.: Voenizdat, 1974, p. 312)

15. It is worth adding that this trend continued even after the end of the war. As Major-General L.I.Brezhnev, then head of the political department of the Precarpathian Military District, reported on 28 December 1945, "the majority of cases of bandit attacks were committed against solitary servicemen during their movement through villages, deserted roads or at night in villages in flats. Many of the attacks are carried out by bandits in November. Using the element of surprise and superiority of force – several against one – the bandits were successful. The purpose of many such attacks is to obtain weapons, uniforms, documents, orders, etc.

At 00.00 on 29 November in the village of Zalesye, Sniatynsky district, a group of bandits suddenly attacked Sergeant Kuprikhin from the 88 Separate Road

Maintenance Battalion. The bandits, firing from 3 automatic rifles, seriously wounded Kuprikhin, stripped him of his uniform, took away his medal "For Combat Merits", his Guards badge and his automatic rifle. Heavily wounded Kuprikhin could not fight back...

On 13 November, in the centre of Potsikuv village Lieutenant Kozyrev, privates Nikitin and Karpunin from the 223rd rank artillery regiment were shot at from behind a hedge by machine-gun fire. The bandits killed Lieutenant Kozyrev and Private Nikitin. ... It turned out that the bandits removed Lieutenant Kozyrev's uniform, took his pistol and documents, while they removed Red Army soldier Nikitin's overcoat and boots...

Second Lieutenant Fateyev and Petty Officer Karev were guarding the backyard of the 295th rifle division in the village of Wisniewce. The company commander sent them to the neighbouring village of Majdan Sredny, 1.5 km from the village of Wisniewiec, to pick up a blacksmith. Returning back, Fateyev and Karev were suddenly fired upon on the outskirts of the village. The bandits killed Fateyev and seriously wounded Karev. He crawled to the company. Two mobile groups went to the scene. It was found that the bandits brutally mutilated Lieutenant Fateyev, stripped him of his uniform, took away his automatic rifle and revolver...

Privates Vychelat and Bulyagin from 565 rifle division were returning from a tour of duty on 7 November and, on the orders of Lieutenant Belyaev, went to the village of Delyatin to buy hay for their horses. Both went to the house of a local resident, Gulyak, who promised to sell the hay. A group of up to 15 bandits attacked the house and killed both privates, the landlady and her 14-year-old daughter. The second 17-year-old daughter of citizen Gulyak, who survived, said that one of the privates was first wounded and then shot by the bandits. The bandits took the documents, 3 medals "For bravery" and 2 carbines from the dead men...

Near the village of Dobromysl, at 16.00 on 21 November, a gang attacked a group of soldiers from the 142 separate cable pole battalion. The bandits killed Private Ulyanovskiy and wounded Corporal Mochanov, took the wagon, carbine with 90 rounds of ammunition, orders and documents of the killed man and took his corpse away".

And further Leonid Ilyich drew attention to one rather characteristic detail: "In the liquidated gangs, some of the bandits were in the uniform of Red Army soldiers, with orders and medals... Among those killed, one bandit was in the

uniform of a major of the Red Army with the Order of Glory, 3rd degree. Another bandit was in the uniform of a senior lieutenant of the Red Army, dressed in uniform and with orders belonging to Lieutenant Filippov, the battery commander of the 465 raffle division who went missing on 7 November that year..."

Source: (ЦГАООУ, ф.1, оп.23, д.2958, л.1-20.) [Central State Archive of Public Associations of Ukraine]

16. A month later, in another of his reports, Brezhnev again returned to the issue of stealing uniforms and awards: "A number of new attacks on solitary fighters, officers, Soviet and party activists have been registered.

In the village of Homchin, 18 km south of Kolomyia, bandits killed the Kosovo district military commander, Captain Zakharov, and the head of the 3rd unit of this district military commander's office, Akulov, on 10 January. The bandits robbed the murdered officers, taking away their weapons, documents and clothes.

The garrison of the village of Podpechery under the command of the chief Captain Chertenkov, while combing the village, entered combat with the bandit. In the fight 3 bandits were killed. Among them was the bandit Stadin Mikhail Dmitrievich – a district leader nicknamed "Yura". According to the documents found at his place, it was found that he had once killed Colonel Golubev, deputy chief of the political department of the 38th Army. At Stadin were found a party card in the name of Irina Dmitrievna Titarchuk, a candidate card in the name of Surik Hovhannisyanyan, 12 Komsomol cards, more than 100 Red Army cards, the Order of the Patriotic War of the 2nd degree, 2 Orders of Glory of the 3rd degree, a medal "For bravery", 2 medals "For military service" and a medal "For victory over Germany".

Source: (ЦГАООУ, ф.1, оп.23, д.2958, л.21-30.) [Central State Archive of Public Associations of Ukraine]

17. For their part, the counterintelligence directorate "SMERSH" of the 1st Ukrainian Front and the NKVD directorates of the western regions of the Ukrainian SSR reported that during operations to liquidate nationalist bandit groups, their officers also found large quantities of Soviet orders, medals, uniforms and Red Army books in the opened Bandera caches and bunkers. For example, during the liquidation of the OUN guide of the Carpathian region Ya.Melnyk – "Robert" on 1 November 1946, in his cache on the mountain Yavorina of Bolekhovsky district of Stanislav region, the Chekists found 28 orders and medals

of the USSR, 11 party cards, 9 candidate cards, 30 Komsomol cards, 180 military cards, 55 Red Army books, 78 Soviet passports and other documents.

Source: (ЦГАООУ, ф.1, оп.23, д.2958, л.139-143.) [Central State Archive of Public Associations of Ukraine]

18. February 15, 1944 a bandit group dressed in military uniforms was found active in the area of Mikulino village, 16 kilometres from Rovno. This group kidnapped a soldier of the sapper battalion of the 121st Guards Rifle Division of Koftun, and took him to an unknown destination.

Source: (ЦГАООУ, ф.1, оп.23, д.930, л.56.) [Central State Archive of Public Associations of Ukraine]

19. March, 1944. From the report of the Volhynsky Regional Committee of the CP(b)U.

In the village of Silno, Tsumansky district, a gang of 30 people in the uniform of Soviet servicemen appeared and left an order in the village council on behalf of the "Revolutionary Tribunal", forbidding people to report for assignment and threatening them with reprisals "as a traitor to the Motherland". They also pasted the orders on the buildings of the village.

Source: (ЦГАООУ, ф.1, оп.23, д.930, л.133-137.) [Central State Archive of Public Associations of Ukraine]

20. April, 1944. From the report of the Rovensky Regional Committee of the CP(b)U.

On the night of 10 April, a group of people in military uniform armed with assault rifles, grenades and rifles raided the village council in Ploski village of Rovensky district. During the raid they took lists and inventories of farms' property, money documents and receipts for settlements with peasants for state deliveries, as well as 1,753 rubles of money intended for settlements for bread and other products delivered for state deliveries.

Source: (ЦГАООУ, ф.1, оп.23, д.890, л.41-46.) [Central State Archive of Public Associations of Ukraine]

21. April, 1944. From the report of the Ternopolsky Regional Committee of the CP(b)U.

On 13 April 1944, a band-group of 15 men armed with rifles and a machine gun, dressed in the uniform of Red Army soldiers, came to the village of Snegirevka, Vishnevetsky district, Ternopol region, killed the chairman of the village council and slaughtered his entire family. And on 26 April, the Morozenko

bandit group arrived in the village of Kotlyarovskoe, Pederkalsky district, took the chairman and the secretary of the village council and hanged them in the woods because they had not complied with the order of the Morozenko bandits to mobilize the inhabitants of the village of Kotlyarevskoe to the UPA.

Source: (ЦГАООУ, ф.1, оп.23, д.930, л.190-198.) [Central State Archive of Public Associations of Ukraine]

22. From a report of the counter-intelligence directorate "SMERSH" of the 1st Ukrainian Front.

November 10, 1944 In Kolovert village, Rovno region, the deputy chairman of the village council, Vasiliy Nikolaevich Veremko, was killed under the following circumstances.

At night two unknown men dressed in the uniform of Red Army soldiers entered Veremko's flat; showing him documents that they were employees of the counter-intelligence department "SMERSH", they demanded that he provided two carts to harness the horses at their disposal. In the course of the conversation the bandits offered Veremko to assist them in identifying Bandera members. Having received his consent, they took Veremko to the outskirts of the village and killed him there, leaving a note that read: "Attention! Such punishment will befall every officer, informer and NKVD agent who will harm the Ukrainian nationalist revolution by his despicable work".

Crimean Spring. Modern Nazis.

1. May 2, 2014. Odessa. Fire in the House of Trade Unions. On that day, Ukrainian nationalists blocked supporters of the "anti-Maidan" in the building of the House of Trade Unions and set it on fire. As a result, 48 people, including seven women and one minor, were killed and more than 200 were injured. No one was punished for the killing of civilians.

https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Пожар_в_одесском_Доме_профсоюзов

2. May 24, 2014. Slavyansk, DPR. Italian photojournalist Andrea Rocchelli and his interpreter Andrey Mironov were killed by AFU shelling.

<https://russian.rt.com/world/article/1178115-ubiistvo-zhurnalisty-ukraina-yunesko>

3. May 26, 2014. Donetsk. Ukrainian aviation struck the city. 40 people were killed and 31 injured.

<https://regnum.ru/article/2415852>

4. June 2, 2014. Lugansk. AFU airstrike on the administration building. Eight civilians were killed and 28 injured.

[https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Авиаудар_по_зданию_Луганской_областной_администрации)

[Авиаудар_по_зданию_Луганской_областной_администрации](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Авиаудар_по_зданию_Луганской_областной_администрации)

5. June 17, 2014. Metallist settlement near Lugansk. VGTRK journalists Igor Kornelyuk and Anton Voloshin were killed in a mortar attack by Aydar militants.

<https://russian.rt.com/world/article/1178115-ubiistvo-zhurnalisty-ukraina-yunesko>

<https://ukraina.ru/20140626/1009611839.html>

6. June 29, 2014. Avdeevka village. As a result of Ukrainian shelling, a cameraman of Channel One, Anatoliy Klyan, was fatally wounded.

<https://russian.rt.com/world/article/1178115-ubiistvo-zhurnalisty-ukraina-yunesko>

7. July 2, 2014. The Ukrainian armed forces launched an airstrike on the village of Stanitsa Luganskaya (LPR). Twelve people were killed, including a five-year-old child.

8. July, 2014. Maryinka. Militants of the Shakhtyorsk national battalion captured several residents of Maryinka and used them as human shields from sniper fire. Those who survived were held captive for a long time by the Nazis with plastic bags over their heads and tortured.

[https://ru.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/](https://ru.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Дело_о_преступлениях_батальона_«Торнадо»)

[Дело_о_преступлениях_батальона_«Торнадо»](https://ru.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Дело_о_преступлениях_батальона_«Торнадо»)

9. July 15, 2014. The Ukrainian armed forces launched an air strike on a five-storey house in Snezhnoye (DPR). Twelve people, including a child, were killed.

10. July 27, 2014. Gorlovka. "Bloody Sunday". On that day 22 people were killed, 40 were injured. Among the dead was Christina Zhuk, who was later called the Madonna of Gorlovka. Shelling of Gorlovka from "Grad" systems, continued for two more days. A total of 27 people were killed.

<https://russian.rt.com/ussr/article/1030301-gorlovka-donbass-ukraina-dnr-obstrel>

11. August 6, 2014. Snezhnoye settlement. Nationalists opened fire on a convoy of refugees. As a result of the AFU shelling, journalist Andrey Stenin was killed.

<https://russian.rt.com/world/article/1178115-ubiistvo-zhurnalisty-ukraina->

yunesko

12. August 13, 2014. The town of Zugres, Donetsk Region. Ukrainian servicemen shelled the beach of the Krynka River from Smerch multiple launch rocket systems, which resulted in the death of 19 holidaymakers, including three children. All the dead were civilians. The AFU used cluster munitions. The documented evidence of the tragedy was sent to the International Criminal Court, but there was no reaction.

13. January 18, 2015. Massive shelling by the Ukrainian armed forces in various districts of Donetsk. The result was the death of four-year-old Artyom Bobryshev, who was hit by a shell right in his room. Artyom's mother and brother, Tamara and seven-year-old Misha Bobryshev suffered under the rubble. The head of the family was at work.

<https://russian.rt.com/ussr/article/688296-vooruzhyonnyi-konflikt-donbass-prava-cheloveka-bobryshev>

14. January 22, 2015. The AFU launched an artillery strike on a bus stop in Donetsk ("Donetskgormash"). Fifteen people were killed.

15. 2015. The village of Polovinkino. Militants of the Aydar national battalion set up a torture prison. According to the Investigative Committee, 30 prisoners were kept in the prison, seven of whom were tortured to death.

https://aif-ru.turbopages.org/aif.ru/s/politics/world/pytochnaya_v_cehu_chno_izvestno_o_nacbate_aydar_i_ih_prestupleniyah

16. March, 2015. Kondrashovka village of the LPR and Stanitsa village of Lugansk. Militants of the Tornado battalion organised two torture prisons where civilians were held. Detainees were beaten, tortured, whipped and raped.

https://ru.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Дело_о_преступлениях_батальона_«Торнадо»

17. April 16, 2015. The writer Oles Buzina was killed by unknown assailants with a gun in Kiev. The banned UPA took responsibility for the crime. Three perpetrators – fighters from various units of the Ukrainian armed forces – were arrested. The Ukrainian Ministry of Internal Affairs delayed the investigation under various pretexts, and by 2019 simply released all three perpetrators, limiting themselves to bail and obligations to appear. The writer's mother is still ineffectively seeking justice.

<https://russian.rt.com/world/article/1178115-ubiistvo-zhurnalisty-ukraina-yunesko> <https://ukraina.ru/20210416/1031156026.html>

18. 26 May, 2015. Gorlovka. Four people were killed as a result of the Ukrainian armed units' shelling of peaceful neighbourhoods of the city. Nobel Peace Prize candidate Anna Tove lost her husband and daughter under the shelling. Her son was injured.

<https://russian.rt.com/article/93996>

19. Autumn, 2017 – May, 2022. DPR. According to the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation, over a hundred civilians suffered from the actions of the SS Bears nationalist battalion over this period of time. They are accused of torture and murder.

<https://russian.rt.com/ussr/news/1164965-dnr-medvedi-ss-donbass-azovstal-ukraina>

Special military operation period.

20. March, 2022. Mariupol. Azov militant (the organisation is recognised as a terrorist organisation and banned in the Russian Federation) Aleksandr Slobodyanyuk shot dead two civilians.

<https://russian.rt.com/ussr/news/1201902-sk-rf-rassledovanie-voennye-prestupleniya-azov-prigovor>

21. March, 2022. Popasnaya, LPR. Serviceman of the 24th separate AFU mechanised brigade threw a grenade through the window of a residential house. A 61-year-old woman was in the house.

<https://russian.rt.com/russia/news/1149072-sud-lugansk-vsu>

22. March 2, 2022. Mariupol. Azov militants (an organisation recognised as terrorist and banned in the Russian Federation) shot at a Mercedes Sprinter minibus with civilians inside. Four people were killed.

<https://russian.rt.com/ussr/news/1155890-dnr-boevik-azov>

23. March 14, 2022. Mass shelling of Donetsk city centre near Universitetskaya Street. 21 people were killed.

24. March 20-31, 2022. Mariupol. Servicemen of the 36th separate brigade of the AFU Marines shelled a civilian car. Four civilians were killed.

<https://sledcom.ru/news/item/1819199/> <https://russian.rt.com/ussr/news/1193366-dnr-sud-mirnye-zhiteli>

25. March 21, March 23, 2022. Mariupol. Ukrainian servicemen of the 501st separate battalion of the AFU Marines shot 14 people dead.

<https://russian.rt.com/ussr/news/1198671-sk-rf-rassledovanie-voennye->

prestupleniya-ukraina

26. March 15 – April 2, 2022. Mariupol. AFU marines Danila Ovchinnikov, Andrey Kovtun and Yuriy Tishchenko captured two civilians and shot them dead.

<https://russian.rt.com/ussr/news/1184813-vsud-dnr-morpehi>

27. April, 2022. Mariupol. Azov militant Nikolay Kushch killed a prisoner of war.

<https://russian.rt.com/ussr/news/1187681-dnr-prigovor-sud>

28. April 2, 2022. Rubezhnoye LPR. Serviceman of the 81st Airmobile Airborne Assault Brigade of the AFU, Yevgeniy Kozlov, fired a flamethrower at a passenger minibus with five civilians in it. One passenger was injured.

<https://russian.rt.com/ussr/news/1166746-lnr-voennyi-ognemyot>

29. April 5-7, 2022. Mariupol. Servicemen of the 56th separate motorised infantry brigade of the AFU shot two women and two men.

<https://russian.rt.com/ussr/news/1188364-sud-dnr-pojiznennii-srok>

30. April 7, 2022. Mariupol. Servicemen of the 36th separate brigade of the AFU Marines raped a woman and killed her flatmate.

<https://gvp.gov.ru/gvp/news/view/5146><https://russian.rt.com/ussr/news/1198708-dnr-ugolovnoe-delo>

31. June 17-18, 2022. Lisichansk. Servicemen of the 54th separate reconnaissance battalion of the AFU mined the entrance of a residential building. As a result, a woman was wounded by shrapnel.

<https://russian.rt.com/ussr/news/1147145-sk-rf-ugolovnoe-delo-lnr-mina-rastyajka>

32. July, 2022. The AFU shelled the centre of Donetsk with Lepestok mines. As of 1 September, 130 cases of civilians, including 11 children, stepping on PFM-1 Lepestok anti-personnel mines were recorded. Three of the victims died as a result of their injuries.

<https://ren.tv/news/v-mire/1005654-izvestiia-publikuiut-kadry-posledstvi-objstrela-donetska-lepestkami>; <https://www.ntv.ru/novosti/2717093/> <https://360tv.ru/tekst/obschestvo/vsu-sbrasyvajut/>

33. July 29, 2022. Elenovka village. The AFU launched a massive shelling attack on a prison where Ukrainian POWs soldiers were held. 53 people were killed and 73 injured.

<https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

[Массовое убийство военнопленных в Оленовке](#)

34. August 4, 2022. Mass shelling of Donetsk city centre near the Drama Theatre. Eight people were killed.

35. September 22, 2022. Donetsk. Six people were killed and seven injured as a result of the AFU shelling of the city centre.

<https://lenta.ru/news/2022/09/22/don22/> https://vk.com/wall-121569101_51498 <https://oosz.su/node/133>

36. November 12, 2022. Makeevka. Ukrainian nationalists shot at least 12 Russian soldiers who had surrendered as prisoners of war.

https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Убийство_российских_солдат_в_Макеевке

37. September 1, 2023. DPR. The AFU launched an artillery attack that killed a 7-year-old girl and injured 23 civilians, including a 15-year-old, a 14-year-old and a 10-year-old child.

https://t.me/DNR_SCKK/16702

38. April 16, 2023. Donetsk. The AFU shelled the city centre on Easter night. One woman was killed and six people were injured.

<https://russian.rt.com/ussr/news/1136796-vsu-obstrel-donecka>

39. April 28, 2023. Shelling of Donetsk. A shell hit a minibus taxi. 9 people were killed, including a child.

40. June 6, 2023. Ukrainian troops shelled the Kakhovskaya hydroelectric power station. As a result of the destruction of the dam in the Kherson region, 14 settlements with a population of about 16 thousand people on the right bank of the Dnieper and 14 with a population of about 22 thousand people on the left bank were flooded. 52 people died.

https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Разрушение_Каховской_ГЭС

41. July 22, 2023. RIA Novosti journalist Rostislav Zhuravlev was killed in a cluster munition strike near the village of Pyatikhatki (Zaporozhye region).

42. July 31, 2023. Shelling of Donetsk railway station. Four people were killed. More than 10 people were injured.

43. August 8, 2023. Izvestia journalist Roman Polskov and his cameraman Dmitry Shishkov were wounded as a result of AFU shelling in Zaporozhye region.

<https://iz.ru/1556045/2023-08-08/ranennykh-v-rezultate-obstrela-vsu-zhurnalistov-izvestii-vypisali-iz-bolnitcy>

According to the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation, more than 5,000 civilians, including 138 minors, were killed in Donbas between 2014 and the end of April 2023. A total of 9,528 people were

injured.



https://mid.ru/ru/foreign_policy/istoricheskie_materialy/1904942/?lang=en