

**Severe Deprivation of Liberty
in the Temporarily Occupied Territories
of Ukraine by the Russian Federation**

Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group

2026

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Abbreviations.....	6
Executive Summary.....	9
I. Introduction.....	10
II. Methodology.....	12
II.1. Databases.....	12
II.1.1. Database of the T4P Initiative.....	12
II.1.2. Separate KHPG Database (KHPG DB).....	16
II.2. Methodology for Collecting Evidence from Open Sources.....	17
II.3. Methodology for Collecting Testimonies through Direct Contacts and Their Further Processing.....	18
II.4. Preparation of Submissions.....	20
III. Summary of Collected Information.....	22
III.1. General Information on Documented Incidents.....	22
III.2. Information on Victims of Severe Deprivation of Liberty.....	23
III.3. Information on Locations and Time Periods of Severe Deprivation of Liberty, as well as Conditions of Detention in These Locations.....	25
III.3.1. Information on Places of Severe Deprivation of Liberty in the Temporarily Occupied Territory of the City of Balakliia, Iziium District.....	27
III.3.2. Information on Places of Severe Deprivation of Liberty in the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Kupiansk District.....	28
III.3.3. Information on Places of Severe Deprivation of Liberty in the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Certain Settlements of Kharkiv District.....	29
III.3.4. Information on Other Places of Severe Deprivation in the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Kharkiv Region.....	30
III.3.5. Information on Places of Severe Deprivation of Liberty in the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Certain Settlements of Sumy Region.....	30

III.3.6. Information on Places of Severe Deprivation of Liberty in the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Certain Settlements of Zaporizhzhia Region.....	31
III.3.7. Information on Places of Severe Deprivation of Liberty in the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Certain Settlements of Mykolaiv Region.....	31
III.3.8. Information on Places of Severe Deprivation of Liberty in the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Certain Settlements of Kherson Region.....	32
III.4. Information on Torture Accompanying Severe Deprivation of Liberty.....	34
III.5. Information on Alleged Perpetrators of Severe Deprivation of Liberty.....	39
IV. Preliminary Legal Qualification of Documented Incidents.....	45
IV.1. The Perpetrator Imprisoned One or More Persons or Otherwise Severely Deprived One or More Persons of Physical Liberty.....	45
IV.2. The Conduct Was in Violation of Fundamental Rules of International Law.....	45
IV.3. The Perpetrator Was Aware of the Factual Circumstances that Established the Character of the Conduct.....	50
IV.4. The Conduct Was Committed as Part of a Widespread or Systematic Attack Directed Against a Civilian Population.....	50
IV.5. The Perpetrator Knew That the Conduct Was Part of a Widespread or Systematic Attack Directed Against a Civilian Population or Intended the Conduct to Be Part of Such an Attack.....	52
V. Conclusions.....	54

Annexes

Annex 1. Unified Depersonalised Register of Testimonies Obtained by the Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group through Direct Contacts with Victims and Witnesses of Severe Deprivation of physical Liberty.....	56
Annex 2. Register of Victims and Relatives of Victims of Severe Deprivation of Liberty Whose Testimonies Were Obtained	

by the Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group
through Direct Contacts.....136

Annex 3.

Standardised Document Templates Used
by the Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group in the Process
of Collecting and Processing Information from Victims
and Witnesses of Severe Deprivation of Physical Liberty.....154

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

T4P — *Tribunal for Putin* initiative of Ukrainian human rights organisations;

ATO — Anti-Terrorist Operation;

DB — general database of the T4P initiative;

KHPG DB — separate database of the Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group;

Russian forces — includes the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, other military formations of the Russian Federation, and all illegal armed formations under the control of the Russian Federation, including the forces of the so-called “DPR”, the so-called “LPR”, private military companies, mercenary groups, and other illegal armed formations participating in the armed conflict on the side of the Russian Federation;

Russian serviceman — a member of the armed forces of the Russian Federation or another individual effectively equated to a member of such forces;

PC — penal colony;

BGS Unit — Border Guard Service unit;

GRU RF — Main Directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation (GRU);

National Police (Main Directorate) — Main Directorate of the National Police of Ukraine;

AF RF — Armed Forces of the Russian Federation;

AFU — Armed Forces of Ukraine;

ITT — temporary detention facility;

Checkpoint (CP) — checkpoint;

ICC — International Criminal Court;

ICRC — International Committee of the Red Cross;

MoD RF — Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation;

ATC — amalgamated territorial community;

Rosgvardiya — National Guard of the Russian Federation (military formation);

Rome Statute — Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

RF — Russian Federation;

SBU — Security Service of Ukraine;

SIZO — pre-trial detention centre;

IC RF — Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation;

urban-type settlement — urban-type settlement;

Investigation Department (National Police) — Investigation Department of the Main Directorate of the National Police of Ukraine;

so-called “DPR” — so-called “Donetsk People’s Republic”;

so-called “LPR” — so-called “Luhansk People’s Republic”;

so-called “Kadyrovite” units — Chechen paramilitary formations loyal to Ramzan Kadyrov;

so-called “special military operation” — term used in the Russian Federation to describe its full-scale war of aggression against Ukraine;

TOT — temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine under the control of Russian forces;

FSB RF — Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation;

KHPG — Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group;

Russian Red Cross — Russian Red Cross Society;

Ukrainian Red Cross — Ukrainian Red Cross Society;

SES — State Emergency Service of Ukraine;

IFV — infantry fighting vehicle;

APC — armoured personnel carrier;

NGU — National Guard of Ukraine;

District Police Department — district police department;

MLRS — multiple launch rocket system.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. On 2 March 2022, the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, Karim Khan, announced the opening of an official investigation into the situation in Ukraine, covering any past and present allegations of war crimes, crimes against humanity, or genocide committed on any part of the territory of Ukraine by any person since 21 November 2013.

2. The NGO *Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group* (KHPG) submits this communication to the Office of the Prosecutor of the ICC as a continuation of its 2023 communication concerning Kharkiv region. This submission contains updated data on Kharkiv region, as well as the results of documenting cases of severe deprivation of physical liberty of civilians in the territories of Zaporizhzhia, Mykolaiv, Sumy, and Kherson regions following the start of the full-scale armed aggression of the Russian Federation.

3. Section I, *Introduction*, provides brief information about KHPG and expresses gratitude to international institutions that supported our efforts, as well as to partner organisations that contributed to the collection of information.

4. Section II, *Methodology*, describes the types of information sources used as analytical tools for processing the collected data, as well as the methods of collection, verification, and generalisation of information, and its storage in both paper and electronic form within the relevant database.

5. Section III, *Summary of Collected Information*, systematises and analyses information on incidents documented by KHPG in the above-mentioned five regions, which may be preliminarily qualified as imprisonment or severe deprivation of physical liberty, allegedly committed by Russian forces. The analysis is based on data documented by KHPG and entered into the database during the period from 24 February 2022 to 28 February 2026.

6. Section IV, *Preliminary Legal Qualification of Documented Incidents*, substantiates KHPG's legal position regarding the existence, in the documented conduct of Russian forces, of elements constituting the above-mentioned crime against humanity.

7. Section V, *Conclusions*, summarises the findings of this submission.

8. The annexes to this submission include depersonalised registers of victims of severe deprivation of physical liberty whose testimonies were obtained by KHPG through direct contact, as well as the testimonies themselves, and standardised document templates used in the documentation process.

I. INTRODUCTION

9. The *Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group* (KHPG) was registered in 1992 and has operated as a human rights organisation since 1989, when it functioned as a human rights group within the Kharkiv branch of the *Memorial Society*. KHPG provides protection of human rights in specific cases of violations, handling up to 3,000 written complaints annually, informs the Ukrainian state and society about human rights issues, and analyses the state of observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Ukraine. KHPG seeks to improve the situation in Ukraine with regard to the protection of such rights as the right to life, freedom from torture and ill-treatment, freedom from arbitrary detention, freedom of expression and information, the right to privacy, and the rights of vulnerable groups, including prisoners, people living with HIV, persons with drug dependence, asylum seekers, and others.

10. The KHPG Strategic Litigation Centre, established in 2003, handles up to 200 strategic cases annually before national courts and the European Court of Human Rights. The Centre's lawyers have submitted 635 applications to the Court and have won 185 cases under Articles 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 13 and other provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights. Eighty-five cases have passed the communication stage and are pending consideration on the merits, while the remaining cases are awaiting communication, including more than half relating to crimes committed prior to the full-scale phase of the present war.

11. Prior to the full-scale phase of this war, KHPG also prepared and submitted a communication pursuant to Article 15 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court to the Office of the Prosecutor, in response to which it received a reply from the Office^{1,2}.

12. In 2022–2026, KHPG continuously collected information regarding events related to the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, including through the collection and analysis of information from open sources, as well as through direct communication with victims and witnesses of crimes allegedly committed by Russian forces. Such activities were conducted both at KHPG reception offices and during field visits to territories liberated from Russian occupation by the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

13. On 24 March 2022, in response to Russia's full-scale aggression against Ukraine, KHPG, together with the Center for Civil Liberties and the Ukrainian

1 Letter dated 9 January 2019.

2 No. OTP-CR-9/19 dated 27 March 2019.

Helsinki Human Rights Union, established the global initiative T4P (*Tribunal for Putin*). Participants of the initiative document events bearing indications of crimes under the Rome Statute of the ICC (genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes) across all regions of Ukraine. The initiative seeks to utilise existing mechanisms of the United Nations, the Council of Europe, the OSCE, the European Union, and the ICC to prevent such grave crimes and ensure accountability, and cooperates with national investigative authorities.

14. The authors of this submission are Hennadii Tokarev and Illia Ioffe, under the general editorship of Yevhenii Zakharov.

15. KHPG expresses its gratitude to international donor institutions that supported its functioning during wartime, as well as its efforts in collecting, documenting, and analysing information and preparing this submission, including: the Human Rights Fund of the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Ukraine; the European Union; the United States Agency for International Development (USAID); the DIGNITY – Danish Institute Against Torture; the Czech charitable organisations *People in Need* and Prague Civil Society Centre; the Democracy Grants Program of the U.S. Embassy in Ukraine; Panorama Global (USA); Freedom House (USA); Open Archive (USA); the European Prison Litigation Network (Paris); and the Norwegian Helsinki Committee.

II. METHODOLOGY

16. This section outlines specific aspects and features of the methodology for collecting and processing information obtained both from open sources and through direct contact with victims, relatives of victims, and witnesses of cruel deprivation of physical liberty, as well as the particularities of the process of preparing this submission.

II.1. DATABASES

II.1.1. Database of the T4P Initiative

General Information on the Database

17. The database of the global T4P initiative is a relational database specifically designed for the collection, processing, and analysis of information on international crimes³.

18. The database was developed in 2016–2017 and significantly enhanced in 2022 and 2025. It includes tools for the collection, verification, and systematic analysis of entered data and is built on the open-source database management system MySQL. For documenting events, staff members of participating organisations use data obtained directly from witnesses and victims, as well as information from open sources (social media, media reports, official communications), identifying information relating to specific events that provides reasonable grounds to believe that an international crime may have been committed (such as shelling of civilian objects, killings of civilians, torture, and other crimes under the Rome Statute falling within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court).

19. Following verification, the information is entered into the database as a distinct case. Priority is given to the identification of media files and personal data that can subsequently be verified through open-source intelligence (OSINT) and/or through direct contact with victims and witnesses. Where possible, staff members of participating organisations document events in the field, document damage using drones, and conduct in-person interviews with witnesses.

20. The database is closed-access, and personal data are additionally encrypted; however, statistical data are publicly accessible.

21. The documentation process carried out within the T4P initiative follows a regional approach: different organisations are responsible for different regions

³ <https://t4pua.org/1200>

of Ukraine (typically those where they have long-standing experience and understanding of local conditions). In certain regions, the “Tribunal for Putin” initiative has collected more comprehensive data on international crimes than that available to the Government of Ukraine or international organisations.

Technical Characteristics of the Database

22. Prior to 24 February 2022, the database was a structurally simple MySQL database located on an internal server in the KHPG office, intended for the conversion of data from spreadsheets, as well as for editing and entering data manually via a simple web interface. The database also allowed for the generation of statistical reports based on predefined queries. Personal data were encrypted upon entry into the database (AES_ENCRYPT)⁴ using a key that could be changed at any time.

23. After 24 February 2022, the need arose to migrate the database to an external server in order to provide remote access for a large number of documenters. For this purpose, a user authorisation module with different levels of access rights was created (guest, documenter, editor, lawyer, administrator; with and without access to personal data). The database was hosted on servers operated by the Ukrainian company “Mirohost,” physically located in Europe⁵. The choice of a Ukrainian hosting provider was determined by the convenience and efficiency of interaction for documenters working within Ukraine.

24. At the initial stage of operation, factors limiting the use of the database under new conditions and for new tasks were identified. Accordingly, both the database structure and the web interface have been continuously improved and developed in response to emerging needs related to the documentation of international crimes. In other words, the database evolves to adapt to the constraints of documenting crimes during wartime, increasing risks to data security, and the need for flexible classification and statistical processing of data at any given time.

25. In this regard, the following technical improvements were introduced to enhance data protection and functionality:

26. Access to the folder storing media files and documents (binary files) related to the “testimonies” section was restricted. Files can only be viewed or downloaded after authorisation in the database and entry of the encryption key for personal data;

27. Full access to media files and documents (binary files) stored in the “Case” section of each episode is restricted to the lawyer handling the case;

4 <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/encryption-functions.html>

5 <https://mirohost.net/en>

28. The rigid linkage of data types to database tables was replaced with a system allowing expansion of data categories without altering the database structure, through configuration changes (implementation of a simple “category constructor”)⁶;

29. A module was created for automatic logging of all changes made to records by documenters. The change history cannot be modified via the database interface and is stored in encrypted form (black box principle);

30. A module was created for automatic logging of all views of episodes and personal records when accessed by documenters other than the author or the responsible lawyer, with storage based on the “black box” principle;

31. A two-factor authentication mechanism was implemented, requiring an additional code sent to the user’s email after login, password, and encryption key entry;

32. A module was implemented to record failed login attempts, with blocking of further attempts after a defined threshold for the user’s IP address, along with increased time intervals between attempts; IP unblocking is performed by the administrator;

33. Periodic analysis of database interface modules is conducted, with removal of outdated modules, deletion of inactive users, and periodic password updates;

34. All technical recommendations of the Security Laboratory regarding protection against potential cyberattacks have been implemented.

35. At the time of preparation of this submission, the database is an online MySQL database with a web interface accessible via any internet browser. Server-side queries and commands are executed using PHP-8 scripts. The database was developed and is operated by KHPG, and access to the source code—and thus the ability to modify its structure—is exclusively held by a KHPG technical specialist.

Access to the Database

36. User access to the database is of two types. Editing access is granted exclusively to authorised T4P documenters affiliated with KHPG, whose number is limited and who conduct documentation personally. Viewing access is granted only with KHPG authorisation, to a limited group of persons and for clearly defined purposes (for example, guest access for Ukrainian law enforcement officials).

⁶ Database expansion is achieved not by adding new tables (the number of which remains fixed) or new tools (which remain unchanged), but by introducing new categories, each of which is assigned its own unique identifier and value.

37. Access to the database is granted exclusively by a KHPG technical specialist upon instruction from the organisation’s director. Database rules prohibit the transfer of access credentials to third parties.

38. Access to the database requires a login, password, and encryption key, which provides additional protection of personal data. Two-factor authentication is also implemented.

Documenters

39. Database operators are documenters from organisations participating in the T4P initiative (approximately 50 individuals), who have undergone both group and individual training on data entry⁷.

40. Since documentation requires not only technical skills but also basic knowledge of international humanitarian law, KHPG conducted legal training sessions on international humanitarian law. In addition, documenters received training on the application of the ICC/Eurojust Guidelines for Civil Society (2022). After training, documenters are required to perform their work in full compliance with these standards.

41. Data entry is supervised by experienced supervisors—senior documenters with expertise in international humanitarian and international criminal law. Such supervision minimises errors and ensures their prompt correction.

Entry of Incident Data into the Database

42. The types of information stored in the database for each incident (“episode”) of severe deprivation of liberty correspond to the elements of crimes under the ICC Elements of Crimes and include the date (or time interval), location, circumstances, type of event, preliminary legal qualification under the Rome Statute, and associated individuals (victims, witnesses, perpetrators).

43. Each episode in the database has the following characteristics:

1. a unique identifier linked to the date (or estimated time interval) and location (address or coordinates) of the event;
2. may include testimonies containing textual information and any number of media files (photos, videos, documents);
3. testimonies have their own unique identifiers and may be linked to one or multiple episodes;
4. any “individual” (personal data record) may be linked to an episode with a defined role;

⁷ See Annex 4. Instructions for Documenting Crimes in the Database.

5. includes tags selected by the documenter (event type, affected object, preliminary legal qualification, damage, keywords), used for statistical reporting;
6. may include an optional “Case” section containing information on related legal proceedings, with restricted access;
7. must include information on the source of the data.

44. The software developed by KHPG allows verification of address accuracy, identification of duplicate incidents, and protection of personal data through automatic encryption. Upon entry of the access key, personal data are decrypted and may be processed.

Database Security

45. The database includes mechanisms to prevent unauthorised modification, deletion, or distortion of data.

46. All actions related to data entry and modification are logged. Access to logs is restricted to a KHPG technical specialist. Only the technical specialist has the ability to delete entries; other users, including those with editing rights, do not have deletion privileges.

47. All media files are stored on two hosting services simultaneously: the primary hosting is operated by the Ukrainian company “Mirohost” (servers in Europe), while the backup hosting is located in Germany and operated by “IONOS.” Backups are created daily and stored in four separate locations.

48. The database includes two-factor authentication.

Information Filtering

49. Analysis of collected information is conducted using database tools, including specific queries that function as filters (by location, date, event type, legal qualification, keywords).

50. The database enables the generation of reports in tabular form (distribution of incidents over time, location, type of damage, objects, events) and graphical form (maps based on Google Maps).

II.1.2. Separate KHPG Database (KHPG DB)

51. For handling specific criminal proceedings in which primary and secondary legal assistance is provided by lawyers cooperating with KHPG, an additional database is used (KHPG DB). Access is limited to database operators and cooperating lawyers representing victims. Three DIGNITY staff members also have guest (view-only) access for consultation on documentation and preparation of materials for the ICC Office of the Prosecutor.

52. The KHPG DB is built on the same platform as the T4P database⁸, with certain technical distinctions.

Technical Features of the KHPG Database

53. The KHPG DB includes an expanded “Case” section containing detailed information on legal proceedings at national and international levels, actions taken, and supporting legal documents (investigation records, expert reports, media files, etc.).

54. Access to the “Case” section is restricted to the responsible lawyers and the administrator. Other users have access only to general descriptions (“testimonies”), without access to sensitive data or investigation details.

55. The database includes tools for tracking which lawyers handled specific cases and the chronology of legal actions.

56. Lawyers may independently encrypt specific files within the “Case” section to ensure confidentiality and prevent unauthorized access in case of physical server compromise.

57. Encrypted files are stored in encrypted form and require decryption by the responsible lawyer for further use.

II.2. METHODOLOGY FOR COLLECTING EVIDENCE FROM OPEN SOURCES

58. The information presented in this submission is based on various sources. Part of the documented data was obtained from publicly available open sources. All such sources can be broadly divided into official and unofficial. Official sources include statements and publications by public officials. Unofficial sources include the broader body of information available on the internet and other open platforms, including, but not limited to, media publications, articles on web resources, social media posts, news reports, and journalistic coverage.

59. The process of collecting information varies depending on the type of information and its source. When collecting information from open sources, documenters identify content indicating an event that may constitute an international crime and store it in the database. They also preserve the source (by saving, screenshotting, or screen recording), ensuring that the link, date, and time of capture are visible, and, where possible, retain available metadata. These source records are also uploaded to the database, where they cannot be modified or deleted.

⁸ See Subsection II.1.1. Database (DB) of the T4P Initiative.

60. During the collection of information from open sources, documenters also verify the data obtained. This is typically done by identifying additional sources reporting on the same event and comparing the information. Another method of verification is confirmation through subsequent contact with victims or witnesses who can corroborate the event.

II.3. METHODOLOGY FOR COLLECTING TESTIMONIES THROUGH DIRECT CONTACTS AND THEIR FURTHER PROCESSING

61. The methodology used by KHPG for collecting information through direct contact with victims and witnesses of severe deprivation of physical liberty is set out in KHPG's Standard Operating Procedures, developed in cooperation with DIGNITY and based on guidelines prepared by Eurojust in cooperation with the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court for civil society organisations⁹.

62. The testimony collection procedure generally consists of several stages: (1) preparation and planning of the interview, (2) recording of the interview, (3) documentation and processing of the collected data, and (4) the post-interview stage.

63. During the first stage (preparation and planning), KHPG interviewers collect background information about the interviewee; conduct risk assessments for both the interviewer and the interviewee; determine the objectives and topics of the interview; and ensure, as far as possible, appropriate logistics, format, and a safe and private environment. Interviewers also ascertain the interviewee's preferences regarding location and format, obtain preliminary consent for recording, and inquire whether the person is represented by a lawyer and whether they have previously provided testimony to Ukrainian law enforcement authorities or to the Office of the Prosecutor of the ICC.

64. The second stage (conduct and recording of the interview) begins with a reiteration of the interview format, purpose, and scope, and clarification of legal representation and prior testimony. The interviewee is then invited to complete an informed consent form (Annex 3, Form 3) and/or a personal data processing consent form (Annex 3, Form 2)¹⁰. The interviewer explains how the data will be stored, who will have access to it, and how consent may be withdrawn.

65. The interview itself is conducted using a trauma-informed approach. With the interviewee's consent, testimonies are recorded using technical means;

⁹ Documenting international crimes and human rights violations for accountability purposes: Guidelines for civil society organisations. International Criminal Court. URL: https://www.icc-cpi.int/sites/default/files/2022-09/2_Eurojust_ICC_CSOs_Guidelines_2-EN.pdf (accessed: 22 April 2023).

¹⁰ According to KHPG's practice, an informed consent form is required when an individual's testimony is to be used in international proceedings; if the collected testimony is used exclusively within the national jurisdiction of Ukraine, obtaining consent for the processing of personal data is sufficient in accordance with Ukrainian legislation.

interviewers may also take notes to avoid repeated questioning and re-traumatisation. Where necessary, a KHPG psychologist may be involved, and interviewees may request follow-up psychological support.

66. At the conclusion of the interview, if indications of an international crime are identified, the interviewee is invited to apply to Ukrainian law enforcement authorities and/or the ICC Office of the Prosecutor. Consent is recorded through a legal aid request form (Annex 3, Form 1), which serves as the basis for legal actions at national and international levels.

67. In exceptional cases where in-person interviews are not possible, interviews may be conducted remotely. In such cases, secure communication channels (including end-to-end encryption) are used, and trauma-informed principles are maintained. Documents requiring signature may be transmitted electronically or by post and returned by the interviewee.

68. During the third stage (documentation and processing), collected information is stored, digitised where necessary, and transferred to KHPG database operators.

69. Database operators have access to general descriptions of events, personal data, and primary statements (including legal aid requests¹¹ and consent forms¹²), but not to full interview recordings or sensitive materials¹³, which are transferred directly to lawyers.

70. The role of database operators is to create new entries (“episodes”) including location, time, summary of testimony, personal data, and relevant documentation.

71. Upon completion, the operator informs the documenter who submitted the information.

72. Documenters compile lists of individuals seeking assistance, including legal support at national or international levels or inclusion in the ICC submission. Provision of legal assistance requires a legal aid request and appropriate consent forms.

73. KHPG management reviews these lists and assigns cases to lawyers based on the type of assistance requested.

74. Upon receiving a case, the lawyer records this in the database. From that point, all materials become restricted to that lawyer and inaccessible to other users.

75. The lawyer may also request confidential materials directly from the documenter.

11 See Annex 3. Form 1. Legal Aid Request Form.

12 See Annex 3. Form 2. Personal Data Processing Consent Form; used by KHPG in proceedings at the national level.

13 See Annex 3. Form 3. Informed Consent Form; used by KHPG in cases involving international proceedings.

76. At the final stage, interviewers follow up with interviewees where possible to assess their well-being and offer psychological support.

II.4. PREPARATION OF THE SUBMISSION

77. In preparing this submission, KHPG undertook a series of preparatory steps. Based on the collected and processed data available as of 31 March 2023, drafting of the submission sections was initiated.

78. KHPG lawyers selected cases involving victims or witnesses of severe deprivation of liberty and prepared structured descriptions preserving all details, including capture, detention, torture, perpetrators, and release.

79. All personal data were fully depersonalised while preserving the content of testimonies. This depersonalised dataset is included in Annex 1 and may be provided to the ICC upon request.

80. The testimonies were further analysed and structured into a table (Annex 2), including: victim identity (depersonalised), capture method, motivation, detention location, torture or conditions, release, perpetrators, and co-detainees.

81. Based on these testimonies and open-source data, Section III was prepared, presenting aggregated information across categories: incidents, victims, locations and conditions, torture, perpetrators, and filtration practices. Most subsections rely on direct testimonies, while Sections III.1 and III.6 rely primarily on T4P database data and field visits to de-occupied territories of Kharkiv region.

82. Section IV of this submission, which provides the preliminary legal qualification of the documented incidents, was prepared on the basis of the generalisation and analysis of the collected information. This section is structured using the Elements of Crimes of the international crime provided for in Article 7(1)(e) of the Rome Statute of the International ¹⁴Criminal Court, namely “imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty in violation of fundamental rules of international law.”

83. Having analysed the overall picture derived from the processed information, the Executive Summary and Section I (Introduction) were prepared. The methodology of this submission was also developed. On the basis of the conducted analysis, Section V was prepared, setting out the conclusions drawn from the documentation, processing, and presentation of the information.

84. Annex 3 to this submission contains templates of two standard documents used by KHPG during interviews conducted through direct contact, namely: (1) a legal aid request form and (2) an informed consent form.

¹⁴ Elements of Crimes. International Criminal Court. URL: <https://www.icc-cpi.int/sites/default/files/ElementsOfCrimesEng.pdf> (accessed: 20 April 2023).

III. SUMMARY OF COLLECTED INFORMATION

III.1. GENERAL INFORMATION ON DOCUMENTED INCIDENTS

85. Overall, during the period from 24 February 2022 to 28 February 2026, KHPG documented numerous incidents involving the severe deprivation of physical liberty of civilians in Kharkiv, Sumy, Zaporizhzhia, Mykolaiv, and Kherson regions, committed under conditions of temporary occupation. In particular, as of February 2026, 416 such incidents had been recorded in the database of the T4P initiative. Geographically, the documented incidents can be distributed as follows.

86. Of these incidents, 155 were documented in the temporarily occupied territory of Izium District, Kharkiv region. Among them, 71 incidents were recorded in the temporarily occupied territory of the city of Izium, and a further 84 incidents in the temporarily occupied territory of the city of Balakliia.

87. In the temporarily occupied territory of Kupiansk District, Kharkiv region, information was collected on 63 incidents involving severe deprivation of physical liberty. Of these, 49 incidents were documented in the city of Kupiansk, 8 in the urban-type settlement of Shevchenkove, and 4 in the settlement of Dvorichne.

88. In the temporarily occupied territory of Kharkiv District, Kharkiv region, 36 incidents were documented. Among them, 13 incidents were recorded in the Derhachi amalgamated territorial community (including 10 in the settlement of Kozacha Lopan), 13 in the Tsyrukun community, and 22 in the village of Lyptsi.

89. In the temporarily occupied territory of Chuhuiv District, Kharkiv region, information was collected on 54 incidents involving severe deprivation of physical liberty, including 39 incidents documented in the city of Vovchansk.

90. In Sumy region, 14 incidents of severe deprivation of liberty were recorded, covering Sumy and Okhtyrka districts. These include incidents documented in the village of Velykyi Bobryk, the city of Trostianets, and the villages of Boromlia and Hrebenyivka.

91. In Zaporizhzhia region, 43 incidents of severe deprivation of liberty were documented, including incidents in the cities of Melitopol, Vasylivka, and Prymorsk, as well as in Polohy District (village of Ocheretuvate).

92. In the territories of Mykolaiv and Kherson regions, 51 incidents of severe deprivation of liberty were documented. In Mykolaiv District (village of Tsentralne), 4 incidents were recorded. In Kherson region, incidents were documented in the cities of Kherson and Nova Kakhovka, as well as in the

villages of Kokhanivka, Mala Seidemenukha, Vavylove, Biliaivka, Petrivka, Khreshchenivka, and Trudoliubivka.

III.2. INFORMATION ON VICTIMS OF SEVERE DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY

93. An analysis of testimonies contained in the collected materials concerning individuals unlawfully deprived of liberty in the territories of Kharkiv, Sumy, Zaporizhzhia, Mykolaiv, and Kherson regions makes it possible to identify several typical categories of victims of this crime¹⁵.

94. A significant proportion of victims are civilians who had no connection to military service or law enforcement agencies of Ukraine. These individuals were detained during the occupation of settlements on the slightest suspicion of cooperation with Ukrainian forces, due to possession of Ukrainian symbols, or for expressing pro-Ukrainian views. They were subjected to severe deprivation of physical liberty without any legal grounds, often accompanied by so-called “interrogations,” torture, and other forms of inhuman or degrading treatment¹⁶.

95. A separate group consists of persons who demonstrated disagreement with the Russian occupation regime. Such individuals refused to cooperate with the occupation authorities, declined to participate in the operation of educational institutions under Russian standards, or refused to work in bodies controlled by the Russian Federation. For example, one lyceum director who refused to appear upon summons by the “education department” of the occupation administration was unlawfully detained and subsequently held in inhuman conditions¹⁷.

96. Victims also include relatives or close associates of persons connected with the Armed Forces of Ukraine or state authorities. Such individuals were targeted by the occupiers solely because of family ties, even without any involvement in military or public activity. They were subjected to harsh interrogations aimed at establishing the whereabouts or activities of their relatives¹⁸.

97. Another group consists of persons whom the occupiers suspected of correcting artillery fire or maintaining links with Ukrainian military personnel. Any content found on a phone — messages, contacts, photographs, or Ukrainian symbols — was treated as “evidence of cooperation with the AFU”. Such persons were subjected to a series of “interrogations” involving ill-treatment,

15 The following list of categories is by no means exhaustive and is based exclusively on the testimonies collected and analyzed by KHPG, specifically those set out in Annex 1 to this Submission. We are confident that this list will be refined and supplemented in future submissions.

16 See in detail cases Nos. 1, 3, 5, 15, 25, 29, 33, 35, 42.

17 See in detail cases Nos. 10, 25, 31, 32.

18 See in detail cases Nos. 3, 13, 15.

threats of execution, and intimidation. Some were later transferred to other places of detention or handed over to FSB representatives¹⁹.

98. An important category consists of civic activists, human rights defenders, and volunteers. The occupiers deliberately searched, using lists, for persons involved in protecting the rights of ATO veterans or active in humanitarian work within civil society organisations. Such persons were subjected to particularly severe treatment, including gunshot wounds to limbs and mock burial alive, forcing victims to dig their own graves²⁰.

99. Women constitute a separate category of victims. Although fewer cases involving women were recorded compared with men, they were subjected to both physical and psychological violence, including humiliation, threats of a sexual nature, and prolonged detention in cramped premises without access to medical assistance. One documented case involved a woman who began bleeding while held in a cell; later, in hospital, it was established that she had lost a pregnancy as a result of a nervous breakdown and stress caused by unlawful detention²¹.

100. Cases of cruel treatment of elderly persons were also documented, including in the case of PERSON_068, involving threats, physical violence, and prolonged restraint in handcuffs without access to food or water. A separate manifestation of inhuman treatment was the forcing of victims to participate in “training” exercises for medical personnel of the occupation forces, during which injections and intravenous drips with unknown substances were practised on civilians (case of PERSON_052). Such actions constitute a direct violation of Article 32 of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, which categorically prohibits medical or scientific experiments, and amount to other inhuman acts within the meaning of Article 7(1)(k) of the Rome Statute, intentionally causing great suffering or serious injury to physical or mental health²².

101. In addition to adult men and women, the documented victims include young persons under the age of 25 who were captured during filtration measures in temporarily occupied settlements. They were held in the same inhuman conditions as adults — in basements, cells, or converted administrative premises, often in complete darkness and without ventilation. Sanitary conditions were critical: common buckets were used instead of toilets and were emptied extremely rarely, or detainees were forced to relieve themselves directly in the place of detention, causing an unbearable stench and the spread

19 See in detail cases Nos. 4, 15, 20, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42.

20 See in detail cases Nos. 10, 19, 23, 25, 28, 33, 42.

21 See in detail cases Nos. 13, 14, 15, 18, 22, 25, 27.

22 See in detail cases Nos. 17, 23.

of infections. Food was irregular and grossly insufficient to sustain life: detainees were given tiny portions of plain porridge, pasta, or spoiled canned food only once or twice a day, while in some cases, such as the school in Biliaivka, people were not fed for weeks. Drinking water was limited or non-potable; due to acute thirst, detainees were sometimes forced to drink their own urine²³.

102. Most detainees underwent repeated “interrogations”, often in different locations, indicating the systematic nature of these actions and coordination between units of the occupation forces and Russian special services. All testimonies point to the deliberate use of physical and psychological pressure to obtain information or intimidate the local population²⁴.

III.3. INFORMATION ON LOCATIONS AND TIME PERIODS OF SEVERE DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY, AS WELL AS CONDITIONS OF DETENTION IN THESE LOCATIONS

103. This submission presents information obtained through direct contact with victims, relatives of victims, and witnesses concerning the following places of severe deprivation of physical liberty:

- 1) the basement of the Baldruck printing house in the city of Balakliia, Iziium District, Kharkiv region;
- 2) the premises of the Balakliia District Police Department, Balakliia, 33 Zakhysnykiv Ukrainy Street;
- 3) the premises of the fire station and the old polyclinic in the village of Lyptsi, Kharkiv District;
- 4) the basement and utility rooms of a shop in the village of Strilecha, Kharkiv District;
- 5) a utility shed near the Slavutysh shop in the village of Cherkaski Tyshky, Kharkiv District;
- 6) the premises of an old dormitory in the village of Ruska Lozova, Kharkiv District;
- 7) the basement of the Kozacha Lopan railway station in the urban-type settlement of Kozacha Lopan, Kharkiv District;
- 8) the premises of the Hoptivka checkpoint;
- 9) the premises of the Kozacha Lopan Border Guard Service unit;
- 10) the temporary detention facility of the Kupiansk District Police Department;
- 11) the premises of the Vovchansk Police Department;
- 12) basements and warehouses of administrative buildings on the territory of the Vovchansk Aggregate Plant;

23 See in detail cases Nos. 1, 5, 16, 22, 25, 39, 40, 41, 42.

24 See in detail cases Nos. 1, 12, 15, 26, 30, 40, 42.

- 13) the basement of a shop in the village of Velykyi Bobryk, Sumy District, Sumy region;
- 14) the premises of the police station in the city of Trostianets, Okhtyrka District, Sumy region;
- 15) the railway station building and metal containers/trailers in the village of Boromlia, Okhtyrka District, Sumy region;
- 16) checkpoints and the premises of the Chumatskyi Shliakh café in the city of Vasylivka, Zaporizhzhia region;
- 17) the premises of the Vasylivka Police Department, Zaporizhzhia region;
- 18) hotel premises and administrative buildings in the city of Melitopol, Zaporizhzhia region;
- 19) a freezer chamber on the territory of the Dorozhnyk recreation facility, 85 Kurortna Street, in the city of Prymorsk, Zaporizhzhia region;
- 20) the guardhouse area in the village of Ocheretuvate, Polohy District, Zaporizhzhia region;
- 21) basements and garages in the village of Mala Seidemenukha (Sterndorf), Beryslav District, Kherson region;
- 22) basements (“the pit”) and hangars on the territory of the Chornobaivka airfield, Kherson region;
- 23) storage facilities (“pea warehouses”) in the village of Vavylove, Kherson region;
- 24) temporary detention facilities in the city of Kherson, on Perekopska Street and Popovycha Street;
- 25) cells and basements in the city of Nova Kakhovka, Kherson region;
- 26) the premises of a funeral services bureau, including workshops and offices, in the city of Kherson;
- 27) the school premises in the village of Biliaivka, Beryslav District, Kherson region;
- 28) the territory of a former farm outside the village of Petrivka, Kherson region, used as a collection point and place of severe treatment;
- 29) the premises of a kindergarten in the village of Trudoliubivka, Kherson region, used as a military headquarters and place of unlawful detention of civilians;
- 30) the basement of a large building in the city of Kherson, equipped with CCTV cameras for constant surveillance of detainees;
- 31) the premises of a medical station, used as a transit place of severe deprivation of physical liberty in Kherson region;
- 32) temporary detention facilities in the city of Kherson, on Perekopska Street and 11 Popovycha Street, including ITT No. 3;
- 33) the premises of a police station, including cells Nos. 7 and 8, as well as other cells and basements in the city of Nova Kakhovka, Kherson region;

- 34) places of detention located in the temporarily occupied territories of Donetsk region, including the Donetsk SIZO and the colony in the urban-type settlement of Olenivka;
- 35) places of detention located on the territory of the Russian Federation, to which detainees were forcibly transferred from Ukraine, including prisons in Belgorod, Rostov-on-Don, and Voronezh, and Penal Colony No. 1 in the city of Donskoye, Tula region.

III.3.1. Information on Places of Severe Deprivation of Liberty in the Temporarily Occupied Territory of the City of Balakliia, Iziium District

104. This subsection contains information on places of severe deprivation of physical liberty in the temporarily occupied territory of the city of Balakliia, which from 2 March to 11 September 2022²⁵ was under the occupation of Russian forces and formations under their control, including the so-called “LPR” and so-called “DPR”.

105. Balakliia was one of the key centres for the detention of civilians in south-eastern Kharkiv region. Places of detention there were used as temporary sites for “interrogations”, severe treatment, and psychological pressure.

106. In the city of Balakliia, Kharkiv region, 84 cases of severe deprivation of physical liberty of civilians committed under conditions of temporary occupation were documented.

107. According to the testimony of PERSON_041, Russian forces detained him twice and held him in the premises of the Balakliia District Police Department and the Baldruck printing enterprise.

108. The basement of Baldruck was used for the initial detention of captured persons. According to PERSON_041, he was held there together with three men and one woman in a cramped basement containing glass cubicles measuring approximately 3.5 × 1.5 metres. For two days, he was kept in handcuffs, without food, with access only to a bucket of water. The conditions were inhuman — cold, dampness, darkness, and sleeping on a concrete floor.

109. In the premises of the Balakliia District Police Department, where PERSON_041 was held for the second time, conditions were also inhuman and entirely inconsistent with international standards. Up to 10 persons were held in a cell measuring approximately 5 × 7 metres; food consisted of porridge twice a day, and drinking water was non-potable. Prisoners were taken to the toilet no more than twice a day, and hygiene was entirely absent.

25 On Approval of the List of Territories where Hostilities are Being (Were) Waged or Temporarily Occupied by the Russian Federation: Order of the Ministry for Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories of Ukraine No. 309 dated 22 December 2022: as of 27 February 2023. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z1668-22#Text> (accessed: 13 April 2023); hereinafter in the text of the Submission, information regarding the start date of the temporary occupation of a settlement or territory by Russian forces and the date of de-occupation of a settlement or territory by the Armed Forces of Ukraine, unless otherwise specified, is taken from this source.

110. During interrogations, PERSON_041 was subjected to physical and psychological violence. He was repeatedly subjected to electric shocks, including several times during a single interrogation, with the shocks applied to his fingers. During one “interrogation”, Russian servicemen ordered him to undress completely, allegedly to check for tattoos, humiliated him, and threatened to mutilate him²⁶.

III.3.2. Information on Places of Severe Deprivation of Liberty in the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Kupiansk District

111. During the temporary occupation of settlements in Kupiansk District, the systematic use of premises for the unlawful detention of civilians was documented. In particular, facts were established concerning detention in the basement of the Kupiansk District Police Department, which was used by the occupation authorities as a place of arbitrary imprisonment and severe treatment of civilians.

112. According to the testimony of PERSON_052, on 26 July 2022, armed Russian servicemen broke into her house in the settlement of Lisova Stinka and detained her after a Ukrainian flag was found in the house. She was forced to change clothes in the presence of armed men, placed in a vehicle marked with the “Z” symbol, had a bag placed over her head, and was handcuffed. She was taken to Kupiansk, where she was held in a temporary detention facility in a 2 × 3 metre cell containing up to 12 women.

113. The conditions of detention were inhuman: in summer, the temperature in the cell reached +50°C, there was no ventilation, the toilet did not work, and sewage was removed manually. Prisoners were unable to maintain hygiene, and food was limited to a few spoonfuls of porridge per day. During detention, PERSON_052 lost 18 kg; she was not provided with medication despite having diabetes.

114. During “interrogations”, which were conducted at night, Russian servicemen made threats of sexual violence, humiliated her, and threatened her life. PERSON_052 testified that she saw other women being subjected to electric shocks.

115. After her release, she was in a severe physical and psychological condition, suffered consequences of extreme stress, and her diabetes had significantly worsened²⁷.

26 See in detail case Nos. 9.

27 See in detail case Nos. 16.

III.3.3. Information on Places of Severe Deprivation of Liberty in the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Certain Settlements of Kharkiv District

116. In the villages of Lyptsi and Strilecha, Kharkiv District, several unlawful places of detention of civilians operated during the occupation.

117. According to the testimony of PERSON_049, on 12 August 2023 he was detained by Russian servicemen and taken to the village of Strilecha. There he was held in the basement of a dormitory — a dark, cold, and damp room without sleeping places or proper food. During an “interrogation”, he was beaten with rubber batons, hands, and feet, subjected to electric shocks, threatened with execution, and forced to speak about “Nazism” in Ukraine.

118. After several days of beatings and torture, he was transferred to an old shop in the same settlement, where up to 20 persons were held. The conditions were inhuman — one bucket served as a toilet for everyone, food was brought once a day, and detainees were used for forced labour, including unloading, digging pits, and carrying water²⁸.

119. Women held together with men were also subjected to physical violence in the form of forced medical manipulations. In the case of PERSON_050, it was documented that the occupiers forced detainees to endure “training” by their medical personnel, during which injections and intravenous drips were practised on her and unknown substances were administered²⁹.

120. In the case of PERSON_053, it was established that while she was held in a cell, she began bleeding. She was taken to hospital, where she learned that she had been in the early stages of pregnancy and had lost the foetus. This occurred as a result of a nervous breakdown and severe treatment during unlawful detention³⁰.

121. According to the testimony of PERSON_072, he was detained on 10 March 2022 in the village of Lyptsi and, after being beaten, was taken to the village of Cherkaski Tyshky, where he was held in an overcrowded cell without proper conditions: detainees slept on the floor in severe cold, one cup of water was provided for three people, and the food was of extremely poor quality. During interrogations, physical violence was used, he was forced to sign documents, and at the Hoptivka checkpoint mock executions were staged six times. He was then held in basement premises with a foul smell from a cesspit and forced to perform labour. His repeated detention on 12 July 2022 led to prolonged confinement in a basement together with 26 detainees, where

28 See in detail case Nos. 14.

29 See in detail case Nos. 15.

30 See in detail case Nos. 17.

conditions were inhuman, normal food was absent, beatings were regular, and forced labour was imposed³¹.

III.3.4. Information on Other Places of Severe Deprivation in the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Kharkiv Region

122. This subsection consolidates information regarding places of detention of civilians in the Vovchansk Police Department and on the territory of the Vovchansk Aggregate Plant.

123. Testimony of PERSON_055 confirms that he was held in premises where interrogations were conducted by a man who introduced himself as an “investigator of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the LPR” named Pavlo. He asked questions about weapons, threatened rape, and ordered a subordinate to inject a yellow substance into the victim’s index finger, referring to it as urine³².

124. Other detainees reported similar practices of ill-treatment and humiliation in various locations across Kharkiv region, indicating the systematic nature of crimes committed by Russian occupying forces and the so-called “LPR” and “DPR”³³.

III.3.5. Information on Places of Severe Deprivation of Liberty in the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Certain Settlements of Sumy Region

125. During the occupation of parts of Sumy region (March 2022), occupying forces established a number of sites for the unlawful detention and ill-treatment of civilians. According to the testimony of PERSON_074, she and her husband were detained on 17 March 2022 in the village of Velykyi Bobryk. She was held in the basement of a local shop (approximately 2×3 metres), where there were traces of blood and used bandages on the floor. During interrogations, she was threatened with sexual violence (“passed around”) and harm to her minor child. Her husband was severely beaten, tied with wire and tape, and forcibly taken to the Russian Federation (Belgorod), where he remains in captivity³⁴.

126. In the city of Trostianets and the village of Boromlia, the use of police basements and railway facilities was documented. PERSON_075 was held in the basement of the Trostianets police station at a temperature of +8°C, without food or water, with his hands bound by plastic ties, causing swelling and haemorrhaging. He was later transferred to a railway station, where he was subjected to interrogations involving mock executions (shots fired near the ear), beaten with metal objects on the knees, and eventually shot in the buttock.

31 See in detail case Nos. 26.

32 See in detail case Nos. 19.

33 See in detail cases Nos. 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

34 See in detail case Nos. 27.

PERSON_076 testified that in the village of Boromlia detainees were held in a welded metal trailer in freezing conditions for several days without light, heating, or access to a toilet. Victims were forced to kneel in the snow for up to one and a half hours while being kicked in the face for any movement³⁵.

**III.3.6. Information on Places of Severe Deprivation of Liberty
in the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Certain Settlements of Zaporizhzhia Region**

127. In Zaporizhzhia region, occupying forces used police stations, recreation facilities, and even industrial refrigeration units for detaining civilians. In the city of Vasylivka, PERSON_077, the son of the head of the Zaporizhzhia Regional State Administration, was held from 8 April to 26 May 2022 in a solitary cell at a police station. He witnessed constant ill-treatment; according to him, there was so much blood on the walls and floor that it was difficult to clean. One of his cellmates could not endure the torture and attempted suicide by cutting his veins with the lid of a tin can³⁶ (see case No. 30).

128. In the city of Prymorsk, the use of a freezer at the Dorozhnyk recreation facility was documented. PERSON_078 was held there in July 2023 under conditions of extreme cold. During interrogations, he was subjected to electric shocks and mock execution. As a result, he sustained fractured ribs, a broken nose, and a concussion. Civic activist PERSON_080, after being detained in the village of Ocheretuvate, was forced to dig his own grave, then beaten unconscious, shot in the leg, and subjected to a mock execution (shots fired near the ears, causing rupture of the eardrum)³⁷.

**III.3.7. Information on Places of Severe Deprivation of Liberty
in the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Certain Settlements of Mykolaiv Region**

129. The main sites of abuse of civilians in Mykolaiv region were warehouses in the village of Vavylove and “the pit” at the Chornobaivka airfield (Kherson region, where residents of Mykolaiv region were taken). In June 2022, PERSON_084 and PERSON_086 (aged 60) were detained in the village of Tsentralne and taken to pea warehouses in Vavylove. There, they were subjected to a particularly severe form of torture: dry peas were poured into their mouths through a funnel and then 3–5 litres of water were poured in, causing swelling, suffocation, severe stomach pain, and vomiting, followed by further beatings to the abdomen. In addition, dogs were set on the victims, biting their legs³⁸.

35 See in detail case Nos. 28.

36 See in detail case Nos. 30.

37 See in detail case Nos. 31

38 See in detail case Nos. 36.

130. PERSON_083, a farmer from Tsentralne, was held in a basement (“the pit”) at Chornobaivka airfield under conditions of complete unsanitary environment and a strong stench of human waste. He was kept blindfolded for 12 days, during which he was systematically beaten and subjected to electric shocks (wires attached to fingers and the groin area). Prisoners were not given water — instead, guards demonstratively poured water over their heads so they would try to catch drops with their mouths. A 75-year-old man, Lebedev E., was held in the same cell and was beaten despite his vulnerable condition³⁹.

III.3.8. Information on Places of Severe Deprivation of Liberty in the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Certain Settlements of Kherson Region

131. In Kherson region, places of detention were characterised by close coordination between Russian military personnel and the FSB, particularly in ITT No. 3 (Popovycha Street 11) and ITT on Perekopska Street in Kherson, the police station in Nova Kakhovka, as well as the transformation of civilian infrastructure — schools, kindergartens, shops, and basements of large buildings — into systematic torture sites.

132. In the village of Mala Seidemenukha (Sterndorf), PERSON_081, together with his son and other fellow villagers, was held in a garage basement. Victims were beaten with rifle butts until they lost consciousness, while being forced to confess to “adjusting fire.” All detainees were held without water, food, or access to a toilet, with their hands bound by wire throughout the entire period of detention. The existence of a transit medical point was also documented, where detainees were held for 1–2 days prior to transfer, while being threatened with mutilation of their genitals using scissors⁴⁰. In many cases, such treatment resulted in severe psychological disorders, sometimes leading to suicide after release.

133. In the city of Nova Kakhovka, PERSON_084 was held for a week, during which electric current was applied to his ears, fingers, and toes. Prisoners were forced to stand, shout “Glory to Russia,” and sing the Russian anthem; those who did not know the words were severely beaten with batons⁴¹.

134. According to the testimony of PERSON_088, he was detained in Kherson on 14 July 2022. In a workshop of a funeral services bureau, he was subjected to torture: he was beaten with a metal rod, a weapon barrel was pressed against his head (twisted into the skin to the point of hair loss), and his superior was tortured with a circular saw, which was brought close to his hands causing thermal burns. He was later transferred to the ITT on Popovycha Street,

39 See in detail case Nos. 35.

40 See in detail case Nos. 34.

41 See in detail case Nos. 36.

where he was held in an overcrowded cell (5 persons for 4 places). At night, constant screams of people being ill-treated in the basement could be heard beneath the cell⁴².

135. A particularly brutal torture site was established in the school building of the village of Biliaivka. According to testimonies of PERSON_089 and other detainees (including residents of Petrivka and Khreshchenivka), victims were first taken to the territory of a former farm, where they were severely beaten with rifle butts and kicked, and then transferred to the school. In Biliaivka, detainees were held in a small windowless room (approximately 2×6 metres). Conditions were extreme: complete darkness, lack of ventilation and heating. Due to overcrowding (up to 11–16 persons at a time), people slept on narrow bookshelves or on the cold floor⁴³.

136. There was no toilet — detainees were forced to relieve themselves directly in the cell, breaking the concrete near a pipe embedded in the floor, which resulted in an unbearable stench. Occupying forces inflicted suffering by depriving detainees of water and food: for the first 4–5 days, no water was provided at all, forcing detainees to drink their own urine. During the first month, people were fed only 3–4 times in minimal quantities.

137. The most severe aspect of detention in Biliaivka was the death of detainees directly in the cell as a result of ill-treatment and injections of unknown substances. Witnesses reported that the bodies of the deceased (including farmer PERSON_091 and PERSON_092) remained in the room alongside living detainees overnight or even for several days. The total duration of unlawful detention at this site reached two months or more, during which individuals were subjected to constant moral and physical exhaustion⁴⁴.

138. Another torture site was identified in Kherson, located in the basement of a large building equipped with surveillance cameras for constant monitoring. According to the testimony of PERSON_093, detained in late August 2022, detainees were held in complete darkness and were forbidden to speak, stand, or even sleep. Psychological pressure was intensified by constant screams of women and children (aged 14–15) being tortured in neighbouring rooms. Another location for severe interrogations was the premises of the former “Optika” shop on Freedom Square, where FSB officers conducted polygraph examinations lasting up to 7 hours, accompanied by threats and psychological pressure. After such interrogations, detainees with broken ribs were forced to crawl on their stomachs through corridors back to their cells. The use of rubber batons for acts of a sexual nature against male detainees was also documented.

42 See in detail case Nos. 38.

43 See in detail case Nos. 39.

44 See in detail case Nos. 39.

A particularly egregious act of severity involved the extrajudicial execution of a 17-year-old boy, whose throat was slit in the presence of another detainee⁴⁵.

139. In the village of Trudoliubivka, occupying forces (including representatives of the so-called “DPR”) established a headquarters and detention facility in a kindergarten building. According to the testimony of PERSON_097, detainees (two brothers) were held on a cold floor under a heavy old wardrobe without doors. To intimidate them, one of the brothers was taken to a dug trench where a mock execution was staged, with a rifle pressed against the back of his head and threats to burn him alive with gasoline⁴⁶.

140. The torture site in the school of the village of Biliaivka was marked by particular severity. In addition to previously established facts (detention in a 2×6 m storage room, deprivation of water, and forcing detainees to drink urine), cases Nos. 40 and 41 reveal additional circumstances. Interrogations were conducted by individuals using the call signs “Shaman” and “Major.” The latter used a wooden staff from a Christmas star decoration for beatings. New deaths were documented: farmer PERSON_101 died after being subjected to electric torture and injections of adrenaline (used to prevent loss of consciousness from pain), while PERSON_102 died after administration of unknown psychotropic substances. The bodies of the deceased remained in the cell alongside living detainees for a day, after which Russian military police removed them in bags⁴⁷.

141. In the city of Nova Kakhovka, victims were held in cells Nos. 7 and 8 of the police station. According to the testimony of PERSON_098, members of the Russian National Guard used electric shock devices during the documentation process. Detainees were taken out for forced labour, including to the city of Beryslav, where they were made to clean areas around monuments⁴⁸.

III.4. INFORMATION ON TORTURE ACCOMPANYING SEVERE DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY

142. Victims typically provide detailed information about the suffering inflicted upon them, which constituted an integral part of the severe deprivation of physical liberty. Based on testimonies collected and processed by KHPG, torture occurred under at least the following typical conditions.

143. First, during the capture of civilians, Russian servicemen almost always used physical violence, including beatings, as well as actions aimed at disorienting victims and restricting their mobility, accompanied by psychological violence, including threats of execution. This category also

45 See in detail case Nos. 40.

46 See in detail case Nos. 41.

47 See in detail cases Nos. 40,41.

48 See in detail case Nos. 41.

includes episodes of beatings or torture during transportation to detention sites, for example when vehicles stopped and detainees were beaten in forests or along roadsides, accompanied by threats of execution.

144. Second, the largest group of incidents involves severe deprivation of physical liberty under the pretext of so-called “interrogations.” In essence, such “interrogations” involved the infliction of suffering to extract information that victims objectively did not possess. Other grounds for such “interrogations” included alleged “suspicions” of assisting the Armed Forces of Ukraine, including through adjusting fire; however, such “suspicions” were entirely unfounded and served as a pretext for detention.

145. Third, a separate category includes torture carried out as abuse for its own sake. In some cases, victims were beaten without any reason, simply as a form of entertainment.

146. With regard to methods of ill-treatment, the most common included:

1. Physical ill-treatment

147. The most common methods of physical abuse included:

- **Beatings** with hands, feet, rubber batons, or rifle butts. Such acts were carried out systematically during “interrogations” or immediately after detention. Victims reported multiple bruises, haematomas, and internal injuries.
- **Electric torture.** Cases were documented in which wires were attached to fingers (including little fingers), ears, and the nose, delivering short but repeated electric shocks.
- **“Call to Zelensky.”** A particularly severe method of electric torture documented in Kherson region. Metal wires connected to a power source were attached to the victim’s genitals and electric current was applied, causing unbearable physical pain. The use of this method was accompanied by psychological pressure and often continued for prolonged periods, resulting in pain shock, loss of consciousness, and severe consequences for the victim’s physical and mental health⁴⁹.
- **“Pea torture.”** A method notable for its severity, documented in Mykolaiv and Kherson regions. Victims were forced to ingest dry peas, after which 3 to 5 litres of water were poured into their mouths through a funnel (a cut plastic

⁴⁹ See in detail case Nos. 40.

bottle). This caused the peas to swell, leading to suffocation, severe stomach pain, and vomiting, followed by further blows to the abdomen⁵⁰.

- **Thermal torture and mutilation using prepared tools.** The use of a circular saw was documented: it was switched on and brought close to the victim's hands, causing the skin to separate from the muscles due to heat. Beatings with metal rods and suspension by the hands on reinforcement bars were also recorded.
- **Gunshot wounds as a method of coercion.** Victims were deliberately shot in the legs or buttocks during interrogations to force them to "confess."
- **Blows to the kidneys, back, and head,** often accompanied by humiliation and verbal abuse.
- **Use of animals.** Service dogs were set on detainees, particularly upon their arrival at places of detention.
- **Threats of amputation.** In some cases, Russian servicemen simulated attempts to amputate limbs (for example, threatening to cut off a hand under the pretext of difficulty removing handcuffs).
- **Injection of unknown substances.** Testimonies indicate that during "interrogations," Russian servicemen injected victims with unknown liquids. In one case, one serviceman restrained the victim while another inserted a needle into his finger and threatened to inject what he described as "urine."
- **Use of detainees as "training material" for medical personnel of the occupying forces.**
- In certain places of detention (notably in the village of Strilecha), it was documented that Russian servicemen forced detainees to undergo medical "training": injections and intravenous drips were practised on victims, and unknown substances were administered without explanation of their nature or consequences. Such actions caused serious physical injuries, including inflammation of veins, intoxication, and prolonged pain syndromes.
- **Use of extreme temperatures.** This included holding detainees in freezer chambers or forcing them to kneel in the snow for prolonged periods.

⁵⁰ See in detail case Nos. 36.

- **Stress positions and restriction of movement.** This included handcuffing detainees to pipes, excessively tight binding of hands with plastic restraints leading to discoloration of limbs, and forcing victims to remain in unnatural positions for hours or to sit on a chair without the right to move or sleep, often under video surveillance.

2. Psychological pressure

148. Methods of psychological pressure were actively applied to civilians with the aim of humiliating human dignity and breaking their will. The most common included:

- **Forced propaganda.** Victims were filmed and forced to read statements refusing to serve in the Armed Forces of Ukraine and denying the legitimacy of the Ukrainian authorities under threats of “remaining here forever.”
- **Threats of execution or rape.** Russian servicemen, particularly during night-time “interrogations,” expressed intentions to kill, rape, or harm detainees’ family members. Such threats were often made in the presence of other detainees for demonstrative effect.
- **Threats of violence against relatives.** Victims reported that occupiers explicitly threatened to “punish the family” if the detainee did not “cooperate.”
- **Killing of detainees in front of others.** Testimonies include cases of the throat of a 17-year-old boy being slit during interrogation in the presence of another detainee⁵¹.
- **Mock executions or preparation for execution.** Victims were forced to kneel, had bags placed over their heads, and weapons were loaded to create the impression of imminent execution.
- **Infliction of psychological suffering through exposure to screams.** Detainees were held in conditions where they constantly heard the screams of others, including women and children aged 14–15, being tortured in neighbouring rooms.
- **Prolonged isolation and sleep deprivation.** In many cases, “interrogations” were conducted exclusively at night, while detainees were not allowed to rest

⁵¹ See in detail case Nos. 40.

during the day. Constant noise, screams, and bright light in some facilities intensified psychological exhaustion.

- Demonstration of ill-treatment and its consequences. Detainees were forced to clean walls and floors covered with large amounts of blood from other tortured persons. Victims repeatedly heard screams, groans, and sounds of beatings from neighbouring rooms, creating an atmosphere of fear and hopelessness.
- Humiliation of human dignity. This included drawing genitalia on victims' bodies, assigning degrading nicknames, forcing detainees to shout "Glory to Russia," and repeatedly sing the Russian national anthem.
- Detention alongside corpses. Detainees were forced to remain in the same cell with the bodies of tortured individuals for a night or several days.
- Threats of burning alive. In some cases, detainees were threatened with being doused with gasoline and burned in trenches, as a method of intimidation and severe psychological pressure.

3. Conditions of detention as inhuman treatment

149. The absence of basic living conditions in places of detention also constitutes a form of inhuman treatment.

150. Common features included:

- Overcrowding. Up to 15 persons were held in premises measuring approximately 5×7 metres, without ventilation or access to fresh air.
- Use of buckets as toilets without any partitions, including in mixed groups of men and women.
- Lack of medical care. Sick and injured persons were not treated, and medication was not provided. Cases were documented where women in detention suffered serious medical complications. In one instance, a woman experienced bleeding while in detention and later learned in hospital that she had been in the early stages of pregnancy and had lost the foetus. This case confirms that ill-treatment and stress led to termination of pregnancy, constituting a particularly severe consequence of unlawful detention.
- Lack of drinking water. Detainees were deprived of water for periods of 4 to 5 days, forcing them to drink their own urine.

- Food deprivation. Many detainees reported that during the first days they were not provided with any food, or were given minimal leftovers from a single pot shared among dozens of people.
- Lack of hygiene. Detainees were not allowed outdoor access, washing facilities, or basic sanitation, leading to the spread of infections.
- Darkness and cold. Detainees were held in windowless rooms (storage spaces), forced to sleep on the floor or narrow shelves without mattresses or blankets, particularly during cold periods.

4. Sexual violence and gender-based humiliation

151. Women in detention reported threats of sexual violence, as well as humiliation related to physiological processes, such as being forced to use a bucket in the presence of men.

152. In addition to threats of sexual violence against women, cases were documented of threats to insert objects into the anal cavity of male detainees and forced stripping.

5. Use of forced labour

153. In certain cases, civilians were forced to perform labour for occupying forces, including unloading humanitarian supplies, digging graves, collecting firewood or water, cleaning places of detention and torture, and constructing positions.

154. Detainees were also forced to give false testimony on video, including statements that one detainee had killed another, in order to conceal the consequences of torture.

III.5. INFORMATION ON ALLEGED PERPETRATORS OF SEVERE DEPRIVATION OF PHYSICAL LIBERTY

155. Based on testimonies of victims of severe deprivation of physical liberty, whose statements were collected and analysed, it has been possible to identify specific formations of the Russian Federation, as well as call signs and physical characteristics of certain individuals who were likely perpetrators of this crime⁵².

156. The capture of civilians was most often carried out by servicemen of the so-called “LPR” and “DPR,” Russian forces (“Russians”), “Chechen” units,

⁵² More detailed information is contained in Annex 1 and Annex 2 to this Submission.

as well as officers of the FSB. There are also testimonies indicating the involvement of servicemen resembling individuals of “Buryat” appearance.

157. Initial “interrogations” were most commonly conducted by servicemen of the so-called “LPR” and “DPR,” representatives of occupation administrations, as well as Russian servicemen in uniforms without insignia. Such interrogations took place in the premises of the police department in the city of Balakliia, the Baldruck printing house, basements of a shop in the village of Strilecha, the school building in the village of Lyptsi, the temporary detention facility in the city of Kupiansk, courtyards of private houses in the village of Velykyi Bobryk, checkpoints near the city of Vasylivka and the village of Ocheretuvate, forest strips near the village of Tsentralne, as well as directly at the locations where civilians were captured, including office and workshop premises in the city of Kherson, private apartments in Kherson, the kindergarten building in the village of Trudoliubivka, and the territory of a former farm near the villages of Petrivka and Khreshchenivka.

158. Subsequent “interrogations” and ill-treatment, in particular in locations where occupation “commandant’s offices” operated (Balakliia District Police Department, Kupiansk ITT, village of Lisova Stinka), were carried out by servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, representatives of the so-called “law enforcement bodies of the LPR,” and likely officers of the FSB or GRU of the Russian Federation. Similar practices were documented in police stations in the cities of Trostianets and Vasylivka, in freezer chambers at the Dorozhnyk recreation facility (city of Prymorsk), in pea warehouses in the village of Vavylove, in basements of the Chornobaivka airfield (“the pit”), as well as in temporary detention facilities (ITTs) in the cities of Kherson and Nova Kakhovka, basements of large buildings in Kherson equipped with CCTV surveillance, the kindergarten in the village of Trudoliubivka, and the school in the village of Biliaivka, where interrogations were coordinated by FSB officers and accompanied by systematic torture.

159. With regard to specific Russian servicemen who were likely perpetrators of severe deprivation of physical liberty, the following list can be identified:

Kharkiv region

160. Participants in unlawful detention and ill-treatment included Russian servicemen and representatives of the so-called “people’s militia of the LPR.” According to testimonies, when PERSON_043 was held in the basement of the Baldruck printing house, interrogations were conducted by servicemen in uniforms without insignia who introduced themselves as members of the “security service of the Russian Federation.” One of them used the call sign

“Granit⁵³” — a man of approximately 40 years old, medium build, short haircut, with a rough voice. He used threats and physical violence during interrogations.

161. Another perpetrator, nicknamed “Fizruk”⁵⁴ according to the testimony of PERSON_044, participated in ill-treatment of detainees, forcing them to kneel and applying electric shocks to the chest and legs (see case No. 21).

162. In the village of Lisova Stinka (Kupiansk District), when PERSON_052 was held in a temporary detention facility, interrogations were conducted by three Russian servicemen. One of them had a red beard, was very tall (around two metres), and of slim build, and likely participated directly in the detention.

163. Another perpetrator was identified by the call sign “Kit”⁵⁵ who interrogated other women and threatened sexual violence (see case No. 25).

164. Medical personnel present at the Kupiansk ITT, including a young woman identified as “V”⁵⁶ with light hair, conducted medical examinations of detainees. Testimonies indicate that detainees were used as “training material,” with injections and IV drips practised on them and unknown substances administered.

165. In the village of Strilecha (Kharkiv District), interrogations were conducted by Russian servicemen and representatives of the so-called “LPR.” One of the servicemen had East Asian facial features, short dark hair, and spoke with a Buryat accent⁵⁷.

166. In the village of Lyptsi (school premises), detainees were guarded by “Chechen” servicemen with characteristic beards, who exerted psychological pressure, forced detainees to sing the Russian anthem, and threatened violence⁵⁸.

167. In other locations in Kupiansk District, interrogations were conducted by a man who introduced himself as an investigator of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the so-called “LPR” named Pavlo⁵⁹. He threatened rape and ordered a Russian serviceman to “inject urine” (see case No. 21).

Sumy region

168. Participants in unlawful detention and ill-treatment included regular Russian forces and militants of the so-called “LPR/DPR.”

53 Testimonies regarding this Russian serviceman are taken from Cases Nos. 5, 6, 19, 21, 22.

54 Testimony regarding this Russian serviceman is taken from Case No. 21.

55 Testimony regarding this Russian serviceman is taken from Case No. 25.

56 See Case No. 16.

57 See Case No. 14.

58 See Case No. 22.

59 Testimony regarding this Russian serviceman is taken from Case No. 21.

169. In the city of Trostianets, according to PERSON_075, interrogations were conducted by a man called “Petrovich”⁶⁰ who directly threatened execution. Another serviceman with a Caucasian accent inflicted blows with a rifle butt to the knees and solar plexus (see case No. 28).

170. In the villages of Hrebenykvka and Boromlia, according to PERSON_076, detention was carried out by servicemen wearing red armbands. During subsequent transfer to the Russian Federation, interrogations were conducted by a man in grey military uniform named Igor Anatoliiiovych⁶¹ (approximately 40 years old), who possessed detailed personal information about the detainee (see case No. 29).

171. In the village of Velykyi Bobryk, according to PERSON_074, detention was carried out by three armed servicemen in balaclavas. Later, a group of 15–20 individuals with armoured vehicles (APCs and tanks) arrived. Interrogations in the basement of a shop involved threats of sexual violence and harm to a child⁶².

Zaporizhzhia region

172. Perpetrators included FSB officers, representatives of so-called “Kadyrovite” units, and militants of the illegal armed formation “DPR.”

173. In the city of Prymorsk (Dorozhnyk facility), according to PERSON_078, one of the perpetrators who tortured him with electric shocks in a freezer was identified as Dorozhko Mykyta Mykolaiovych⁶³ (born 10 April 1988), an FSB officer (military unit 36391).

174. In the city of Vasylivka, according to PERSON_077, his detention at a checkpoint near the “Chumatskyi Shliakh” café was coordinated by a serviceman with the call sign “225th.” Subsequent negotiations and extortion targeting his family were conducted by Murad Saidov⁶⁴.

175. In the village of Ocheretuvate, according to PERSON_080, detention was carried out by DPR militants. The unit commander ordered⁶⁵ a mock execution and forced the victim to dig his own grave, during which he was shot in the leg.

Mykolaiv region

176. In this region, close cooperation between occupation forces and local collaborators was documented.

60 Testimony regarding this Russian serviceman is taken from Case No. 28.

61 Testimony regarding this Russian serviceman is taken from Case No. 29.

62 See Case No. 27.

63 Testimony regarding this Russian serviceman is taken from Case No. 29

64 Testimony regarding this Russian serviceman is taken from Case No. 30

65 Testimony regarding this Russian serviceman is taken from Case No. 33

177. In the village of Tsentralne, according to PERSON_083, PERSON_084, and PERSON_086, detention was carried out by Rosgvardiya (with “RosSPN” patches) and FSB representatives. A key role was played by a local collaborator, farmer Oleksii Kondratiuk⁶⁶ (call sign “Taxi Driver”), who personally participated in beatings and confrontations.

178. In the village of Vavylove (warehouses), according to PERSON_084 and PERSON_086, “pea torture” was carried out under the supervision of a serviceman with the call sign “Kot”⁶⁷. Another individual in a leadership role was known as “Yeger.” Guards included non-Slavic-looking servicemen who used dogs against detainees.

Kherson region

179. Crimes were committed by regular officers of the Russian Armed Forces and special services operating from seized administrative buildings.

180. In the village of Kokhanivka, according to PERSON_081, detention was carried out by a group of six individuals in Russian military uniform. The leader was a short man of Central Asian (Kazakh) appearance, particularly severe during interrogations in Mala Seidemenukha⁶⁸.

181. In the city of Kherson, according to PERSON_095, FSB officers, infantry, and snipers participated in coordinated raids, surrounding residential buildings during arrests⁶⁹.

182. In a basement facility in Kherson equipped with video surveillance, interrogations and torture (including the “call to Zelensky” method) were carried out under constant monitoring. Perpetrators demonstrated extreme severity, including abuse of detainees in the presence of children⁷⁰.

183. In ITT No. 3 (Popovycha Street 11), according to PERSON_088 and PERSON_105, interrogations were conducted by FSB officers. Detainees were forced to shout slogans such as “Glory to Putin! Glory to Shoigu!” and to sing the Russian anthem daily under threat of collective punishment. Psychological pressure was reinforced by demonstrations of electric torture devices (“tapik”) and prolonged interrogations using a polygraph⁷¹.

184. In the village of Trudoliubivka, initial detention was carried out by DPR representatives, after which regular Russian forces conducted further ill-treatment and mock executions⁷².

66 Testimony regarding this Russian serviceman is taken from Case No. 35

67 Testimony regarding this Russian serviceman is taken from Case No. 37

68 Testimony regarding this Russian serviceman is taken from Case No. 33

69 See Case No. 40.

70 See Case No. 40.

71 See Cases Nos. 38, 42.

72 See Case No. 41.

185. City of Kherson (ITT on Popovycha St.): According to the testimony of PERSON_088, interrogations were conducted by FSB officers. During torture in a funeral services workshop, Russian servicemen used a circular saw and threatened to kill the victim's "kum" [close friend/godfather] — Frolov⁷³.

186. In the city of Nova Kakhovka, according to PERSON_084, detainees were forced to sing the Russian anthem. Torturers wore balaclavas; one of them had non-Slavic appearance and threatened to slit the victim's throat⁷⁴.

187. At Chornobaivka airfield, according to PERSON_083, interrogations were conducted by individuals presenting themselves as FSB officers, while guards deprived detainees of water and subjected them to abuse⁷⁵.

188. In the village of Biliaivka (school building), according to PERSON_089 and PERSON_091, interrogations were conducted by a serviceman with the call sign "Shaman," known for extreme severity, including beatings to the kidneys and mock executions. Another serviceman threatened sexual violence during transportation⁷⁶.

189. Furthermore, the case materials systematically mention servicemen with the call signs "Ural," "Grom," "Khasan," "Konsul," "Yurga," "Belka," "Tyson," and "Irbis." The majority of testimonies indicate that detentions were carried out by field units ("Chechens," "Buryats"), while systematic severe ill-treatment was conducted by specialized FSB units or representatives of occupation commandant's offices.⁷⁷

73 See Case No. 38.

74 See Case No. 36.

75 See Case No. 35.

76 Testimony regarding this Russian serviceman is taken from Case No. 39

77 See in more detail Cases Nos. 4, 8, 10, 16, 19, 20, 21, 28, 40.

IV. PRELIMINARY LEGAL QUALIFICATION OF THE DOCUMENTED INCIDENTS

190. Article 7(1)(e) of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court provides that imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty in violation of fundamental rules of international law, when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack, constitutes a crime against humanity⁷⁸.

191. Accordingly, pursuant to the Elements of Crimes⁷⁹, the crime against humanity of imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty in violation of fundamental rules of international law under Article 7(1)(e) of the Rome Statute consists of five elements:

- a. The perpetrator imprisoned one or more persons or otherwise severely deprived one or more persons of physical liberty.
- b. The conduct was in violation of fundamental rules of international law.
- c. The perpetrator was aware of the factual circumstances that established the character of the conduct.
- d. The conduct was committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against a civilian population.
- e. The perpetrator knew that the conduct was part of or intended the conduct to be part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against a civilian population.

IV.1. THE PERPETRATOR IMPRISONED ONE OR MORE PERSONS OR OTHERWISE SEVERELY DEPRIVED ONE OR MORE PERSONS OF PHYSICAL LIBERTY

192. The existence of severe deprivation of physical liberty committed by organs of the Russian Federation against citizens of Ukraine has been thoroughly documented in this Submission and remains indisputable.

IV.2. THE CONDUCT WAS IN VIOLATION OF FUNDAMENTAL RULES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

193. Testimonies collected and analysed by KHPG and other members of the T4P coalition demonstrate that Russian servicemen carried out mass unlawful and arbitrary detentions of civilians, which constituted severe

⁷⁸ Rome Statute, <https://www.icc-cpi.int/sites/default/files/RS-Eng.pdf>

⁷⁹ Elements of Crimes, ISBN No. 92-9227-232-2 ICC-PIOS-LT-03-002/15

deprivation of physical liberty, accompanied by the use of physical force, beatings, insults, inhuman treatment, and torture. KHPG submits that the actions of Russian servicemen are in violation of the fundamental rules of international law.

194. The prohibition of severe deprivation of physical liberty, particularly during international armed conflicts, has become a generally accepted practice among States and is now considered a norm of customary international law. Furthermore, the principle that detention must not be arbitrary is a fundamental rule under both international humanitarian law and international human rights law.^{80,81}

195. From the perspective of international humanitarian law, in the case of *ICTY Prosecutor v. Jadranko Prlić*⁸², it was clarified that “Articles 68 and 78 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which provide for lawful detention measures in the context of occupation, must be taken into account when assessing whether unlawful deprivation of liberty has occurred within the meaning of the [ICTY] Statute.” Accordingly, the Chamber held that deprivation of liberty is unlawful within the meaning of the Statute where:

- i. persons on occupied territory who committed offences solely aimed at harming the occupying State, without endangering the life or physical integrity of members of the occupying forces or administration, without creating significant collective danger and without causing serious damage to property of the occupying forces or administration or to objects used by them, were detained for a period disproportionate to the offence, in violation of Article 68 of the Fourth Geneva Convention;
- ii. persons on occupied territory were detained in violation of Article 78 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, where there were no imperative reasons of security making such detention absolutely necessary;
- iii. the procedural safeguards provided for in Article 78 of the Fourth Geneva Convention were not granted to detainees, even where the initial detention may have been justified.

196. Furthermore, as noted by the Court⁸³, “with respect to Article 42 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, the Appeals Chamber held that imperative reasons of security must be such that detention is ‘absolutely necessary’ to ensure the security of the State. The Chamber considers that this definition also applies to Article 78 of the said Convention. In this regard, the Tribunal’s jurisprudence

80 See ICRC, Rule 99, Deprivation of Liberty, <https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/en/customary-ihl/v1/rule99>

81 See OHCHR, Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, Compilation of Deliberations (17 October 2013)

82 *Prosecutor v. Jadranko Prlić*, Case No. IT-04-74-T, Judgement (TC), 29 May 2013, paras. 63–68.

83 *Ibid.*

generally grants a wide margin of discretion to the detaining authority in determining what constitutes a threat to its security. Nevertheless, the detaining State does not have a general power to detain the entire civilian population of the opposing party. It must establish, for each individual, that he or she represents a specific risk to the security of the State, such that detention is necessary. Certain acts are presumed to be prejudicial to State security, such as espionage, sabotage, or intelligence activities with a hostile government or enemy nationals. However, the mere fact that a person is a national of, or shares views with, the opposing party does not justify deprivation of liberty. Likewise, the mere fact that a man is of conscription age does not necessarily constitute a threat to the security of the opposing party. Internment and assigned residence are exceptional measures and must be decided only after careful consideration of each individual case.”

197. With regard to the nature of events during the full-scale armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, firstly, Russian servicemen effectively targeted individual civilians. In particular, armed Russian servicemen forcibly entered residential homes or otherwise established direct contact with individuals and subsequently used physical force against civilians (throwing them to the ground, twisting their arms behind their backs, beating them), and, under threat of weapons, proceeded to check documents or conduct questioning.

198. Secondly, once the victim had been effectively immobilised, with no possibility to raise any objections, Russian servicemen conducted a so-called “search” of the victim’s residence. During such actions, they seized cash, valuable personal belongings (including computers, televisions, mobile phones, tablets, etc.), and documents (most commonly property ownership documents and identity documents). In some cases, individuals continued to be beaten during these “searches.” By their nature and outcome, these actions cannot be considered lawful searches, as no procedural safeguards or legal protocols were observed. Victims typically described these acts as looting.

199. Thirdly, following the “search,” Russian servicemen typically took measures to disorient captured civilians: they placed bags or hats over the victims’ heads and tightly secured them with tape or other means, often causing a sensation of suffocation. Some detainees were subjected to further beatings. Their hands were also bound. In this condition, individuals were transported to places of detention, and in some cases remained bound for extended periods thereafter.

200. Fourthly, the collected evidence demonstrates that the capture of civilians was carried out without any form of registration, documentation, or oversight by competent authorities (such as courts or even prosecutorial bodies).

Consequently, from a legal perspective, victims and their relatives had no means to protect their rights or to challenge arbitrary capture and severe deprivation of physical liberty, which were typically accompanied by torture and the infliction of bodily harm.

201. Following their “capture,” Russian servicemen transported victims to places of detention. Victims were transported both in passenger vehicles (on the seats of cars or SUVs) and in the cargo compartments of trucks. In the latter case, victims were bound and placed on the floor of the vehicles. Many victims reported that they were “thrown into trucks,” meaning that transportation was carried out without regard to basic conditions, which was particularly harsh for immobilised individuals. Victims were also transported blindfolded (with bags or hats placed over their heads and secured with tape).

202. The direct severe deprivation of physical liberty of civilians took place in various premises; however, in all cases victims reported inhuman conditions of detention. A significant proportion of victims assisted by KHPG were held in basements, cellars, or other underground premises where no natural light was available, which, in KHPG’s assessment, is strictly prohibited under Article 118 of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

203. More broadly, victims consistently described the conditions of detention as inhuman. Individuals were held in premises where the number of detainees exceeded prison standards by two to four times⁸⁴. Food provision did not meet minimum detention standards and was limited to subsistence levels intended merely to prevent starvation⁸⁵; in some cases, detainees were not fed at all and were given only one bottle of water (1 litre) for an entire cell. No medical care was provided, despite the fact that nearly all detainees required it following torture, beatings, and “interrogations.”⁸⁶

204. All victims described being subjected to “interrogations” by Russian servicemen. Based on the testimonies, it can be concluded that these “interrogations” constituted the primary purpose of the capture and detention of civilians. These “interrogations” did not comply with any procedural safeguards designed to protect the rights of persons being questioned. Russian servicemen or FSB officers beat detainees, subjected them to other forms of torture (including electric shocks⁸⁷), humiliated and abused them, while continuing to ask questions. Several victims interviewed by KHPG reported that they lost

84 CPT/Inf (2015) 44. Living space per prisoner in prison establishments: CPT standards. Effective from 2015-12-15. Official edition. Strasbourg. URL: <https://rm.coe.int/16806cc449> (accessed: 18 April 2023).

85 On the European Prison Rules : Recommendation of 01.07.2020 no. Rec(2006)2-rev.

URL: https://search.coe.int/cm/Pages/result_details.aspx?ObjectId=09000016809ee581 (accessed: 18 April 2023).

86 More details on conditions of detention are set out in Section IV.3 of this Submission.

87 More details on torture during detention are set out in Section IV.4. of this Submission.

consciousness multiple times due to injuries and torture during “interrogations,” after which Russian servicemen would pour water over them to revive them and continue the “interrogation.”

205. The practice of mock executions by Russian servicemen was also widespread and constituted an extremely severe form of psychological pressure on victims. During so-called “interrogations” or at other times, individuals were explicitly told that they would be executed. Prior to the “execution,” victims were taken outside (or transported to a forest) and ordered to dig their own graves. After several hours, once the detainee had dug a pit sufficiently large for a burial (sometimes several metres deep), those who smoked were offered a “last cigarette,” while others were asked for a “last wish.” Thereafter, Russian servicemen would beat the victim or place them against a wall and fire shots in close proximity to the victim’s head, after which the victim was returned to detention. In some cases, mock executions were carried out without requiring the digging of a grave: Russian servicemen would point weapons at the victim, slowly count aloud (continuing to ask questions during the “interrogation”), and then fire near the victim, diverting the weapon at the last moment.

206. The above-described treatment was experienced by most victims over prolonged periods. According to the collected data, only a small proportion of captured civilians were released on the same day or within a few days. A significant number were held for several days or weeks before “interrogations” even began. The “interrogations” themselves often lasted for days or weeks. Even after the “interrogations” had concluded, many detainees were not released but continued to be held. Russian servicemen voluntarily released only a small number of victims. Moreover, numerous incidents have been documented in which victims of severe deprivation of physical liberty were transferred to the territory of the Russian Federation, where they remain detained “in captivity” to this day, despite being civilians.

207. Particular attention should be paid to the so-called “filtration” carried out by Russian servicemen in the temporarily occupied territories. Individuals subjected to “filtration” were detained, according to various testimonies, for periods ranging from one month (for those who “passed filtration”) to an indefinite duration (with regard to those who “failed filtration,” very limited information is available: some were transferred to the Russian Federation, while others remain unaccounted for). During “filtration,” as in other instances of detention, Russian servicemen and FSB officers conducted “interrogations” while subjecting civilian detainees to abuse and torture⁸⁸.

⁸⁸ More details on the so-called “filtration” are set out in Section IV.6 of this Submission.

208. In light of the above, KHPG submits that the use of detention and imprisonment by Russian servicemen against civilians in the temporarily occupied territories, as documented by the T4P coalition, constitutes a clear violation of multiple fundamental rules of international law.

IV.3. THE PERPETRATOR WAS AWARE OF THE FACTUAL CIRCUMSTANCES THAT ESTABLISHED THE CHARACTER OF THE CONDUCT

209. It is submitted that individuals responsible for the severe deprivation of physical liberty committed in the course of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, and identified as officers of the FSB of the Russian Federation, members of the Russian armed forces, or other formations under the control of the Government of the Russian Federation, directly participated in the implementation of measures aimed at establishing and maintaining control by the Russian administration over the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine. Accordingly, they were fully aware of the factual circumstances establishing the character of their conduct.

IV.4. THE CONDUCT WAS COMMITTED AS PART OF A WIDESPREAD OR SYSTEMATIC ATTACK DIRECTED AGAINST A CIVILIAN POPULATION

210. KHPG submits that, in the context of acts that may constitute international crimes committed by Russian servicemen, it is not possible to assess individual offences in isolation from the broader context. In particular, even the testimonies of individual victims and witnesses contained in Annex 1 to this Submission relate to multiple acts that may be preliminarily qualified as different international crimes under the Rome Statute. Accordingly, it is submitted that the acts of severe deprivation of physical liberty described in this Submission form part of a widespread and systematic attack carried out by Russian forces against the civilian population.

211. In *ICTY Prosecutor v. Jadranko Prlić*⁸⁹, the Court explained that “the adjective ‘widespread’ refers to the large-scale nature of the attack and to the large number of victims, while the adjective ‘systematic’ emphasises the organised nature of the acts of violence and the improbability of their random occurrence. Thus, it is in the ‘patterns’ of crimes, understood as the deliberate and regular repetition of similar criminal conduct, that their systematic character may be discerned. Among the factors that may be taken into account in determining whether an attack meets one or both of these criteria (‘widespread’

89 *Prosecutor v. Jadranko Prlić*, Case No. IT-04-74-T, Judgement (TC), 29 May 2013, paras. 41–42

or ‘systematic’) are the consequences of the attack upon the civilian population, the number of victims, the nature of the acts, the possible involvement of political officials or authorities, or any identifiable pattern of crimes in the above sense.” It is important that “only the attack must be widespread or systematic, not the individual acts of the accused. Moreover, the acts of the accused need only form part of the attack, and, provided that all other requirements are met, a single act or a relatively limited number of acts may qualify as a crime against humanity, unless such acts can be characterised as isolated or random.”⁹⁰

212. Furthermore, in *ICTY Prosecutor v. Kunarac, Kovač and Vuković*, it was clarified that “the widespread or systematic nature of the attack is, essentially, a relative concept. The Trial Chamber must first identify the population which is the object of the attack and, having regard to the means, methods, resources, and consequences of the attack upon that population, determine whether the attack was indeed widespread or systematic.”

213. With regard to the nature of events during the full-scale armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, the testimonies contained in Annex 1 to this Submission alone refer to at least 37 places severe deprivation of physical liberty in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine (including Kharkiv, Sumy, Zaporizhzhia, Kherson, and Mykolaiv regions).

214. Of these, 155 incidents were documented in Iziium District (including 71 in the city of Iziium and 84 in the city of Balakliia), 63 incidents in Kupiansk District (49 in the city of Kupiansk, 8 in the urban-type settlement of Shevchenkove, and 4 in the settlement of Dvorichne), 36 incidents in Kharkiv District (22 in the settlement of Lyptsi and 10 in the urban-type settlement of Kozacha Lopan), and 54 incidents in Chuhuiv District (39 in the city of Vovchansk). Additionally, 51 incidents were documented in Kherson and Mykolaiv regions, 43 incidents in Zaporizhzhia region (including Melitopol, Vasylivka, and Prymorsk), and 14 incidents in Sumy region (including Velykyi Bobryk, Trostianets, Boromlia, and Hrebennykivka). In some cases, Russian forces transferred Ukrainian civilians to the territory of the Russian Federation, where they were detained and subjected to torture.⁹¹

215. All documented instances of capture followed by severe deprivation of physical liberty occurred in the temporarily occupied territories of the aforementioned regions. According to the testimonies of detainees, these civilians had not engaged in conduct that could be qualified as armed resistance

⁹⁰ Ibid.

⁹¹ Fedorkova T. They used electric shocks, did not let them sleep, did not feed them: where and how the torture chambers of the Russian occupiers operated in the Kharkiv region. Suspilne News. URL: <https://suspilne.media/299088-bili-strumom-ne-davali-spati-ne-goduvali-de-iak-diali-kativni-rosijskih-okupantiv-na-harkivsini/> (accessed: 13 April 2023).

or partisan activity and could not objectively be considered a significant threat to Russian forces. Accordingly, the attack may be preliminarily characterised as clearly directed against the civilian population.

216. The authors have also documented testimonies and information that may indicate the involvement of officers of the FSB of the Russian Federation, the GRU of the Russian Federation, members of the Russian armed forces, including Rosgvardiya personnel, as well as members of the so-called “people’s militia” of the so-called “LPR” and “DPR,” in the organisation and implementation of severe deprivation of physical liberty. Based on repeated victim testimonies and information from open sources, it can be inferred that the processes of capture, detention, conduct of so-called “interrogations,” “filtration,” and decisions regarding the release of victims were likely coordinated by officers of the FSB of the Russian Federation.

217. Based on the information set out in Section III of this Submission, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the places of severe deprivation of physical liberty established by Russian forces in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine (Kharkiv, Sumy, Zaporizhzhia, Kherson, and Mykolaiv regions) formed an interconnected system, in which each place of detention performed specific functions and was managed by designated groups of responsible individuals.

IV.5. THE PERPETRATOR KNEW THAT THE CONDUCT WAS PART OF A WIDESPREAD OR SYSTEMATIC ATTACK DIRECTED AGAINST A CIVILIAN POPULATION, OR INTENDED THE CONDUCT TO BE PART OF SUCH AN ATTACK

218. According to testimonies of victims who survived severe deprivation of physical liberty and torture and shared information with members of the T4P initiative, Russian servicemen did not act spontaneously. On the contrary, they deliberately captured civilians and held them for prolonged periods in inhuman conditions for specific purposes, including conducting “interrogations,” coercing cooperation, or forcing them to perform certain work⁹².

219. In *ICTY Prosecutor v. Perišić*⁹³, the Trial Chamber clarified that an “attack” may be defined as a course of conduct involving the commission of acts of violence. In the context of crimes against humanity, an “attack” is distinct from the concept of an “armed conflict” and is not limited to the use of armed force. Rather, it may encompass any mistreatment of a civilian

92 More details on the motives for the capture of Ukrainian citizens as “civilian prisoners of war” and the categorization of victims are set out in Section III.2 of this Submission.

93 *ICTY, Prosecutor v. Perišić*, «Judgement», IT-04-81-T, 6 September 2011, para. 82

population. An attack may precede, outlast, or occur during an armed conflict and does not necessarily form part of it.

220. Furthermore, in *ICC Prosecutor v. Muthaura, Kenyatta and Ali*⁹⁴, it was clarified that the notion of “any civilian population” has previously been interpreted as encompassing “groups distinguished by nationality, ethnicity, or other characteristics.” The Chamber held that the targeted civilian population may also include a group defined by its (perceived) political affiliation.

221. According to ICTY⁹⁵ jurisprudence, an “attack” must be directed against a civilian population of any kind. The expression “directed against” indicates that, in the case of crimes against humanity, the civilian population must be the primary target of the attack. In determining whether this is the case, the Trial Chamber must consider, inter alia, the means and methods used in the attack, the status of the victims, their number, the discriminatory nature of the attack, the nature of the crimes committed, any resistance encountered, and the extent to which the attacking forces complied with or attempted to comply with the precautionary requirements of the laws of war. It is also important to note that, while establishing the actus reus of a crime against humanity requires that the crime be committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against a civilian population, the victims of the underlying offence do not necessarily have to be civilians.⁹⁶

222. Finally, in the landmark case of *ICTY Prosecutor v. Tadić*⁹⁷, it was emphasised that “the inclusion of the word ‘any’ makes it clear that crimes against humanity may be committed against civilians of the same nationality as the perpetrator, stateless persons, or persons of a different nationality.”

223. Accordingly, it is submitted that members of the FSB of the Russian Federation and Russian armed forces deployed to Ukraine for the purposes of capture, detention, severe deprivation of physical liberty, torture and punishment of Ukrainian civilians were fully aware of the existence of an attack directed against the civilian population of Ukraine, aimed at subjugation, coercion into cooperation, or elimination.

94 *Prosecutor v. Muthaura, Kenyatta and Ali*, «Decision on the Confirmation of charges», ICC-01/09-02/11-382-Red, 23 January 2012, para. 110

95 *Prosecutor v. Jadranko Prlić*, Case No. IT-04-74-T, Judgement (TC), 29 May 2013, para. 36

96 *Prosecutor v. Zdravko Tolimir*, Case No. IT-05-88/2-A, Judgement (AC), 8 April 2015, para 142

97 *Prosecutor v. Tadić* (alias «Dule»), «Judgement», IT-94-1-T, 7 May 1997, para. 635

V. CONCLUSIONS

224. In light of the foregoing, it is submitted that the information collected by KHPG provides reasonable grounds to conclude that, during the period under examination, members of the Russian armed forces committed, against Ukrainian civilians in the territories of Kharkiv, Sumy, Zaporizhzhia, Mykolaiv, and Kherson regions, the crime against humanity provided for in Article 7(1)(e) of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, namely imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty in violation of fundamental rules of international law.

Annexes

**Annex 1. UNIFIED DEPERSONALISED REGISTER OF TESTIMONIES
OBTAINED BY THE KHARKIV HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION GROUP
THROUGH DIRECT CONTACTS WITH VICTIMS AND WITNESSES OF
SEVERE DEPRIVATION OF PHYSICAL LIBERTY**

Case No. 1

During the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, on 12 May 2022 at approximately 13:00, PERSON_001, together with her civilian husband PERSON_002 and acquaintance PERSON_003, were in the village of Lyptsi. They were walking from a household located at 5 Maloprykhozanska Street towards the “Politekhnich” gardening cooperative to check on the house of acquaintances who had previously left.

While walking, gunshots were fired into the air. Ahead, they encountered a checkpoint that had not previously existed at that location. Three armed individuals in dark green military uniforms without insignia emerged from the checkpoint. They demanded identification documents, questioned the purpose of their presence, and accused them of “reconnaissance.” After a brief exchange, one of the servicemen reported via radio that “three have been detained”, initiating the severe deprivation of physical liberty of the victims.

Approximately 15 minutes later, an infantry fighting vehicle (IFV) of dark green colour arrived at the checkpoint, from which 5–6 servicemen in dark green uniforms disembarked. They aimed weapons at the detainees and ordered them not to move. The men were forced to undress to their underwear and were checked for tattoos, after which their eyes were blindfolded with clothing and they were placed inside the armoured vehicle. PERSON_001 was also blindfolded with her jacket and led in the same direction. According to her testimony, the individual escorting her was under 30 years old, of average build, approximately 1.70 metres tall.

The detainees were transported for approximately five minutes. PERSON_001 was placed in the basement of a residential building, where three local residents were already being held, including a minor. While in the basement, she heard the screams of her husband and acquaintance, as well as a gunshot.

After some time, PERSON_001 was taken from the basement to a room on the first floor, where several armed servicemen wearing balaclavas were present. One of them, whom she believed to be an officer of the FSB of the Russian Federation, conducted an interrogation, asking questions about her family, number of children, dates of birth, and local residents who might have

served in the Armed Forces of Ukraine or participated in the Anti-Terrorist Operation.

Thereafter, the servicemen threatened PERSON_001 with weapons and subjected her to psychological pressure, simulating acts of violence. During this time, she heard the screams of other detainees and gunshots; one of the servicemen who entered later stated: “minus a leg.” The interrogation lasted approximately 30 minutes, after which she was returned to the basement.

Conditions of detention were severe: the basement was cold and damp; food was provided twice a day in a shared bucket, while water was available in sufficient quantities. Bodily needs were managed using a bucket in the same room where both men and women were held.

On 15 May 2022, at approximately 07:00, servicemen opened the basement door and ordered several detainees, including PERSON_001, to come out. They were blindfolded again and led by armed servicemen in an unknown direction. They were ordered to walk approximately 100 metres without turning back, after which they were allowed to remove the blindfolds. PERSON_001 and others returned on foot to the village of Lyptsi, a journey lasting approximately 1 hour and 10 minutes.

PERSON_001 testified that all servicemen spoke Russian and wore dark green uniforms without insignia. They likely belonged to the armed forces of the Russian Federation or FSB units.

In connection with the above events, PERSON_001 filed a report of a criminal offence with Ukrainian law enforcement authorities. The pre-trial investigation is ongoing.

Case No. 2

On 24 February 2022, the village of Lyptsi was occupied by servicemen of the Russian Federation and illegal armed formations of the so-called “DPR” and “LPR.”

On the same day, PERSON_004 was subjected to severe deprivation of physical liberty in the village of Lyptsi by Russian servicemen and initially held in a shed in the neighbouring village of Cherkaski Tyshky. He was later transferred to a large basement (reportedly a psychiatric hospital in the village of Strilecha), where several other detainees were held, including one person who remained handcuffed for three days.

After several days of suffering, PERSON_004 was released, although all his documents were confiscated. That same evening, Russian servicemen returned to his home, conducted a search, beat him, bound his hands behind his back,

blindfolded him, and placed him in a vehicle. During transport, he heard a weapon being reloaded and threats of execution.

He was subsequently taken to the basement of the Hoptivka checkpoint, where he was tortured, had his ribs broken, and was subjected to electric shocks.

He was later transferred to Penal Colony No. 1 in the city of Donskoye (Tula region, Russian Federation).

On 31 January 2024, PERSON_004 was released as part of a prisoner exchange and returned to Ukraine.

On 5 March 2024, he sought assistance from KHPG. Criminal proceedings were initiated; a lawyer arranged his questioning and accompanied him during investigative actions.

The pre-trial investigation is ongoing.

Case No. 3

At the time of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation, PERSON_005 was serving in the Armed Forces of Ukraine. Prior to the invasion, he lived with his parents — PERSON_006 and PERSON_007.

Between 10 February 2022 and 2 March 2022, PERSON_005 was on leave. On 27 February 2022, during active hostilities in the city of Izium, he joined territorial defence units; however, the following day, after a missile strike destroyed the headquarters, he returned home and hid his documents, understanding the danger faced by Ukrainian servicemen remaining in the occupied territory.

On 7 March 2022, the left-bank part of Izium was occupied by Russian forces. PERSON_005 remained in hiding at home, avoiding checkpoints where Russian servicemen checked documents and searched for military personnel. In April 2022, he moved to the home of his sister, PERSON_008.

On 24 June 2022, at approximately 15:00, armed Russian servicemen (approximately five individuals, described by his mother as special forces) arrived at his former residence in a UAZ Patriot vehicle. They conducted a “search,” looking for weapons and asking about his whereabouts. They threatened his parents with execution and behaved violently, including shooting their dog. Out of fear, his parents disclosed addresses of relatives.

Later that day, at approximately 21:00, Russian servicemen arrived at his sister’s house in a Land Cruiser without license plates. Upon seeing PERSON_005, they forced him to the floor, handcuffed him, and placed a plastic bag over his head, causing suffocation. They threatened his sister and her husband with death. He was then thrown into the trunk of the vehicle and transported to the premises of a former hospital located at 35 Zavodska Street,

Izium, where he was locked in a shed overnight without removing the handcuffs.

The following day, he was interrogated in the hospital building: he was beaten with fists on the back, forced to provide information about Ukrainian servicemen and weapons caches, and tortured with electric shocks. The torture lasted approximately two hours. He was then suspended by handcuffs and subjected to electric shocks using the so-called “parrot” method. He was also threatened with harm to his relatives.

Conditions of detention were inhuman: approximately 15 detainees were held in a room of about 30 square metres, with no sleeping places; food was provided from a bucket, water was limited, and a bucket was used as a toilet, emptied once a day.

The next day, torture continued and was filmed. A senior Russian serviceman was present during the interrogation — a man in tactical clothing with short hair. Afterwards, PERSON_005 was held in a garage and later released.

On 3 July 2022, he was detained again, blindfolded, handcuffed, and placed in a trunk. During transport, he was beaten with sticks. He was taken to the temporary detention facility in Kupiansk (14 Kharkivska Street), where he was held in an overcrowded cell with 11–15 persons, received food once per day, and heard the screams of other detainees being tortured.

On 28 July 2022, he was again transferred to an unknown location and subsequently found himself in a prisoner-of-war camp in the village of Rzhhevka, Shebekinsky District, Belgorod region, Russian Federation.

On 3 January 2024, PERSON_005 was released as part of a prisoner exchange and returned to Ukraine.

Criminal proceedings have been initiated; the pre-trial investigation is ongoing.

Case No. 4

PERSON_009 resided in the settlement of Hatyshche, Vovchansk District, Kharkiv region.

At the end of February 2022, the settlement was occupied by Russian armed forces. Russian forces, together with formations of the so-called “DPR” and “LPR,” established an occupation regime. Active control was established within approximately one month, after which systematic unlawful searches of households began, targeting former ATO participants and hunters. Russian forces also seized vehicles and committed other unlawful acts. During the

occupation, PERSON_009 remained at home and did not cooperate with occupation authorities.

On 14 May 2022, at approximately 08:00, PERSON_009 awoke to the sound of heavy machinery. A Russian serviceman, approximately 40–45 years old, wearing a balaclava and likely an FSB officer with the call sign “Ural” (PERSON_010), entered the house, pointed a weapon at him, and demanded his phone. After reviewing messages in Telegram, he asked about “Artem brother,” referring to PERSON_009’s brother.

The day before, PERSON_009 had travelled with his family to the border with Belgorod region to obtain a signal and contact relatives. Screenshots of Google Maps sent to his brother contained coordinates of Russian troop positions, intended for further transmission to the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Russian servicemen seized his computer hard drive, searched bags and cupboards, and then demanded the phones of his parents, PERSON_012 and PERSON_013. After retrieving them, the servicemen confiscated the devices and documents, forced PERSON_009 and his father to cover their eyes with hats, bound their hands with tape, and placed them in a KamAZ vehicle.

They were transported to a police station, where they were stripped, searched, and deprived of personal belongings. PERSON_009 was placed in a cell where conditions were extremely poor: walls were stained with blood, there was no lighting, and water supply was irregular.

During interrogations, Russian servicemen demanded explanations regarding his communications with his brother and threatened harm to his family. He was forced to record a video confession dictated by a serviceman with the call sign “Grom,” stating that he had provided information to the Armed Forces of Ukraine and “repented.”

After 17 days of severe deprivation of physical liberty, he was released in a physically weakened condition, having lost approximately 4–5 kg of body weight.

Criminal proceedings have been initiated; the pre-trial investigation is ongoing.

Case No. 5

On 26 June 2022, at approximately 11:00, PERSON_016 was present on the premises of the “Slobozhansky Cable Plant” located at 20 Pushkinska Street, village of Lyptsi, Kharkiv District, Kharkiv region. He had worked there as a machine operator, but after the full-scale invasion, the plant had suspended its operations. At the request of the director, PERSON_016 periodically visited the site to monitor the territory and equipment.

On that day, as he was leaving the premises, four armed men in military uniform ran toward him. They shouted, questioned what he was doing there, and claimed that it was a “secured facility.” PERSON_016 explained that he worked there and was overseeing the site. After a brief exchange, one of the servicemen reported over the radio: “We have detained a violator.”

Approximately 15 minutes later, a light-green VAZ-2106 vehicle, spray-painted, arrived. An armed man of average build, approximately 180 cm tall, fair-haired, with a beard, speaking Russian (PERSON_017), exited the vehicle. After questioning PERSON_016, he stated: “We’ll send him to Strilecha, let them interrogate him there.”

PERSON_016 was then blindfolded with a black bag, his passport was taken, and he was placed in the back seat of a vehicle. He was first taken to a school in the village of Strilecha, but later transferred to a local shop. Before entering, he was searched. Inside, there were more than 15 detainees, including two women. Among them, he recognised several individuals known to him.

The premises were cold. PERSON_016 slept on a wooden pallet, received food and water once per day, and detainees used a bucket as a toilet, shared by all, including women.

On 30 June 2022, a serviceman entered and asked: “Who here is PERSON_016?” He was taken for interrogation in a neighbouring room and then returned. Later that evening, he was again taken for questioning.

During the interrogation, a bright light was directed into his eyes to prevent him from seeing faces. However, he was able to distinguish a man of round face, dark hair, with a beard, under 40 years old, speaking Russian, with the call sign “Granit” (PERSON_022). After hearing his account, the individual stated: “We checked you, you have no wrongdoing, tomorrow you will go home.”

On 31 June 2022, in the morning, PERSON_016, together with two other detainees, was placed in a bus and returned home.

In total, PERSON_016 was held in severe deprivation of physical liberty.

Criminal proceedings have been initiated; the pre-trial investigation is ongoing.

Case No. 6

Prior to the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation, PERSON_023 resided with his family, including his wife PERSON_024 and two children.

From 24 February 2022, he continued working as a driver in a unit of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine in Kharkiv region. He worked in shifts of 2–3 days at a time at 117 Pushkinska Street, village of Lyptsi. After shifts, he

had two days off at home. Russian checkpoints allowed passage due to his official uniform and travel with colleagues. This continued until 22 March 2022.

On 22 March 2022, at approximately 11:00, while on duty, armed Russian servicemen arrived in three vehicles (a GAZelle van and a green Mazda vehicle). They asked for PERSON_023, handcuffed him, pulled a hat over his head, wrapped it with tape, restrained his arms, and forced him into the GAZelle vehicle, transporting him to an unknown location.

During the journey, two additional men were detained. Upon arrival, detainees were thrown into an office building, forced to sit on chairs, and ordered not to move. Handcuffs were removed, but their hands were bound with plastic ties. Beatings were applied. PERSON_023 remained blindfolded and was guarded continuously. He later understood that he had been taken to the village of Mali Prokhody, Kharkiv region.

He was forced to sit continuously, with only a bucket provided for toilet use. Food was given once per day (bread and porridge), water was provided but not for hygiene. The room was extremely cold, with no heating.

On the first day, guards (likely from the so-called “LPR”) took him for interrogation. His passport, driver’s license, watch, gold chain, and phone were confiscated. He was questioned about connections to the Armed Forces of Ukraine, Security Service of Ukraine, and other institutions.

During interrogation, he was beaten on the kidneys and back and subjected to electric shocks using a TAP-57 device. Wires were attached to his toes after removing his shoes and socks. Electric shocks were administered when answers were deemed unsatisfactory.

After interrogation, he was returned to the room and told to “think” before the next interrogation. He heard screams of other detainees.

The next day, he was again interrogated under threat of electric shocks. For the next 10 days, no interrogations took place.

In early April 2022, he was transferred, still blindfolded, to a basement in the village of Lyptsi, where approximately 22 detainees were held in a 5x5 metre room under extremely poor conditions.

Food was minimal — a single bucket of soup shared among all detainees. Water was severely limited. The toilet bucket was rarely emptied. Both men and women were held together.

After approximately one month, interrogations resumed. He was beaten with a wooden stick, struck with a belt, and subjected to electric shock.

On approximately 5 May 2022, he and other detainees were transferred by bus to Strilecha, where they were held in the basement of a school under similar inhuman conditions.

He was not interrogated further but remained in the same clothing throughout detention. His mother later contacted a serviceman with the call sign “Granit,” requesting his release.

Detainees were later moved to a dormitory basement, where he remained until 24 August 2022, when he was released.

As a result of this severe deprivation of physical liberty, he lost approximately 15 kg, suffered dental damage, and continues to experience back pain.

Criminal proceedings have been initiated; the pre-trial investigation is ongoing.

Case No. 7

At the time of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation, PERSON_029 lived in the village of Lyptsi together with his civilian partner PERSON_030 and their three minor children. Between 2015 and 2021, PERSON_029 had served in the National Guard of Ukraine and the Armed Forces of Ukraine, maintained an active civic position, and held pro-Ukrainian views, which became the reason for his repeated detentions.

PERSON_029 was first subjected to severe deprivation of physical liberty on 4 March 2022 while at home. Servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation conducted a search during which they used physical violence against him: they beat him with a hammer and the butt of a rifle on the head, chest, and other parts of the body. They then placed a bag over his head and tied his hands in front of him so tightly with a rope that it caused impaired circulation and loss of sensation in his hands for several days.

After the detention, PERSON_029 was taken to a fire station in the village of Lyptsi, Kharkiv District, where the first interrogation began. He was immediately struck in the ear area, causing him to fall. Russian servicemen threatened that he would not live until morning. When PERSON_029 asked to see his daughter one last time, one of the servicemen reloaded his weapon and struck him with the barrel at the back of the head. Feeling a direct threat to his life, he lost control over physiological reactions and involuntarily urinated.

On the same day, he was again blindfolded, placed in a car, and transported in an unknown direction. From other detainees, PERSON_029 learned that they were being held on the premises of the “Slavutysh” enterprise (village of Cherkaski Tyshky, Kharkiv District), where fences had been manufactured before the war. He was placed in a garage of approximately 10 square metres without heating, where several civilian men were already being held.

For the first two days, he was not given any food; afterward, he was given potatoes or a piece of bread once or twice a day. A bucket was used as a toilet, and toilet paper was provided only on the fourth day. Conditions were inhuman: cold, lack of water, and unsanitary conditions.

On the second day, he was taken for interrogation. Beatings involved the use of bats, stones, and rifle butts. Interrogations were conducted daily. In addition, he was taken outside, made to stand with his back turned, and mock executions were carried out by firing shots into the air.

He was later transferred to the Hoptivka checkpoint. There, he was forced to stand facing a wall with his legs shoulder-width apart and hands behind his back, while being beaten on the heels and kidneys. During interrogation, cuts were inflicted on his fingers and ears to force him to name his commander during military service. He was also given a grenade without a pin and left alone, being told that if he released it, it would explode. He was forcibly made to swallow a pill, being told that he would die within a few hours if he did not tell the “truth.”

PERSON_029 was also tortured with an electric shock device and a field telephone apparatus TA-57 (“tapik”), passing current through his legs, arms, and neck. He attempted to explain that he had long since ceased military service, but his statements were ignored. For several days, he remained with a bag over his head. He was not provided with medical assistance despite having broken ribs and multiple hematomas.

On 13 March 2022, PERSON_029 was again placed in a KAMAZ vehicle and transported back to the garage of the “Slavutych” shop. The following day, approximately seven people, including him, were taken to a cemetery in the village of Lyptsi and left there with instructions to wait for half an hour, after which they were able to remove the bags from their heads and leave.

After his release, Russian servicemen repeatedly returned to conduct searches and detained him twice more. In early April, he was taken again to the village of Mali Prokhody, where he was held for three days in the basement of a private house, and then returned to Lyptsi.

In June 2022, Russian servicemen again arrived, placed a bag over his head, tied his hands, and took him to the village of Hlyboke. There he stood near garages for one and a half hours, after which he was returned to Lyptsi.

On one occasion, when PERSON_029 attempted to leave together with his partner PERSON_030 and their children, armed Russian servicemen broke into the yard, knocked out his teeth, and took his vehicle.

Following these events, PERSON_029 attempted suicide, which was prevented by his partner. He remained in severe physical and emotional

condition: he lost 12–15 kg of weight, had broken ribs, constant pain, dizziness, and symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder.

Medical professionals prescribed him the medication Gidazepam, a tranquilizer used to reduce anxiety, treat insomnia, and stabilize psycho-emotional condition.

Currently, PERSON_029 is working with psychologist PERSON_031, undergoing therapy to overcome the consequences of torture and psychological trauma, and continues medical treatment.

In connection with the above events, PERSON_029 filed a criminal complaint with the law enforcement authorities of Ukraine. The pre-trial investigation is ongoing.

Case No. 8

As of 24 February 2022, PERSON_032 resided in Balakliia, Iziium District, Kharkiv region. He was a civilian and had no connection to military service or cooperation with the occupation authorities.

At the end of March 2022, the city of Balakliia was occupied by the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, as well as units of the so-called “DPR” and “LPR.” The occupying forces established checkpoints, administrative control, and began monitoring civilian movement. Initially, their behaviour was restrained, but later they began conducting unlawful searches, seizing vehicles, occupying empty houses, and checking residents against lists of former servicemen and hunters.

PERSON_032 avoided contact with the occupiers and tried not to leave his home unnecessarily. He managed to evacuate his family to the city of Pervomaisk before departure from Balakliia became impossible.

On 5 June 2022, between 12:00 and 13:00, while working in his garden and speaking on the phone, PERSON_032 heard gunfire. Bullets flew nearby, forcing him to run toward his yard. Russian servicemen were firing automatic weapons from a nearby house. Shortly thereafter, they arrived in a VAZ vehicle, detained his neighbour PERSON_033, and then came for him.

There were three servicemen: two young (under 20) and one around 30, of Slavic appearance, named Artem. Artem was of strong build, about 180 cm tall, with short fair hair. All were in military uniform without balaclavas. One seized PERSON_032’s phone, after which Artem struck him in the temple, knocking him down. He was then kicked repeatedly in the torso and ribs until his arm was broken.

PERSON_032 and PERSON_033 were bound, pillowcases placed over their heads, and taken to a private house on Smyrnova Street. In the basement,

PERSON_032 was beaten approximately ten times with a wooden stick. He was kept bound until night, given only canned food and a small amount of water. He later heard soldiers calling his wife PERSON_034, threatening torture and execution.

He was later interrogated and forced to confess to cooperating with the Armed Forces of Ukraine. Upon denial, he was beaten again. On 6 June 2022, around 11:00–12:00, he was transported to the Balakliia District Police Department.

During transport, they were pulled from the vehicle on a bridge, beaten, and subjected to a mock execution with gunfire near their ears.

At the police station, he was placed in a 1.7×4 m cell with 6–9 detainees. Conditions were inhuman: lack of water, irregular food, sometimes containing glass fragments. Detainees slept on concrete floors.

He was held from 6 June to 11 August 2022 (72 days) in severe deprivation of physical liberty. He was interrogated approximately six times. During interrogations, he was beaten with batons and tortured with electric shocks.

Interrogations were conducted by multiple individuals, including one with the call sign “Uncle Sasha” from the so-called “LPR,” another called “Irbis,” and another referred to as “Tyson.” Torture included the use of a TA-57 field telephone device, applying electric current to fingers, heels, and genitals.

During the final interrogation, he was stripped, tortured again, and threatened with sexual violence. When he lost consciousness, he was revived and torture continued.

After the final interrogation, he was in critical condition. A medic administered magnesium to stabilize him. He remained in the cell for about ten more days with fever and inflammation.

After release, he was warned not to contact Ukrainian forces. He had lost 30 kg, suffered from headaches, insomnia, high blood pressure, and heart pain.

He witnessed and heard other cases of torture, including of PERSON_040 and detained women.

He filed a criminal complaint with Ukrainian law enforcement. The investigation is ongoing.

Case No. 9

PERSON_041 was a civilian and had no connection whatsoever to military service or law enforcement agencies. For half of his life, PERSON_041 worked as a photographer. Even before 24 February 2022, he decided to change his occupation and started running a video blog on YouTube, where he showed life in the urban-type settlement of Savyntsi.

On 28 May 2022, at approximately 06:30, PERSON_041 was at his country house in the urban-type settlement of Savyntsi, Iziium District, Kharkiv region. He heard knocking on the gate, and when he went outside, he saw about 8 persons in green military uniforms in the yard. Upon seeing him, three servicemen began beating PERSON_041 all over his body. After that, they conducted a search, during which they took all documents and a video camera. Then PERSON_041 was taken out of the yard, his hands were tied with plastic ties, he was placed into a white minibus and taken to his apartment in the urban-type settlement of Savyntsi.

In the apartment, they conducted a search for about two hours, after which they looted it and took PERSON_041 to the garage of the settlement council. There, he was ordered to wait for an “investigator,” who arrived half a day later. The latter began asking whether he had posted videos online showing the movement of military equipment. Then three more servicemen wearing masks entered the premises and began beating PERSON_041 on the body and head. The torture lasted for about 15 minutes, after which wires and an electric device were attached to his toes. The first electric shock made him scream, and after the second one he lost consciousness and fell. Then the investigator said: “Khvatit, a to tretii raz on ne vyderzhit” (direct speech).

After that, a bag was placed over PERSON_041’s head, his fingers were again tied with plastic ties, and he was taken by minibus to the basement of the “Miskhaz” building. He was told that if he removed the bag, he would be shot. After a few minutes, someone approached and said: “Take off the bag.” PERSON_041 replied that he was afraid, but the man said: “They have been shooting me for 5 days already, and not once have they even given me water to drink.” Then PERSON_041 removed the bag and saw a man from the urban-type settlement of Chkalovske.

On 29 May 2022, at approximately 15:30, PERSON_041 was taken to the police department in the city of Balakliia. He was placed in cell No. 3, where there were already 7 persons. Everyone demanded that he speak Russian, otherwise they beat him. The cell was designed for three persons, but there was a catastrophic lack of space. Food consisted only of porridge; bread was given four times a week. When he was taken to the toilet, PERSON_041 tore grape leaves and added them to the porridge in order to at least slightly relieve his hunger.

After interrogations, people were returned to the cell with their bodies blue from beatings. After a month, PERSON_041 was transferred to another cell, but interrogations continued. At each interrogation, he was beaten — with hands, bats, and an electric shock device. For every Ukrainian word — 40–50 electric

shocks. He was constantly insulted, being called “Bandera,” and was asked whether he considered himself a hero.

During one of the interrogations, they demanded that PERSON_041 publish videos on his YouTube channel as instructed by the occupiers. The next day, he was called again, but after refusing, he was threatened with execution within an hour. PERSON_041 asked to tell his relatives that he loved them and would die an honest man, but the execution did not take place. Two weeks later, he was called again with the same demand — to film videos in exchange for freedom, threatening to cut off his fingers.

On 4 September 2022, at approximately 06:00, PERSON_041 was released from severe deprivation of physical liberty.. His documents were not returned. He spent more than 100 days in captivity and during this time lost 12 kilograms of body weight.

In connection with the above events, PERSON_041 filed a report of a criminal offence with the law enforcement authorities of Ukraine. The pre-trial investigation is ongoing.

Case No. 10

PERSON_042 was a civilian and had no connection whatsoever to military service or law enforcement agencies.

On 24 February 2022, the Russian Federation launched a full-scale military invasion of the territory of Ukraine. From the first hours, the village of Lyptsi, Kharkiv District, Kharkiv region, was occupied by servicemen of the Russian Federation and the armed formations of the so-called “DPR” and “LPR.” Active hostilities were taking place on the territory of the village of Lyptsi, and so-called “filtration measures” were being carried out. Servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation entered every house where someone lived, searched for persons affiliated with law enforcement agencies, the Armed Forces of Ukraine or the Anti-Terrorist Operation (ATO), checked mobile phones, and conducted searches.

On 5 March 2022, at approximately 12:00, while PERSON_042 was walking along Mykolaivska Street in the village of Lyptsi, Kharkiv District, Kharkiv region, he met acquaintances — PERSON_043 and PERSON_044. They stopped in a former abandoned canteen to talk. Subsequently, PERSON_043 went outside, and they heard several gunshots. After that, PERSON_042 together with PERSON_044 went outside, but they no longer saw PERSON_043. Almost immediately, two UAZ vehicles marked with the symbol “Z” arrived. Servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation jumped out of the vehicles and began shouting: “Lie down!”. They were then

thrown to the ground, their hands were tied behind their backs, bags were placed over their heads, and they were thrown into the vehicles. PERSON_042 was thrown into one vehicle, and PERSON_044 into another.

PERSON_042 was transported for approximately 5 minutes, after which they stopped, he was taken out and seated on some kind of curb, where he remained for about 10 minutes. After that, PERSON_042 and PERSON_044 were led up the stairs to the second floor and taken into a room where the bags were removed from their heads, while their hands remained tied. PERSON_042 recognised the place — it was a subdivision of “Kharkivenerhozbut,” the Lyptsi District Retail Service Center, located at 180 Pushkinska Street, village of Lyptsi.

There were five servicemen in green uniforms with weapons in the premises. Three of them appeared to be of North Caucasian origin and spoke with an accent. One of them — of short height and medium build — shouted: “Gruz 200, v pole ikh, i popytka k begstvu — rasstreliat” (direct speech). One of the Chechens was tall and of large build, his call sign was “Mir.” The other two were Russians who spoke standard Russian.

PERSON_042 and PERSON_044 were asked who the third person with them had been. They replied that it was their acquaintance PERSON_043, to which one of the servicemen said: “Nu ne povezlo vashemu tovarishchu.” After that, both were taken to a shed, where their hands were untied and they were locked inside.

In the morning, they were taken out for work — they were forced to chop wood and clean the territory. They were supervised by an armed serviceman, approximately 25 years old, of medium build and short height, who spoke Russian. His name was Serhii, and he said that he was from Donbas (Luhansk or Donetsk).

In the evening, they were again taken back to the shed. Food and water were provided only 1–2 times a day; they made plates for themselves out of plastic bottles. They slept on the cold floor; it was very cold in the premises, and they warmed themselves against each other. They were allowed to go to the toilet only in the morning and in the evening.

For five days, PERSON_042 and PERSON_044 were held in severe deprivation of physical liberty under these conditions and were forced to work every day.

After 5 days, they were forced to load belongings into UAZ vehicles. The servicemen were preparing to relocate. Both were transported to a house located at Pushkinska Street, village of Lyptsi — this was the house of the owner of a hardware store, PERSON_045.

After unloading the belongings, they were taken to the basement, where they were held for the next 13 days. Food and water were provided 1–2 times a day. They remained under the supervision of the same guard, Serhii, who forced them to clean the house and the yard. Serhii constantly said: “Skoro otpustim.”

Approximately on the eighth day, PERSON_044 was taken out of the basement, while PERSON_042 remained. Waking up at night, he saw two Chechen servicemen standing over him. One of them, approximately 50 years old, kicked him in the face, knocking out his teeth, after which they simply left. Later, PERSON_044 was returned, but he did not say anything about where he had been taken.

Among the servicemen who were staying in that house, PERSON_042 saw a man whose entire body was covered with tattoos. He was called “Kombat,” was approximately 50 years old, of medium height and build, and spoke Russian.

The following days passed in the same manner — they were taken out for work. On approximately 23 March 2022, the guard Serhii entered the basement and said: “Raduites, vy segodnia domoi.” After that, PERSON_042 and PERSON_044 were taken out of the basement, escorted to the gate, and released. As they were leaving, one of the servicemen said: “Ostavaites s nami, zdes budet luchshe.” To this, PERSON_042 replied that he had grown up in Lyptsi and would die there.

In connection with the above events, PERSON_042 filed a report of a criminal offence with the law enforcement authorities of Ukraine.

Case No. 11

PERSON_045 is a civilian with no connection to military formations or law enforcement bodies.

He resided in the village of Metalivka, Chuhuiv District, Kharkiv region. On 19 May 2022, he was visiting neighbours when another neighbour informed him that Russian servicemen had come for him. PERSON_045 immediately went home, where he saw approximately 10 servicemen. They forced him to unlock the house and threatened to shoot him if he resisted. He was then bound with plastic ties, a bag was placed over his head, and he was transported in an unknown direction, initiating his severe deprivation of physical liberty.

He was taken to the Vovchansk Aggregate Plant and placed in a cell. He was taken for interrogation three times, during which he was tortured. These interrogations took place in a basement. He was taken there with a bag over his head, his hands handcuffed, and he was forced to raise them continuously, twisting his arms.

During interrogations, he was seated on a chair and his torso and arms were wrapped with adhesive tape. Wires were attached to his hands, and electric current was applied. He was also beaten with sandbags, mainly targeting his head, chest, shoulders, and abdomen.

During interrogations, PERSON_045 was threatened with execution or deportation to the Russian Federation, where he would be convicted. During the first interrogation, he was forced to strip to his underwear. He was threatened with sexual violence, including threats to pour gel into his anus “after which hell would begin.” He was also threatened that his wife would be brought in and tortured. Wires were also attached to his legs; to this day, he has scars from electric shocks. He was threatened with having his nails torn out and fingers cut off.

During detention, he was taken to the toilet once per day, sometimes not at all, forcing him to relieve himself in his clothes. For the first 15 days, he had no access to hygiene, after which he was taken to a bathhouse once. The cell had no windows or access to light. He was given food twice a day and up to 3 litres of technical water per day. He slept on wooden pallets, covering himself with cardboard. Initially, it was very cold; later it became hot and suffocating.

He repeatedly requested medication and medical assistance but was told that “there are no medicines.” During captivity, he lost 15 kilograms of weight. After release, he required medical treatment and rehabilitation. He was held at the Vovchansk Aggregate Plant for 47 days.

In connection with the above events, PERSON_045 filed a criminal complaint with Ukrainian law enforcement authorities. The pre-trial investigation is ongoing.

Case No. 12

PERSON_046 resided in the city of Iziium, Kharkiv region, which on 6 March 2022 was seized by illegal armed formations of the so-called “DPR” and “LPR” and regular military units of the Russian Federation. From that time until 10 September 2022, this territory remained under temporary occupation.

PERSON_046 worked as a police officer in the patrol police response unit of the Iziium District Police Department of the Main Directorate of the National Police of Ukraine in the Kharkiv region.

Shortly after the full occupation of the city, servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation and officers of the FSB obtained lists of personnel of the Iziium District Police Department. In this connection, PERSON_046 was forced to go into hiding.

On 29 June 2022, at one of the locations where he was hiding, PERSON_046 was ambushed by approximately 8 armed servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. He was struck in the face with a rifle butt, a bag was placed over his head, his hands were tied, and he was taken to the premises of the City Railway Polyclinic in the city of Iziium. There, he was placed with his back against a wall and struck in the chest area, after which it became difficult for him to breathe. The beating and torture lasted approximately 10 minutes, after which PERSON_046 was taken to a concrete garage box.

The garage had an area of approximately 30 m². There were no sleeping places — only 3–4 mattresses for everyone, so many had to sleep on the cold concrete floor. Food was provided once every two days — half a bucket of leftovers from Russian servicemen (borshch, soup, porridge). All detainees ate from one bucket without utensils. Water was provided in the amount of 5–8 litres for all. A bucket served as a toilet, which was allowed to be emptied only once per day. Due to the heat, there was a strong smell of urine and ammonia in the room, making it unbearable to stay there.

Every day, 2–3 persons were taken for interrogations. PERSON_046 was taken out with a bag over his head and his hands tied, after which he was beaten with feet, hands, and blunt objects. On one occasion, he was beaten with an oar on the head, back, thighs, knees, and arms — the oar even broke. He was also subjected to electric torture while being handcuffed to a radiator. Wires were attached to his hands, legs, earlobes, and genitals.

In addition, servicemen of the Russian Federation subjected PERSON_046 to torture in the form of suspension on a barbell bar, with his hands placed under his knees. At that moment, electric current was passed through the bar. During this, the victim lost control over his body, experienced urination, and lost consciousness. He was also beaten with a gas mask and threatened with sexual violence.

PERSON_046 was subjected to severe deprivation of physical liberty for 16 days, during which torture was applied 7–8 times. He was struck in the kidney area, under the knees, on the head, repeatedly subjected to mock executions, and tortured with electric current. Due to constant torture, he repeatedly lost consciousness.

On 14 July 2022, PERSON_046 was released. After the electric torture, he began to suffer from constant chest pain, dizziness, rib pain, headaches, and problems with his knee joints. Most likely, one of his ribs was broken or severely bruised, as the pain did not subside for approximately three weeks.

In connection with the above events, PERSON_046 filed a report of a criminal offence with the law enforcement authorities of Ukraine. The pre-trial investigation is ongoing.

Case No. 13

PERSON_047 resided in the city of Kupiansk, Kharkiv region, prior to the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation into Ukraine.

On 24 February 2022, with the beginning of the full-scale invasion, PERSON_047 was at home together with her mother (76 years old) and her husband. From that day, the city of Kupiansk and Kupiansk District were occupied by servicemen of the Russian Federation. During the occupation, PERSON_047 did not work, did not leave her home, and remained at her place of residence at all times.

She has an oncological disease of the thyroid gland (since 2017). After surgery to remove the gland and radiation treatment of the remaining tumour, she was assigned a third disability group. Due to this, PERSON_047 constantly takes hormonal medication.

On 9 June 2022, at approximately 15:00, five armed men knocked on the door of PERSON_047's apartment — three servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation and two police officers. They stated that they were looking for her and her son, PERSON_048, who had left on 24 February 2022. Upon learning that the son had left the city, the occupiers conducted a search of the apartment, during which they seized a laptop, a mobile phone, a passport of a citizen of Ukraine, a foreign passport, a gold chain with a cross, earrings, and a watch.

After the search, the servicemen placed a balaclava over PERSON_047's head, threatening her with weapons, took her out of the apartment, placed her in a vehicle, and transported her to the police department in the city of Kupiansk, initiating her severe deprivation of physical liberty. There, all her jewellery was removed, her bra was taken off, and her body was inspected. She experienced severe headache and asked for painkillers but was refused.

PERSON_047 was placed in cell No. 11, where two detainees were already being held. The conditions of detention were inhuman: lack of hygiene products, lack of air, constant light, and insufficient food (bread, pasta, sometimes canned meat, often spoiled). Due to the food, she developed stomach problems.

Detainees constantly heard the screams and groans of other prisoners. Up to 10 women were held in a cell designed for two persons. It was stuffy;

PERSON_047 suffocated and slept on the floor. She witnessed torture, rape of women, and heard how tattoos were burned off men.

During her severe deprivation of physical liberty, her essential hormonal medication was taken away. On 11 June 2022, PERSON_047 was taken for interrogation, where she was asked about her son's service and pro-Ukrainian residents of the city. On 12 June 2022, during another interrogation, her eyes were blindfolded, her hands were tied, a bag was placed over her head, and she was threatened with rape.

On the 16th day (approximately 26–27 June 2022), she was again taken for interrogation. Her eyes were taped shut, she was ordered to undress completely, and she was struck with an electric shock device on her right shoulder. After that, she was returned to the cell.

On the 50th day of detention, she was interrogated at night and offered cooperation in gathering information about other detainees, but she refused. Servicemen of the Russian Federation threatened to kill her mother and dog, and also hinted at possible transfer to a prison in the city of Belgorod.

On 7 September 2022, the guard tightly locked the cell door. The next day, 8 September, the detainees realised that the guards had disappeared. Someone unlocked the doors, and everyone went free — it was the moment of the liberation of the city by the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

PERSON_047 was unable to find her belongings and documents. She could barely move, suffered from severe dizziness, could not walk due to pain in her legs, and had crusts on her hands and face.

In total, PERSON_047 was subjected to severe deprivation of physical liberty from 9 June to 8 September 2022 — 90 days. During this time, she was tortured, humiliated, and taken outside only once for 15 minutes. After her release, she suffers from insomnia, depression, memory disorders, and is afraid to leave her home.

In connection with the above events, PERSON_047 filed a report of a criminal offence with the law enforcement authorities of Ukraine. The pre-trial investigation is ongoing.

Case No. 14

PERSON_049 held the position of the head of the Dvorichna settlement council prior to the invasion.

On 24 February 2022, with the beginning of the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation, PERSON_049 was at her place of permanent residence in the urban-type settlement of Dvorichne. The settlement and Kupiansk District

were occupied by servicemen of the Russian Federation. The occupiers established checkpoints and set up administrative premises in the locality.

During the occupation, PERSON_049 remained at home, performing official duties related to ensuring the functioning of the community. She did not cooperate with the occupation authorities and did not support them.

PERSON_049 was detained twice.

The first time occurred on 11 May 2022 at approximately 15:00, when she was in her office in the building of the settlement council. Approximately eight armed servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation in uniforms and wearing balaclavas burst into the premises. They ordered her to get ready and go with them “for a conversation.” They conducted a search, seized a computer, work notebooks, documents (which exactly she does not remember), and a mobile phone of the “Vivo” brand with a SIM card.

After that, PERSON_049 was placed in a light-coloured vehicle, blindfolded, and taken in an unknown direction, which later turned out to be the Kupiansk District Police Department. There, she was interrogated about alleged cooperation with Ukrainian law enforcement agencies.

No physical violence was used during detention; however, strong psychological pressure was exerted. After the interrogation, PERSON_049 was placed in cell No. 11 designed for two persons, where one detainee was already being held, and ten days later a boarding school director from Kupiansk was placed there as well.

The conditions of detention were severe: there was a toilet and a tap in the cell, but water appeared rarely; drinking water was not provided — detainees drank technical water. Food was provided twice a day (usually pasta), but PERSON_049 ate almost nothing due to stress and fear. She constantly heard insults and accusations of being a “Banderite” and a “nationalist.”

After several days of solitary detention, she was in a severe psychological condition and was threatened with force-feeding. Her relatives did not know her whereabouts for two weeks, although they went to the police — they were told that she was not there.

On 13 June 2022, PERSON_049 was released. After that, she attempted to return to her official duties; however, near the administrative building she was met by a man who introduced himself as “Den” and told her that she was prohibited from working. As she later understood, this man was a representative of the occupation administration. After her release, PERSON_049 sought medical assistance, underwent treatment and injections. During her captivity, she lost approximately 15 kilograms of body weight.

On 21 July 2022, PERSON_049 was subjected to severe deprivation of physical liberty by servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation at

her home. She was again taken to the Kupiansk police department and placed in a two-person cell, where 8 to 12 people were held. Bedding was not provided; detainees slept on the floor or on rags.

The conditions were terrible: lack of air, constant light, no possibility to wash, no hygiene products. Detainees were constantly called for interrogations, which took place with blindfolded eyes at any time of day. Screams of people being beaten and tortured were audible.

Sometimes detainees were allowed to receive parcels; however, the food provided in the department was often spoiled (sour porridge, cold water). Medication was allowed only if brought by relatives.

Servicemen of the Russian Federation forced detainees to learn the text of the Russian anthem and songs “Katyusha” and “Smuglianka.” When they were in a bad mood, they forced the cells to sing in turn.

On the night of 8 September 2022, during the liberation of the city, windows were broken in one of the cells. Male detainees managed to find keys to other cells and freed approximately 130–150 persons, including PERSON_049.

In connection with the above events, PERSON_049 filed a report of a criminal offence with the law enforcement authorities of Ukraine. The pre-trial investigation is ongoing.

Case No. 15

Prior to the full-scale invasion of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation into the territory of Ukraine, PERSON_050 permanently resided in the village of Mali Prokhody, Kharkiv District, Kharkiv region, together with her husband, PERSON_051.

On the evening of 10 August 2022, PERSON_050 was at home together with her husband. After going outside to call acquaintances in the city of Kharkiv, she suddenly found herself surrounded by approximately twenty armed servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. She was ordered to throw away her phone and was searched. After that, the occupiers entered the yard of the house, took PERSON_051 outside, and shortly afterwards a vehicle arrived. Both had bags placed over their heads, were put into the car, and taken in an unknown direction without being informed of the reasons for their detention.

PERSON_050 and PERSON_051 were taken to the village of Strilecha, Kharkiv District, where the woman was placed in a basement. She did not know where her husband was being held, but she heard his screams from being beaten.

The conditions of detention were inhuman: cold, darkness, and unsanitary conditions. Instead of a toilet — a bucket, which was allowed to be emptied only once every few days. They were given one bottle of water and one loaf of bread for two persons per day, sometimes food waste instead of food. Men and women were held together; all were forced to relieve themselves and wash in front of each other. There were rats in the basement.

On the third day, PERSON_050 was taken for interrogation — she was forced to call her son in the city of Kharkiv, and attempts were made to accuse her of transmitting coordinates and adjusting fire, claiming that her son was a serviceman, although this was not true. After the interrogation, the woman was returned to the basement and threatened that if she “did not reconsider,” she would be sent to the city of Belgorod of the Russian Federation, “from where no one returns.”

PERSON_050 constantly heard screams and sounds of torture of other detainees. No repeated interrogations were conducted, but she continued to be held in the basement in inhuman conditions.

After some time, two men were brought into the basement — she did not immediately recognise one of them. It was her husband, PERSON_051, who was in an extremely serious physical condition.

On approximately 6 or 7 September 2022, servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation ordered PERSON_050 and her husband to get up and go outside. The woman was convinced that they were being taken to be executed, but instead they were placed into a vehicle and taken home to the village of Mali Prokhody, Kharkiv District. Their phones were not returned.

During nearly 27 days of severe deprivation of physical liberty, PERSON_050 lost approximately 20 kilograms of body weight. After her release, she suffers from panic attacks, takes sedative medications, has become extremely irritable and aggressive. Her eyesight has significantly deteriorated, and her psychological condition remains severe.

In connection with the above events, PERSON_051 filed a report of a criminal offence with the law enforcement authorities of Ukraine. The pre-trial investigation is ongoing.

Case No. 16

At the beginning of the full-scale invasion, PERSON_052 resided in his home in the village of Mali Prokhody, Dergachi District, Kharkiv region, where he lived alone.

On 24 February 2022, the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation into the territory of Ukraine began. The village of Mali Prokhody was subjected to

constant shelling by the aggressor state and, from the first days of the war, fell under temporary occupation. On 2 March 2022, it was fully seized by the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation.

Twice, servicemen of the so-called “LPR” came to PERSON_052 with searches. The first time — in March 2022, one week after the occupation. Servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation and the so-called “LPR” broke into the house, searched for “Banderites,” turned everything upside down, but found nothing. The second time — in April 2022 — they took PERSON_052’s phone and searched for weapons, which were not present.

The third time the occupiers came to PERSON_052, they ordered him to work for them, threatening to kill him in case of disobedience. Fearing for his life, the man agreed to comply with their orders. He was forced to unload vehicles carrying Russian “humanitarian aid” for servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. If PERSON_052 did not respond, the servicemen searched for him, fired shots into the air near the house, sometimes even at the shed, constantly controlling and threatening him with injury or death.

On one occasion, when PERSON_052 was late in coming out to them, he was placed against a wall and shots were fired above his head. Servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation often arrived in a state of alcohol intoxication.

At the end of May, PERSON_052 sustained a shrapnel wound as a result of shelling of the village by the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, as the settlement was located on the front line.

When some local residents began cooperating with the occupiers and engaging in looting, PERSON_052 tried to stop them. After that, they reported him to the occupying forces, saying: “We will deal with you.”

On 17 August 2022 in the evening, three servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation came to the house of PERSON_052: a man with the call sign “Yurga” (approximately 30 years old, thin, with braces, about 170 cm tall), a woman from the so-called “LPR” with the call sign “Belka” (red hair, tattoo on the neck, thin, about 170 cm tall), and another soldier. They were armed, broke into the apartment, conducted a search, looked for weapons and food. They took keys to the apartments of neighbours who had evacuated and looted those premises as well.

After that, the servicemen beat PERSON_052 and placed a bag over his head. A serviceman from the so-called “LPR” struck him with a rifle butt on the head, as a result of which the man lost consciousness. As a result of the beating, he sustained a closed traumatic brain injury and concussion.

After regaining consciousness, PERSON_052 realised that he was in a vehicle in handcuffs. He was taken to the village of Strilecha, Kharkiv District. There, he was thrown into a basement, where he was held for three days in a damp and dark room together with approximately 40 other detainees. Food was minimal — soaked cabbage; a bucket was used instead of a toilet; hygiene items were not provided.

On 20 August 2022, PERSON_052 was transferred to the premises of a shop in the village of Strilecha, where approximately 20 people were being held. The detainees were forced to perform labour: loading firewood, cleaning the territory, cleaning enclosures, washing toilets, and carrying water. They were insulted, called “negroes,” threatened with killing, torture, beatings, and the use of electric shock devices.

Every evening, PERSON_052 heard screams of people being tortured with electric current and beaten, including women. Food remained extremely insufficient — several loaves of bread for dozens of detainees, sauerkraut, and waste.

The occupiers forced detainees to endure “training” of their medics: on PERSON_050, injections and IV drips were practised, and unknown substances were administered.

During the counteroffensive of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, Russian servicemen began to flee, after which PERSON_052 was released from his severe deprivation of physical liberty. On 10 September 2022, he returned home.

In connection with the above events, PERSON_052 experienced headaches and dizziness. PERSON_052 filed a report of a criminal offence with the law enforcement authorities of Ukraine. The pre-trial investigation is ongoing.

Case No. 17

PERSON_053 was a civilian and had no connection whatsoever to military service or law enforcement bodies.

On 19 August 2022, at approximately 15:00, PERSON_053 was at home. There was a knock at the door; he opened it and saw two armed servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation who, using physical force, took him out of his house at gunpoint. PERSON_053 was placed into a grey-black jeep and taken to the Shevchenkivske police department, where he was brought into the duty room.

His phone, passport, shoelaces, belt buckle, and cap were taken from him, and he was asked whether he had performed military service — PERSON_053 replied that he had not. After that, he was taken to a cell where three servicemen

of the so-called “LPR” and “DPR” were being held. The cell was numbered either 2 or 3, and inscriptions with their call signs remained on the walls; one of them stated that he had been fighting since 2014. PERSON_053 spent approximately two hours there, after which he was transferred to another cell for interrogations. There were three people in the cell, and there were no sleeping places. A bucket was used instead of a toilet.

While he was in the temporary cell, one intoxicated detainee was dragged out and beaten directly in the corridor with an electric shock device and shot at with an air gun.

The next day, at approximately 12:00, PERSON_053 was taken and led to a room located at the entrance to the police department. There was only one chair and a radiator in the room, and the windows faced the market. During the escort, a local officer warned him that an “investigator” of the Russian Federation would now “speak” with him.

An “investigator” wearing a mask and a cap with a Chechen flag entered the room. He asked what PERSON_053 had discussed with Russian servicemen and began asking questions about photographs that he did not have. After that, the “investigator” began beating him all over his body and head. The beating lasted approximately 10 minutes. Then the “investigator” left for two minutes and, upon returning, continued beating PERSON_053, demanding that he speak Russian rather than Ukrainian. This lasted approximately 40 minutes.

During his captivity, he was not allowed to go outside, smoking was prohibited, and he was not allowed to wash. PERSON_053 was forced to wash from a tap in the presence of other detainees, which humiliated his dignity and violated fundamental rules of international law. On the 4th–5th day, he was transferred to another cell where there were two beds for five people. Every day, detainees were forced to sing the Russian anthem and the song “Den Pobedy” (“Victory Day”).

PERSON_053 was subjected to severe deprivation of physical liberty and severe treatment by servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation until 31 August 2022.

In connection with the above events, PERSON_053 filed a report of a criminal offence with the law enforcement authorities of Ukraine. The pre-trial investigation is ongoing.

Case No. 18

PERSON_054 resided in the city of Balakliia, Kharkiv region, and is an employee of the fire station of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine in the Kharkiv region.

From the moment of the occupation of the city of Balakliia, namely from 3 March 2022, PERSON_054 remained in the city, as it was necessary to care for her mother and grandmother. She continued to perform her official duties at all times and went to work every day. The entire staff of the fire station remained in place, as there was no order to evacuate employees.

On 3 August 2022, six individuals in the uniform of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, armed and wearing balaclavas, came to her workplace at the fire station in the city of Balakliia. They lined up all personnel and had a sheet of paper with the names of the employees. She was taken to an office, and her personal belongings were taken, namely: a Samsung C-21 phone, a PHP laptop (later returned by the Armed Forces of Ukraine), her passport, and identification. She was asked whether she had any weapons or ammunition, to which she replied in the negative.

After that, servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation placed a bag over her head, wrapped it with tape, put handcuffs on her, fastening them behind her back. She was then placed in a VAZ vehicle and taken to the building of the police department in the city of Balakliia. In the police building, she was placed in a detention cell, where the handcuffs and the bag were removed. She was told that she would not leave and that she was already considered lost to everyone.

During her stay at the police department, she was interrogated twice in the cell and forced to cooperate. Psychological, physical, and sexual violence was applied to detainees held in the building of the police department of the city of Balakliia, which she witnessed.

While being held in the cell of the Balakliia police department together with other women, PERSON_054 was subjected to treatment that humiliated her honour and dignity in violation of fundamental rules of international law. According to the guards, video surveillance operated in the cell around the clock. The women were not allowed to go to the toilet and were therefore forced to relieve themselves directly in the cell, in the toilet, while being recorded on video. Anyone with access to the monitors could observe them.

In addition, the women were not given access to a shower — they were deprived of the possibility to maintain basic hygiene and therefore washed in a sink, which was also filmed by a video camera. Detainees were given almost no food; the cell was stuffy, and due to lack of air, women fainted.

During her detention, she experienced bleeding, as a result of which she was sent to a hospital, where she learned that she had been in the early stages of pregnancy and had lost the fetus. This occurred as a result of a severe nervous breakdown and excessive stress caused by severe deprivation of physical liberty.

She remained subjected to severe deprivation of physical liberty until 19 August 2022: from 03.08.2022 to 14.08.2022 she was held in the basement of the police department building in the city of Balakliia, and from 14.08.2022 to 19.08.2022 — in the corridor of a polyclinic located opposite the district police department.

In connection with the above events, PERSON_054 filed a report of a criminal offence with the law enforcement authorities of Ukraine. The pre-trial investigation is ongoing.

Case No. 19

PERSON_055, prior to the full-scale invasion of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation into the territory of Ukraine, permanently resided in the village of Lyptsi, Kharkiv District, Kharkiv region, together with his parents. He has a right knee joint endoprosthesis, a partial amputation due to injury, and a third-group disability.

On 24 February 2022, at approximately 04:30, he woke up from explosions. Gunfire was heard, and sounds of military equipment were coming from the direction of the Russian Federation border. After 15 minutes, communication and electricity disappeared. There was an impact near the house, after which PERSON_055, together with his parents, went down to the basement. Later, going outside, he collected documents, hid the Ukrainian flag, and items with national symbols.

On 1 March 2022, two UAZ Patriot vehicles with the letter “Z” on the doors arrived at the house. About ten servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation in balaclavas surrounded the house. Three of them entered the yard. They ordered him to lie on the ground with his hands behind his head, after which they entered the house, pointing an automatic weapon at the back of his head. Five armed servicemen were inside.

They interrogated PERSON_055, asking whether he was a “Banderite,” where Ukrainian symbols, literature, and weapons were. He stated that he only had a traumatic revolver with rubber bullets and showed the permit to carry it. He was ordered not to leave the yard. Twenty minutes later, the same servicemen returned and gave back the tablet they had previously taken.

On 15 March 2022, during another shelling, the blast wave shattered the windows in his house. From then on, he spent nights in a neighbour’s basement, where approximately 40 people were hiding.

On 21 April 2022, at approximately 11:00, a black UAZ Patriot vehicle with the letter “Z” arrived. Five armed servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation conducted a search, finding police uniform items,

epaulettes, and patches. One of them, who introduced himself as “Artur,” a representative of the FSB, interrogated the man about his connections with the Right Sector, the Ukrainian army, and weapons. He threatened him and ordered him not to leave the village.

On 5 May 2022, six armed servicemen with Rosgvardia patches arrived and confiscated the revolver, ammunition, and permit.

Due to the deterioration of his father’s health, on 30 May 2022 the family decided to evacuate. In the centre of the village of Lyptsi, their car was stopped by Russian servicemen, who ordered them to go to the village of Strilecha. There, about fifteen individuals, including uniformed servicemen, surrounded them and took their phones and car keys.

PERSON_055 was forced to undress to his underwear, handcuffed, and seated on a chair. One of the servicemen began beating him on the back of the head, forcing him to turn around, searching for tattoos, asking humiliating questions, and threatening that he would “never see his family again.”

PERSON_055 was held until nightfall, interrogated multiple times, and forced to “work in the people’s militia.” After refusing, he was placed in the basement of a building where up to 35 people were being held. Conditions of detention were severe: it was damp and stuffy; a bucket was used as a toilet and could be emptied only once a day. They were given sour food and water — about 5 litres for everyone. There were no hygiene products.

On 7 June 2022, he was taken to an “interrogation room.” Present there were servicemen with the call signs “Granit-1,” “Khasan,” and “Consul.” PERSON_055 was beaten with feet, especially on the leg with the prosthesis, and tortured with electric current through wires wrapped around the fingers of his hands and feet, including the leg with the endoprosthesis. During the torture, he repeatedly lost consciousness. The torture lasted approximately one hour.

PERSON_055 was threatened with reprisals against his family, including his daughter, and promised that his teeth would be “filed down with a rasp.” After the torture, he was thrown back into the basement. There he suffered from pain and convulsions; it was later determined that four ribs had been broken.

On 7 July 2022, the servicemen said that PERSON_055 was being “released,” but that he had to report daily at 08:30 in the village of Strilecha. He was forced to work under the supervision of a militant Samoilov Volodymyr (“Holubka”). After refusing to carry out orders, on 12 July he was again thrown into the basement.

PERSON_055 remained subjected to severe deprivation of physical liberty until 27 July 2022. Afterwards, he was forced to report twice a day — at 09:00 and 18:00. Under supervision, he lived with another detainee, Mr. O., in a house where searches were conducted.

On 10 September 2022, during the counteroffensive of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, he, together with others, was taken to the city of Belgorod (Russian Federation), where he was again interrogated by an FSB officer. Later, he left via Belarus to Latvia, where he underwent treatment.

During the severe deprivation of physical liberty, PERSON_055 lost 38 kg of weight (from 130 kg to 92 kg). Medical examination established: fractures of ribs on the left side and polyneuropathy of the right lower limb after electrical injury.

In connection with the above events, PERSON_055 filed a report of a criminal offence with the law enforcement authorities of Ukraine. The pre-trial investigation is ongoing.

Case No. 20

PERSON_056 resided in the village of Lyptsi, Kharkiv District, Kharkiv region. From the beginning of the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation, the village of Lyptsi was under occupation by Russian troops. PERSON_056 had no connection whatsoever to military service and was a civilian.

On 24 March 2023, approximately 15–20 armed servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation arrived at his house. They surrounded the yard, pointed machine guns at the house, and five of them entered inside. At that time, his wife and two daughters were in the yard. The servicemen, threatening with weapons, conducted a search of the premises, looking for weapons, maps, communication devices, and accused him of adjusting fire. They seized a laptop, flash drives, disks, a phone, all documents, a driver's licence, vehicle registration certificate, and bank cards.

After that, the servicemen went to the man's parents, who were 82 years old. They informed them that they were taking their son "for interrogation" and ordered him to dress warmly. PERSON_056 was taken out of the house, his hands were tied with plastic ties, a bag was placed over his head, then a balaclava, wrapped with tape, and he was placed in a Tigre military vehicle. He was taken in an unknown direction, presumably to the "Dubrava" recreation facility.

There, PERSON_056 was kept outside for approximately three hours, after which they began to mock him — forcing him to shout "Glory to Ukraine." When the man replied "Glory to God," he was struck in the kidneys. He was then taken into a building, held there for about an hour, and later transported to another place, where, by the accent, he understood that among the servicemen there were individuals from the Caucasus.

After about one and a half hours, he was taken to another facility, brought down to a basement, where 3–4 servicemen of the Russian Federation were present. PERSON_056 was seated on a chair and interrogated — asked whether he had adjusted fire, who his acquaintances were, and struck with rubber batons, feet, and fists on the torso, head, and hands. After the beating, electric current was applied — first through wires attached to his little fingers, then to his ears. The pain was unbearable, and the electric shocks were repeated several times.

After the torture, PERSON_056 was transferred to another room, where about 10 people were already being held. The premises were approximately 4×5 metres in size, without ventilation, and the light was never turned off. Three detainees were severely beaten — one could not lie down, another had broken ribs and an arm. Later, new people were brought into the cell — in total, about 20 people were held. Food was almost not provided, only a piece of bread and a mug of water per day. Conditions of detention were inhuman.

A day after the first interrogation, PERSON_056 was again taken out — blindfolded, asked the same questions, shown photos of unknown people, trying to force him to admit connections with Ukrainian military personnel. After that, he was forced to perform physical labour — filling sandbags and strengthening positions at checkpoints in the area of the Hoptivka checkpoint, unloading warehouses with food and water. Detainees were guarded by armed militants of the so-called “people’s militia of the LPR” and “DPR,” dressed in green uniforms with St. George ribbons.

On 4 April 2022, the senior guard came with a list, conducted a roll call, and ordered some of the detainees to go home on foot. PERSON_056 was placed in a vehicle, again had a bag placed over his head, and was taken to the village of Lyptsi, where he was released from his severe deprivation of physical liberty. According to PERSON_056, among those escorting him were individuals from the Caucasus. After returning, PERSON_056 learned that during his absence, searches had been conducted at his house twice.

In connection with the above events, PERSON_056 filed a report of a criminal offence with the law enforcement authorities of Ukraine. The pre-trial investigation is ongoing.

Case No. 21

On 21 February 2022, PERSON_057, together with his wife, went to visit his wife’s parents in the village of Lyptsi, Kharkiv region.

On 2 June 2022, at approximately 05:00, 6–10 individuals in military uniforms with insignia of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation broke into the house of his wife’s parents. They broke a window, entered the house,

threw PERSON_057, his wife, and her parents to the floor, and then placed bags over their heads. The servicemen stepped on his hands, asked where the weapons and equipment were, and threatened him with beatings. A search was conducted in the premises.

Russian servicemen tied his hands with adhesive tape, placed him in a Tigre vehicle, and after 30 minutes transported him to the village of Strilecha, Kharkiv District, Kharkiv region. There, PERSON_057 was first placed in a basement, and a few minutes later transferred to a storage room of a shop. People who were already in the room helped remove the bag from his head and untie his hands.

The area of the room where he was held was approximately 9×10 metres, and about 30 people were held there. The conditions of detention were inhuman: there was only one toilet for everyone — a bucket placed in the room. They were given 5 bottles of water (1.5 litres each) per day, and food — cold canned porridge mixed with waste — was brought in a bucket without utensils. The windows were covered with black film and paint; there was no light at all. People slept on wooden pallets, which were insufficient for everyone — some detainees lay directly on the floor. It was hot during the day and cold at night. Due to the stench from the bucket and lack of ventilation, it was difficult to breathe. Those taken for interrogation were returned beaten and thrown onto the floor.

On the same day, at approximately 13:00, PERSON_057 was taken for interrogation. He was brought to a room located about 5 metres from the place of detention. A man was present there who introduced himself as an investigator of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the so-called “LPR,” named Pavlo. He asked questions about weapons and equipment, and then began to threaten rape, saying: “Now we will torture you!” (direct speech). After that, another serviceman of the Russian Federation entered the room holding a syringe with a yellow liquid. Pavlo held PERSON_057 while the soldier inserted a needle into the index finger of his right hand and threatened to inject, according to them, “urine” into his body.

Then another serviceman entered the room, a native of the Caucasus, who asked questions about “biolaboratories.” After he left, a serviceman with the call sign “Granit,” named Viacheslav — at that time the commandant of the village of Strilecha, Kharkiv District — came in and continued the interrogation.

After 6–7 hours of torture, PERSON_057 was returned to the shop premises. The next day, 3 June 2022, at approximately 14:00, he was released and walked home.

On 10 August 2022, at approximately 12:00, while he was in the yard of his wife's parents' house, the then head of the so-called "people's militia of the LPR," Yana Ruban, arrived together with three servicemen of the Russian Federation — one named Sasha and another with the call sign "Chapa." Ruban said that he was being summoned to the "commandant's office for a talk." PERSON_057 was placed in a vehicle and taken to the same shop premises in the village of Strilecha, where he had previously been held.

At the location, he was met by a serviceman of the Russian Federation with the call sign "Major" (approximately 190 cm tall, of solid build, about 37 years old), who was the deputy of "Granit." He told him that he should not treat anyone.

The conditions during this second period of severe deprivation of physical liberty were the same: inhuman conditions, lack of food, and beatings. Twice during the entire time, a serviceman with the call sign "Fizruk" lined up detainees and struck every second one in the kidney area. One of the representatives of the LPR/DPR threatened to rape his wife, stating that he "would not be able to do anything."

PERSON_057 was subjected to severe deprivation of physical liberty until 4 September 2022, after which he was released. After his release, his health condition significantly deteriorated, and he was forced to seek medical assistance.

In connection with the above events, PERSON_057 filed a report of a criminal offence with the law enforcement authorities of Ukraine. The pre-trial investigation is ongoing.

Case No. 22

On 2 September 2022, at approximately 11:00, PERSON_058, together with her husband, PERSON_059, was at home in the village of Lyptsi, Kharkiv region.

Two vehicles drove into the yard, from which six armed servicemen with insignia of the so-called "LPR" got out. Among them was a female servicemember named Yana, approximately 24 years old, who headed a certain service of the so-called "LPR," through which all volunteers passed. One of the servicemen pointed the barrel of an automatic weapon at the abdomen of PERSON_059, while PERSON_058 was ordered to go to the house for documents. When she brought out the documents, the servicemen detained her and placed her in one of their vehicles.

One of the servicemen questioned her about her grandson — PERSON_059, claiming that she was “lying” about him working in the IT sector.

At first, PERSON_058 was taken to the fire station in the village of Lyptsi, where Russian servicemen together with militants of the LPR and DPR held unlawfully detained civilians. There, the same serviceman who had questioned her about PERSON_059 ordered that she be taken to the village of Strilecha, Kharkiv District.

At a checkpoint in the village of Hlyboke, PERSON_058 was transferred to another vehicle and taken to a shop in Strilecha. Near the shop, a serviceman from the LDNR formation with the call sign “Kum” approached her (over 35 years old, slim, approximately 175 cm tall, grey eyes, elongated nose, light-brown hair, short haircut). He was an assistant to the serviceman with the call sign “Granit.” “Kum” checked her phone, accused her of “pro-Ukrainian views,” and blamed her for the occupiers’ problems.

After the interrogation, he took her to a semi-basement storage room of the shop, where 12 men were being held. The conditions of detention were inhuman: sleeping places consisted of wooden pallets, which were insufficient for everyone, so some people slept on the floor. It was cold at night and hot during the day; the only light source was a candle.

Food was brought once a day — two loaves of bread and a can of preserves (barley or peas), water was also provided only once a day. Instead of a toilet, there was a bucket in the room, which everyone was forced to use in front of others. PERSON_058 was also forced to relieve herself in front of men, which humiliated her honour and dignity and violated fundamental rules of international law. Due to the stench and lack of ventilation, it was difficult to breathe in the room.

According to detainees, torture was carried out in a neighbouring room. Above the storage room there was a room where a serviceman of the Russian Federation with the call sign “Granit” lived.

No medical assistance was provided to detainees. Already on the first day, PERSON_058 felt unwell, but the people who were with her said that it was not possible to call the guards — otherwise everyone would be beaten.

During detention, shelling was constantly heard. On 11 September 2022, they noticed that Russian servicemen and LDNR militants were preparing to leave the area. At night, a serviceman of the Russian Federation entered, opened the door, and said: “Freedom” (direct speech), after which he left. One of the men asked “Granit” about documents, to which he replied that he did not have them. The servicemen fled in their vehicles.

The detainees together went to “Granit’s” room to find documents but found only a pension certificate of a resident of the village of Slobozhanske, Kharkiv

District, and documents seized from the Lyptsi village council. Due to heavy shelling, people remained there until morning, and on 12 September 2022, PERSON_058 and the rest of the detainees walked home.

After subjected to severe deprivation of physical liberty in the village of Strilecha, PERSON_058's health condition sharply deteriorated. She was forced to seek medical assistance and take medications.

In connection with the above events, PERSON_058 filed a report of a criminal offence with the law enforcement authorities of Ukraine. The pre-trial investigation is ongoing.

Case No. 23

PERSON_060 was a civilian and had no connection to military service, law enforcement agencies, or any military formations.

On 24 February 2022, the Russian Federation launched a full-scale armed attack against Ukraine. The city of Balakliia in Kharkiv region was occupied from 2 March 2022 by Russian troops and units of the so-called "DPR" and "LPR."

During the occupation, PERSON_060 was subjected to severe deprivation of physical liberty twice by servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation.

The first time, he was held from 22 June to 17 July 2022 in two locations:

- in the basement of the "Baldruck" printing enterprise (Balakliia, 14 Zakhysnykiv Ukrainy Street);
- in the Balakliia District Police Department (cell No. 3, 33 Zakhysnykiv Ukrainy Street).

The second time, he was held from 13 August to 8 September 2022 in the same police department building (cell No. 1).

During his detention in the Balakliia police department, electric torture was repeatedly applied to PERSON_060 — wires were attached to the little fingers of his hands. During a single interrogation, this could be repeated 3–4 times with short intervals.

In "Baldruck," detention conditions were inhuman: a basement with narrow glass compartments approximately 3.5 × 1.5 metres. For the first two days, he was kept in handcuffs, without food, with only limited access to drinking water. A bucket served as a toilet. He was held together with three men and one woman. They had to sleep on the floor; it was cold, damp, and dark. Only on the evening of the third day were they given a small pot of buckwheat for all and a piece of bread each.

Around 5 July 2022, when PERSON_060 was transferred from “Baldruck” to the Balakliia police department, one of the Russian servicemen ordered him to strip naked, allegedly to check for tattoos (which he did not have). At that moment, four other servicemen were present in the room. They threatened to cut off his genitals and then ordered him to get dressed. The victim perceived these threats as real. He was also forced to record videos in which he had to make false statements about “Nazism” in Ukraine.

In the Balakliia police department, detention conditions were as severe: a 5 × 7 metre cell, without light, with a toilet inside. Detainees were sometimes taken outside 1–2 times a day. Drinking water was technical, food (mostly porridge) was provided twice a day. It was hot and stuffy in the premises, with no possibility of maintaining hygiene. About nine other people were held together with him; all slept on the floor.

In total, during 51 severe deprivation of physical liberty, PERSON_060 was taken for interrogation approximately 9–10 times. During at least four of these, physical violence was used against him; the others involved psychological pressure and threats to inject a “narcotic substance” that, according to the perpetrators, would “make him tell the truth.”

After his release, PERSON_060 is undergoing psychological therapy, as the torture he endured caused severe consequences for his mental health.

In connection with the above events, PERSON_060 filed a report of a criminal offence with the law enforcement authorities of Ukraine. The pre-trial investigation is ongoing.

Case No. 24

PERSON_061 was a civilian and had no connection to military service or law enforcement agencies.

On 24 February 2022, the Russian Federation launched a full-scale invasion of Ukraine. From the first hours of the war, the village of Lyptsi in Kharkiv District, Kharkiv region, was occupied by Russian troops and formations of the so-called “DPR” and “LPR.” Active hostilities and so-called “filtration measures” were carried out in the village.

On 12 August 2023, at approximately 18:00, PERSON_061 was at home with his mother and grandmother. A dark purple Niva vehicle drove into the yard, from which three armed men in military uniform got out. They ordered him to take his passport and go with them. Earlier that same day, at approximately 06:00, armed servicemen had already taken his father and transported him to an unknown location.

PERSON_061 did not resist, as they were armed. He was placed in the back seat of the vehicle and ordered to lower his head; one of the servicemen held it down with his hand. The journey lasted about 25 minutes. When the vehicle stopped, they pulled a hood over his head, wrapped it with tape, and led him to an unknown building, which, according to him, was located on the second floor.

In the room, PERSON_061 was seated on a chair, his hands were placed behind his back, and handcuffs were put on him. During the escort, he was threatened with execution, promised to be thrown from the roof, or forced to run across a minefield, in violation of fundamental rules of international law.

During interrogation, PERSON_061 was beaten with a rubber baton on the back of the head, knees, and kidneys, punched in the chest, and subjected to electric shock to his wrists. The torture lasted approximately one and a half hours, during which he was asked why he had not left Ukraine and whether he would agree to fight on the side of the Russian Federation.

After the interrogation, PERSON_061 was taken outside, made to stand facing a wall, and the soldiers attempted to remove the handcuffs but failed. One of them said: “Let’s cut off his hand” (direct speech). He was then taken to the basement of a dormitory, where he realised he was in the village of Strilecha, Kharkiv District. One of the Russian servicemen threatened to shoot him in the knee.

The room into which PERSON_061 was thrown was dark, cold, and damp. He was held there for two days and fed only once a day under severe conditions. He was then taken again for interrogation, where he was threatened with violence against his family, forced to agree to fight for the Russian Federation, and repeatedly told that “Ukraine will no longer exist.”

After that, PERSON_061 was transferred to an old shop building, where about 20 people were already being held, including several fellow villagers whom he recognised. Food was brought once a day in a single bucket, and water — approximately 10 litres for everyone. A bucket was used as a toilet by both men and women. Conditions of detention were inhuman.

Detainees were forced to perform hard labour — unloading humanitarian aid, chopping wood, digging graves for deceased local residents, and carrying water from a source. Throughout his detention, PERSON_061 heard the screams of people being tortured and saw them returned beaten after interrogations. He himself was taken for interrogation about eight times, each accompanied by physical and psychological violence.

On 11 September 2022, at approximately midnight, the door of the shop was opened, and a serviceman said: “You are free” (direct speech), and he was released from severe deprivation of physical liberty. On the same day, PERSON_061 returned home. Two days later, on 13 September 2022, the

territory of Kharkiv District was fully de-occupied. In connection with the above events, PERSON_061 filed a report of a criminal offence with the law enforcement authorities of Ukraine. The pre-trial investigation is ongoing.

Case No. 25

PERSON_062 was at her home together with her husband, PERSON_063, in the settlement of Lisova Stinka, Kupiansk District, Kharkiv region.

The settlement of Lisova Stinka was not fully occupied by regular units of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation; however, units of the Russian Armed Forces, as well as armed formations of the so-called “L/DPR,” periodically entered the area.

Throughout the entire period of occupation, PERSON_062 remained at home and did not leave her place of residence. She was a civilian, had no connection to military service, did not cooperate with the occupation authorities, and did not support their actions. Despite this, at the beginning of the war she subjected to severe deprivation of physical liberty and psychological pressure by Russian servicemen. She was subjected to moral pressure, threats, and humiliation, which caused significant damage to her psycho-emotional state.

From the beginning of the armed aggression, PERSON_062 continued to perform her duties as the director of the Lisnostinkivskiy Lyceum. Despite the occupation, the institution operated remotely in accordance with Ukrainian educational standards. After the end of the 2022 academic year, the head of the community, PERSON_064, who openly sided with the occupation authorities, handed her a written notice requiring her to report to Kupiansk to the “education department” of the occupation administration. The purpose was to determine which teachers were willing to work under the Russian system. PERSON_062 refused, did not betray her beliefs, and remained at home.

On 26 July 2022, at approximately 14:00, six armed servicemen of the Russian Federation, some wearing balaclavas, broke into her yard. They demanded that she state her surname, after which they conducted a search and found a Ukrainian flag. This provoked aggression — they began threatening to shoot her and her husband. In response, she said: “Shoot.”

After that, PERSON_062 was forced to change clothes in front of the servicemen, taken out of the house, placed into a black Jeep vehicle marked with the letter “Z,” had a bag placed over her head, and her hands were handcuffed. She was transported for approximately two hours toward Kupiansk, constantly threatened and questioned about “who she worked for” and “whether to take her to the so-called ‘LPR’ or ‘DPR’.”

Eventually, PERSON_062 was brought to a building that was cold and damp. The conditions of detention were inhuman: she heard someone singing the Russian anthem — as it turned out, singing was mandatory for all detainees, and those who refused were beaten. She was examined by a nurse, PERSON_065, after which she underwent a personal search; her belt and shoelaces were confiscated, and she was placed in cell No. 12. The cell was designed for two people but contained approximately twelve women — including PERSON_066 from Kupiansk, PERSON_067 from Dvorichna, PERSON_068 (an elderly woman), PERSON_069 from Vovchansk, PERSON_070 from Luhansk region, and PERSON_071 from Kupiansk.

The cell measured approximately 2×3 m², with a broken toilet and temperatures reaching up to +50°C. A surveillance camera constantly monitored the detainees in violation of fundamental rules of international law. Russian women were placed in the cell, presumably to gather information. PERSON_062 saw women brought into the cell after torture, one of whom was semi-conscious.

The detainees lived in constant fear, praying in the morning and evening. Through the walls, screams and groans of tortured individuals could be heard. Food was provided only once a day — a few spoonfuls of pasta — due to which PERSON_062 lost 18 kg of weight. No medication was provided, despite her having diabetes.

The first interrogation took place on 29 July 2022. She was handcuffed, a tight cap was placed over her face, and she was taken to an office. She was interrogated by representatives of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, one of whom had the call sign “Kit.” According to other detainees, this same individual also interrogated PERSON_071.

The second interrogation took place on 5 August 2022 in another room. There were fresh blood stains on the floor. Two Russian servicemen were present — one remained silent, the other asked questions. One of them was about 50 years old, of average height and athletic build, with a mole between his nose and upper lip. They demanded explanations as to why PERSON_062 refused to cooperate. They threatened sexual violence, stating that they would “send her to a cell with deserters.”

On 7 September 2022, explosions began in Kupiansk. Russian servicemen locked the cell doors, after which silence fell in the building. The detainees realised they had been abandoned. They managed to open the doors themselves and escape.

In total, PERSON_062 spent 45 days subjected to severe deprivation of physical liberty. After her release, she required medical assistance — she was

exhausted, barely able to move, and her health condition had sharply deteriorated.

In connection with the above events, PERSON_062 filed a report of a criminal offence with the law enforcement authorities of Ukraine. The pre-trial investigation is ongoing.

Case No. 26

Prior to the full-scale invasion of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation into Ukraine, PERSON_072 permanently resided with his grandmother, PERSON_073, in the village of Lyptsi, Kharkiv District, Kharkiv region.

On 10 March 2022 at 14:30, five vehicles (including a Niva and a UAZ Patriot) arrived at his house. Approximately 20 armed servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation entered the yard. His grandmother, PERSON_073, was present in the yard; the servicemen asked her whether PERSON_072 lived there, and she confirmed and called him.

Six Russian servicemen entered the house, surrounded PERSON_072, forced him to the floor, began beating him, and asked whether he had served in 2014. He replied that he had been studying at that time. They then asked: “Are you a border guard?” PERSON_072 said yes, after which one of the servicemen struck him hard in the ribs, saying: “Why are you lying to me?” Then he was struck with the butt of a rifle on the elbow with such force that the weapon discharged.

After that, the servicemen conducted a search of the house, seizing two of his old phones, his grandmother’s phone, a tablet, military uniform and equipment, his Ukrainian passport, international passport, and driver’s licence.

He was then told to keep his hands behind his back and not make sudden movements. He was placed in a vehicle, had a hat pulled over his eyes, placed his hands on the dashboard, and was transported to the village of Cherkaski Tyshky.

PERSON_072 was brought to the premises of the private enterprise “Slavutych,” where his shoelaces and belt were taken away. He was placed in a shared cell with about 20 people, approximately 8×8 metres in size. After an hour, he was taken for interrogation, where he was asked where he had been from 23 to 24 February 2022, about his family, and about contacts in his phone. Under pressure, he signed an interrogation protocol.

The next day, he was again interrogated, this time with video recording.

Conditions of detention were inhuman: detainees were fed once a day with waste from a bucket; water was one cup for three people. They slept on the

floor; it was very cold, the roof leaked, a wall had collapsed after shelling, and the temperature outside was around -20°C. There was no water for hygiene.

They used a bucket as a toilet, which was emptied once every two days.

On the fourth day, names were called from a list. Those selected, including PERSON_072, had hats placed over their eyes and tightly wrapped with tape, causing severe headache, nausea, and suffocation. One detainee lost consciousness.

They were transported to the Hoptivka checkpoint, where they stood blindfolded for about two hours. During interrogation, they simulated execution — placing him against a wall, pulling the trigger near his knee and head, repeating this six times, and stating he would be executed as a “Ukrainian Armed Forces coordinator.” The interrogation lasted about seven hours, in violation of fundamental rules of international law.

He was then placed in a basement cell with no light, damp conditions, and sewage flooding. He was held there for 12 days, forced to perform labour.

On 25 March 2022, he was taken to a field investigation in Lukyantsi, where he had hidden his weapon and uniform. After these were found, he was returned to Hoptivka, then released in Strilecha and ordered to walk home. His documents were not returned.

On 12 July 2022, he was again subjected to severe deprivation of physical liberty by about 10 armed Russian servicemen and taken to Strilecha. He was beaten and placed in a basement with 26 detainees. Food was minimal; a bucket served as a toilet. At night, soldiers beat detainees with boots and forced them into labour.

On 22 August 2022, he was released and taken home by a representative of the occupation police.

During captivity, PERSON_072 lost 20 kg. He was unable to bathe for 35 days. Due to prolonged exposure to cold, his chronic sinusitis worsened. For a long time after release, he suffered from nightmares.

In connection with the above events, PERSON_072 filed a report of a criminal offence with the law enforcement authorities of Ukraine. The pre-trial investigation is ongoing.

Case No. 27

As of 24 February 2022, PERSON_074 lived together with her husband, mother-in-law, and two minor children in the village of Velykyi Bobryk, Sumy District, Sumy region.

This village was under temporary occupation by units of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation from 16 to 26 March 2022.

On 16 March 2022, units of the Russian Armed Forces entered the village and carried out forced inspections of private houses, including the household of PERSON_074. Three armed servicemen wearing balaclavas entered the yard and conducted a forced search of residential and utility premises without any legal grounds and without presenting any documents. The search included inspection of wardrobes, cabinets, and basement premises and was allegedly motivated by a “search for Nazis and weapons.” No prohibited items were found.

On the morning of 17 March 2022, an unmanned aerial vehicle of the Russian Armed Forces flew over the household of PERSON_074. Later that day, a larger group of armed servicemen — approximately 15–20 individuals — arrived, moving in armored vehicles (APCs and tanks), and completely surrounded the property.

Family members were forced out into the yard at gunpoint. The servicemen conducted another search and forcibly confiscated the mobile phones of PERSON_074 and her minor daughter.

After inspecting the mobile phone of PERSON_074, one of the servicemen found a video recording of Russian military equipment movement previously published in a local online group. Despite her explanation that she was not the author of the video, the servicemen accused her of recording and distributing such materials.

The servicemen also made unfounded allegations about “connections with the Armed Forces of Ukraine” based on an ordinary photograph of an acquaintance wearing a military jacket. Her explanations were completely ignored.

During the unlawful interrogation in the yard, Russian servicemen issued threats and applied psychological and physical pressure against her husband: they humiliated him, insulted his age and appearance, and threatened to inflict bodily harm. Subsequently, her husband was forcibly taken outside the yard, beaten with fists in the shoulder and rib area, then placed on a tank and his hands were tied.

After taking her husband away, the servicemen returned and forcibly detained PERSON_074. They grabbed her arm, used physical force, pushed her in the back with a rifle, and one of them pulled her hood so tightly that she struggled to breathe. Without explaining the reasons for detention and without any legal grounds, she was forcibly placed into an armored vehicle.

PERSON_074 was taken to the basement of a shop in the village of Velykyi Bobryk, Sumy District, where unlawful interrogations of detained civilians were conducted in a basement measuring approximately 2×3 meters, with traces of

blood and used bandages, in clear violation of fundamental rules of international law.

During interrogation, Russian servicemen demanded explanations regarding photos on her phone, accused her of assisting the Armed Forces of Ukraine, and threatened sexual violence (“we will pass you around”), severe torture, and harm to her child. The threats were direct and real, accompanied by humiliation and intense psychological pressure.

PERSON_074 was held in a dark and cold basement for approximately half an hour, after which she was forcibly taken outside into the yard of the shop.

In the yard, PERSON_074 saw her husband in a clearly beaten condition: he was kneeling with his hands tied with wire and tape, his mouth taped shut, blood on his face, and visible injuries to his nose.

The servicemen continued demanding a “confession” from PERSON_074 regarding the video recording, issued threats of sexual violence, and demonstrated readiness to use force. One of them fired a shot into the ground near her feet to intimidate her.

During another episode of violence, PERSON_074 was ordered to put her hands behind her back, after which the servicemen forcibly twisted her arms upward, causing severe physical pain. They also threatened to torture her child in her presence.

After some time, PERSON_074 was again taken into the basement, where she was held without explanation, and later released from her severe deprivation of physical liberty.

On her way home, PERSON_074 felt a real threat to her life, expecting to be shot in the back. Upon arrival, her mother-in-law informed her that Russian servicemen had returned to the house again.

In the following days, PERSON_074 remained in a severe psycho-emotional condition and effectively refused food and water.

Later, PERSON_074 learned that her husband had been forcibly taken to the city of Belgorod, Russian Federation, where he remains in captivity, causing her ongoing severe moral suffering.

In connection with the above events, PERSON_074 filed a report of a criminal offence with the law enforcement authorities of Ukraine. The pre-trial investigation is ongoing.

Case No. 28

PERSON_075 was a civilian and had no connection to military service, law enforcement agencies, or any military formations.

On 24 February 2022, the Russian Federation launched a full-scale military invasion of Ukraine. From that day, the city of Trostianets, Okhtyrka District, Sumy region, was occupied by Russian troops and illegal armed formations of the so-called “DPR” and “LPR.”

On 18 March 2022, PERSON_075 was in the city of Trostianets. While crossing a bridge within the settlement, Russian servicemen wearing red armbands ran out from under the bridge. One of them fired a shot into the air and ordered PERSON_075 to lie on the ground and extend his arms forward. The servicemen approached him, and one of them kicked him in the chest.

PERSON_075 was searched, and only his passport and a flashlight were found. Russian servicemen decided to take him to the police station in Trostianets. At the police station, a Russian serviceman referred to as “Petrovich” threatened to shoot him, accusing him of directing artillery fire. Another serviceman twisted his arms behind his back and tied them with plastic restraints.

The servicemen then began unbuttoning his outer clothing and conducted a full body search outdoors at a temperature of approximately -10°C , in violation of fundamental rules of international law.

After the search, he was punched in the stomach, a hat was pulled over his eyes, and his head was wrapped with tape, after which he was taken to the basement of the police station. The conditions of detention were severe: the basement temperature was approximately $+8^{\circ}\text{C}$, and there was no access to light, food, or water.

After some time, PERSON_075 experienced severe pain in his hands due to the tight plastic restraints. He called for help, but no one responded. The next morning, a Russian serviceman removed the restraints and tied his hands in front with tape. As a result, he developed hemorrhaging and swelling in his hands.

On the morning of 19 March 2022, PERSON_075 was taken from the basement, placed in a vehicle, and transported to an unknown location. He was then pulled through a window into another building, which he believed to be a railway station. There, he was placed facing a wall and interrogated.

When his answers did not satisfy the servicemen, a pistol was placed against his forehead and he was threatened with execution, after which he heard a gunshot near his left ear.

He was then struck in the left side of the jaw and hit with a metal object on the forehead, causing a wound and bleeding. He was further beaten, struck with a metal object on the left knee, causing him to fall. One serviceman kicked him in the ribs.

He was forced to stand again, after which he heard a gunshot and felt sharp pain in his buttocks, where bleeding began. When he covered his face, a serviceman — apparently from the Caucasus based on his speech — struck him in the solar plexus and later hit his knee with a rifle butt, causing him to fall again.

He was dragged aside and left on the floor for several hours. Later, another serviceman tied his hands and legs.

He was then placed in the back of a truck and transported to a metal container, where he was held until the next morning without food or water. The following day, a Russian serviceman ordered him to leave and go home, warning him not to come across them again. He was placed in an infantry fighting vehicle and transported; during the journey, he saw that they were leaving the village of Boromlia. Thus, the entire period of his severe deprivation of physical liberty took place in the village of Boromlia.

On 26 April 2022, PERSON_075 was forced to seek medical assistance from a surgeon due to a gunshot wound to the buttocks.

In connection with the above events, PERSON_075 filed a report of a criminal offence with the law enforcement authorities of Ukraine. The pre-trial investigation is ongoing.

Case No. 29

PERSON_076 was a civilian and had no connection to military service, law enforcement agencies, or any military formations.

On 10 March 2022, the village of Hrebenyivka, Okhtyrka District, Sumy region, where PERSON_076 resided at the time, was seized by illegal armed formations of regular units of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, as well as illegal armed formations of the so-called “LPR” and “DPR.”

At the beginning of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine, PERSON_076 used his own car to evacuate his wife’s mother and her brother from the settlement of Krasnopillia, Sumy District, to the village of Hrebenyivka. From that moment, they also lived in his household.

On 10 March 2022, during the day, a колонна military vehicles entered the street where PERSON_076 lived. The column included armoured personnel carriers, tanks, fuel trucks, infantry fighting vehicles, and other military equipment. Infantry in uniforms of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation was also present.

Russian servicemen positioned their equipment in vegetable gardens and near residential houses. All the equipment used for firing, including multiple launch rocket systems “Uragan” and “Grad,” as well as artillery systems, was

directed toward the city of Sumy. Every night, Russian servicemen carried out shelling in the direction of Sumy.

On 13 March 2022, at approximately 05:00, while PERSON_076 was at home with his wife's brother, there was a knock on the door. When he opened it, he saw approximately 8–10 armed individuals immediately pointing rifles at him. They fired four shots near his ear, causing temporary deafness. Due to the darkness, he did not initially identify them, but later saw that they were Russian servicemen wearing uniforms with red armbands.

The servicemen questioned him about weapons in the house. He explained that he had none, as he had been retired for a long time. Four of the servicemen entered the house and conducted a search, while others took his wife's brother outside, forced him to kneel, tied his hands, and placed a gas mask on his head.

The search lasted approximately 40 minutes. Afterward, one serviceman stated: "Commander, there is nothing here" (direct speech). The servicemen then took PERSONAL belongings, placed a hat over PERSON_076's eyes, wrapped it with tape, tied his hands behind his back with a belt, and marched him and his relative approximately 800 meters down the street.

After stopping, PERSON_076 was placed facing a wall. He sensed another person standing to his right. The servicemen threatened them and fired shots above their heads in violation of fundamental rules of international law. After one of the shots, he heard a body fall and believed the person had been killed. He experienced intense fear but later heard the voice of the person and recognized him as his child's godfather. At that moment, PERSON_076 was struck on the back of the head and fell to his knees. The servicemen shouted: "You bastards will tell us everything anyway" (direct speech). This lasted about 40 minutes.

PERSON_076 was then placed on top of an infantry fighting vehicle, his hands tied in front, and transported toward the Trostianets highway. After about 30 minutes, they stopped in the village of Boromlia. He was forced to kneel in the snow with his head lowered for approximately 1.5 hours. Any attempt to raise his head resulted in being kicked in the face.

He was then placed with three other men in a welded metal trailer. His hands remained tied, and the hat remained on his head. He stayed there for 24 hours without food, water, heating, or light. The space was extremely limited, forcing detainees to remain seated. The conditions of detention were inhuman. The next day, he was transported by military truck to an unknown location, accompanied by six Russian servicemen. After about 2.5 hours, the vehicle stopped, and he later learned he had been taken to the territory of the Russian Federation.

He was placed in a basement where another detainee was already held. Communication between detainees was prohibited. They were required to stand

and introduce themselves whenever someone knocked on the door. They were taken to the toilet once a day, given almost no food or water, and at 22:00 one bottle of water was provided for all detainees. The basement held nine men in a space approximately 1.5×4 meters. They remained blindfolded and with hats on their heads. These conditions were severe.

The next day, he was taken to another room, his restraints removed, and his blindfold taken off. His health deteriorated sharply due to pre-existing hypertension. A man in grey military uniform, approximately 40 years old, introduced himself as Ihor Anatoliiovych and interrogated him for about two hours. His personal belongings were on the table.

After the interrogation, he was returned to the basement. Other detainees were interrogated as well; one later stated he believed he would be killed. In the evening, PERSON_076 was interrogated again for about 30 minutes.

The next morning, at approximately 06:00, he and another detainee were taken outside. Believing he was being executed, he said goodbye to others. He was told to open his eyes and saw Ihor Anatoliiovych, who returned his mobile phone.

They were transported again; this time he was not blindfolded and recognized the village of Boromlia. A serviceman shouted: “Hide your head or I’ll kill you!” (direct speech). They were placed again in the same trailer for three more days under inhuman conditions.

On the first night, three additional detainees were brought in; they were taken away the next morning. On the last evening, a 62-year-old man with gunshot wounds to both buttocks was brought in. PERSON_076 and another detainee tried to assist him.

On 20 March 2022, at approximately 06:00, PERSON_076 and another detainee were taken out, their hands tied, blindfolded, placed in a truck, and transported. They were released at a crossroads near the village of Hrebnykivka and freed from their severe deprivation of physical liberty.

In connection with the above events, PERSON_076 filed a report of a criminal offence with the law enforcement authorities of Ukraine. The pre-trial investigation is ongoing.

Case No. 30

At the beginning of the full-scale invasion on 24 February 2022, PERSON_077 lived in the city of Melitopol, Zaporizhzhia region, together with his mother and younger sister.

On 7 April 2022, his father contacted him and informed him that he needed to evacuate from Melitopol by bus on 8 April. However, the evacuation buses

were effectively seized by the occupation administration, making evacuation impossible.

His father then arranged evacuation by private vehicle. At 08:00 on 8 April 2022, PERSON_077 departed toward Zaporizhzhia with other civilians.

At approximately 11:22, at a checkpoint in Vasylivka near the “Chumatskyi Shliakh” café, the vehicle was stopped. While checking documents, PERSON_077 was using his phone. A Russian serviceman demanded the phone, suspecting him of filming the checkpoint. No such video was found, but a Telegram channel “Ukraine-News” was discovered, leading to conflict.

After exiting the vehicle, the serviceman pointed a rifle at him and said: “Maybe I should shoot you now for this or smash your phone?” (direct speech).

The serviceman made a call, and five minutes later a man with the call sign “225th” arrived. He took PERSON_077 to the courtyard of the café and seated him in a gazebo. His documents and phone were confiscated. He was questioned about his views on the war and whether he considered Russians “fascists” or “orcs.” He responded cautiously.

A key reason for his detention was that he was the son of a public official — his father was the head of the Zaporizhzhia regional administration.

He was held at the checkpoint for 2–3 hours while his fate was decided. The driver was interrogated but later released. Despite attempts to take him along, the servicemen threatened to detain everyone, and the vehicle left without him.

PERSON_077 was then placed in a Ural truck and taken to the Vasylivka police station. He was placed in a solitary cell and heard screams from other detainees.

During detention, psychological pressure was primarily used. He had no food or water for 3–4 days and no access to outdoor time initially. Later, he was allowed 15–20 minute walks.

On 9 April 2022, negotiations began between his father and a man named Murad Saidov regarding an exchange. Communication took place via calls, SMS, and WhatsApp.

On the second or third day, PERSON_077 suffered a severe stress attack with breathing difficulties and loss of motor control.

He witnessed torture of other detainees. One man attempted suicide after six days of torture by cutting his veins.

PERSON_077 was also forced to clean torture rooms, where large amounts of blood were present.

Conditions of detention were severe: the toilet did not function, water had to be scooped from the same bowl used for food, the window was mostly closed due to the smell of blood, the cell measured 2×2 meters, and bedding was

minimal. Food consisted of dry rations and canned food. He accessed a shower only after two weeks.

He was held from 8 April to 26 May 2022. On 26 May, Murad Saidov transported him to Melitopol, showing fabricated criminal case materials used for blackmail.

He was then held in a hotel with better conditions but restricted movement. His relatives could visit. He suffered from high blood pressure, reaching 180 mmHg.

On 7 July 2022, PERSON_077 was released after three months of severe deprivation of physical liberty.

In connection with the above events, PERSON_077 filed a report of a criminal offence with the law enforcement authorities of Ukraine. The pre-trial investigation is ongoing.

Case No. 31

At the time of the events, PERSON_078 lived in the city of Prymorsk, Zaporizhzhia region, which was under occupation by the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. He lived there together with his wife and children.

On 30 June 2023, at approximately 23:00, Russian servicemen broke into the home of PERSON_078. They were armed, acted aggressively, and did not present any grounds or documents. The soldiers ordered the entire family to remain inside and began interrogating PERSON_078 and his wife about obtaining Russian citizenship, forcing their children into Russian schools, and asked questions regarding the Armed Forces of Ukraine. The occupiers baselessly attempted to accuse the family of “extremism” and “possession of ammunition.”

In front of his wife and children, the servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation forcibly threw PERSON_078 to the floor and brutally beat him. They conducted a search of the house, entering all rooms, overturning property, and looking for weapons or any items that could be used for fabricated accusations. No prohibited items were found. Instead, Russian servicemen took valuable personal belongings from the house. After that, they put a bag over PERSON_078’s head, securing it so that he could not see anything.

Following his detention, PERSON_078 was taken to the local recreation facility “Dorozhnyk” at 85 Kurortna Street in Prymorsk, where the occupation forces had set up a place for detaining civilians. He was held there from 30 June to 3 July 2023 in a freezer chamber. The conditions of detention were inhuman: the chamber was cold, unfit for human habitation, and lacked conditions for sleep, food, or hygiene.

During his detention in the freezer, PERSON_078 was regularly taken out for interrogations. During these interrogations, Russian servicemen beat him with their hands, feet, and objects, including blows to the head and torso. He reported that electric current was applied to different parts of his body during interrogations. Some servicemen simulated execution by pointing weapons at his head and back while threatening to kill him, in violation of fundamental rules of international law. The treatment was systematic torture aimed at forcing him to confess to cooperation with Ukrainian forces or to provide any information required by the occupiers.

While PERSON_078 was subjected to severe deprivation of physical liberty, Russian servicemen conducted two additional searches of his house, telling his family that he had been “killed” and would “never return,” clearly aiming to intimidate his wife and children. No prohibited items were found during these searches either.

As a result of beatings and torture, PERSON_078 sustained numerous injuries: a fractured rib, a fractured nasal bridge, a concussion, and multiple soft tissue injuries. After his release from severe deprivation of physical liberty on 3 July 2023, his relatives managed to secretly evacuate him from the occupied territory to territory controlled by Ukraine to save his life and obtain medical assistance.

Mr. O. underwent prolonged treatment and rehabilitation, which prevented him from timely applying to Ukrainian law enforcement authorities to protect his rights.

While monitoring Russian Telegram channels, he recognized one of the servicemen who had tortured him. Based on appearance and available information, PERSON_078 identified this individual as Mykyta Mykolaiovych Dorozhko, born 10 April 1988, originally from Krasnovodsk (Turkmenistan), an officer of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation, military unit 36391.

Mr. O. is a civilian who has never participated in hostilities and has no connection to military service or security structures.

In connection with the above events, PERSON_078 filed a report of a criminal offence with the law enforcement authorities of Ukraine. The pre-trial investigation is ongoing.

Case No. 32

PERSON_079 lived in the city of Prymorsk, Zaporizhzhia region, which had been under temporary occupation by Russian forces since the first weeks of the full-scale invasion. Before the events, he was an active volunteer and civic

activist within the public organization “Security and Welfare,” providing assistance to local residents and engaging in humanitarian activities.

On 21 April 2022, at approximately 23:00, Russian servicemen suddenly broke into the home of PERSON_079. Without presenting any documents or explanations, they immediately threw him to the floor and began beating him. At the time of the attack, family members were present and witnessed the abuse.

After the beating, the servicemen conducted an unlawful search of the house. They overturned furniture, inspected personal belongings, and searched for any items that could be used to fabricate accusations against PERSON_079. During the search, money, valuables, and family-owned equipment were stolen. No prohibited items were found.

After completing the search, PERSON_079 was forcibly taken from the house, transported to an unknown location, and held in a secret place. According to him, he was taken to a basement where he was held from 21 April to 7 May 2022.

During his severe deprivation of physical liberty, Russian servicemen systematically subjected PERSON_079 to cruel treatment in violation of fundamental rules of international law. He reports:

- regular beatings with hands, feet, and objects;
- threats of execution and physical violence;
- detention in conditions that were inhuman (a dark, damp basement, lack of proper conditions for sleep, food, and hygiene);
- psychological pressure and intimidation aimed at forcing him to confess to “volunteer activities in favor of Ukraine” or cooperation with Ukrainian forces.

Detention in the basement and the methods of abuse resulted in significant physical and psychological trauma. After his release from severe deprivation of physical liberty on 7 May 2022, PERSON_079 was in a serious condition and required immediate medical examination and recovery. His family managed to secretly evacuate him from the occupied territory to territory controlled by Ukraine, where he underwent rehabilitation.

The injuries sustained — both physical and psychological — prevented PERSON_079 from timely applying to protect his violated rights. While on government-controlled territory as an internally displaced person, his health deteriorated again, requiring repeated hospital visits. This further hindered his ability to promptly seek justice and document the crimes committed against him.

PERSON_079 is a civilian with no connection to military service or hostilities, and the persecution and torture against him were carried out solely due to his civic position and volunteer activity during occupation.

In connection with the above events, PERSON_079 filed a report of a criminal offence with the law enforcement authorities of Ukraine. The pre-trial investigation is ongoing.

Case No. 33

PERSON_080 is a civic activist from the city of Melitopol, Zaporizhzhia region. Prior to 24 February 2022, he was engaged in civic and human rights activities related to the protection of the rights of ATO veterans and was one of the founders and members of a public organization focused on protecting ATO participants. He is not a serviceman, has never served in the Armed Forces of Ukraine, and has never participated in hostilities — he was and remains a civilian.

After the occupation of Melitopol by the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, PERSON_080 was forced to evacuate from the city due to the threat of detention, as his civic activities in support of ATO veterans could have been known to the occupation authorities.

On 23 March 2022, between approximately 09:00 and 10:00, during evacuation from Melitopol to Zaporizhzhia, the vehicle in which PERSON_080 was travelling with other civilians was stopped at a Russian checkpoint near the village of Ocheretuvate, Polohy District, Zaporizhzhia region.

During document checks and list verification, occupation forces discovered that PERSON_080's surname appeared on a certain list. The reasons were not explained, but PERSON_080 believes this was related to his active position in defending the rights of ATO veterans. All other individuals in the vehicle were released, while he was forcibly detained.

Armed formations of the so-called "DPR" arrived at the checkpoint together with their commander. PERSON_080 was forcibly taken from the checkpoint and delivered to a guardhouse set up in the village of Ocheretuvate. There, he was subjected to severe physical violence in violation of fundamental rules of international law: he was beaten, including blows near his head accompanied by gunshots fired in close proximity to his ears. As a result, his eardrum was damaged.

After the beatings, on the orders of DPR servicemen, PERSON_080 was forced to dig his own grave. While in the pit, he was beaten again, after which he was shot in the leg and struck on the head with a rifle butt, causing him to lose consciousness.

While he was unconscious, the unit commander approached and ordered that PERSON_080 be pulled out of the pit. This effectively saved his life. His leg was bandaged, after which he was taken away again.

After this, PERSON_080 was transported to Melitopol and subsequently to the detention facility in Donetsk, as well as to the colony in the urban-type settlement of Olenivka, where other unlawfully detained civilians were held under inhuman conditions. During transfers and detention, PERSON_080 continued to be beaten, although less intensively due to his severe injuries. Later, he was transferred to the territory of the Russian Federation — first to Rostov-on-Don, and then to a prison in Voronezh.

After many weeks of severe deprivation of physical liberty in the Russian Federation, on 19 April 2022, PERSON_080 was included in an exchange list and returned to territory controlled by Ukraine, arriving in Zaporizhzhia.

Immediately after his return, he was hospitalized with severe injuries — a gunshot wound to the leg, head and facial injuries, hearing impairment, and cardiovascular problems that had worsened during torture and detention.

The events he endured — torture, attempted killing, detention in inhuman conditions, forced transfer, and repeated beatings — led to prolonged physical and psychological rehabilitation. Due to injuries, treatment, and severe stress disorder, PERSON_080 was unable to seek protection of his rights or pursue legal remedies earlier.

Throughout the entire period, from detention to exchange, PERSON_080 remained a civilian, had no connection to military service, and did not engage in any actions that could justify lawful deprivation of liberty.

In connection with the above events, PERSON_080 filed a report of a criminal offence with the law enforcement authorities of Ukraine. The pre-trial investigation is ongoing.

Case No. 34

PERSON_081 is a civilian resident of the village of Kokhanivka, Kalynivka territorial community, Beryslav District, Kherson region.

On 20 May 2022, at approximately 13:00, six men arrived at the residence of PERSON_081 and his family. These individuals were armed and dressed in grey-green uniforms bearing insignia of the Russian Federation. Most appeared to be 30–35 years old, of strong build and Slavic appearance. Among them, the leader was a man of short stature with Kazakh features, who displayed particular cruelty. None of them introduced themselves.

Upon arrival, the military behaved arrogantly and constantly threatened with weapons. They ordered all residents of the house (PERSON_081, his wife, and

his son PERSON_082) to leave the house and immediately began a so-called “search.” Money and valuables they found were taken. The reason given for the search was to find evidence that PERSON_081 was a “spotter.”

The search lasted about two hours. During this time, PERSON_081 and his family stood in the yard under the threat of automatic weapons. After completing the search and finding nothing, the armed men stated that PERSON_081 and his 35-year-old son PERSON_082 were to be detained for further investigation of their alleged assistance to the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

PERSON_081 and PERSON_082 had their hands twisted behind their backs, were tied with wire, and, pushed with rifle butts, were ordered to move forward. Under armed escort, they were taken along a road leading to the neighboring village of Mala Seidemenukha (formerly Sterndorf) in the Kalynivka community of Kherson region. Along the way, they learned that they were not the only detainees — other villagers (Lementarov, Tykhoniuk, Liashenko, Voitov, Teterya) had also been detained and were being escorted in the same direction with their hands tied.

All detainees were brought to the yard of a house in the village of Mala Seidemenukha.

They were taken into the house in groups of three, each to a separate room, where interrogations were conducted. During interrogations, PERSON_081 and PERSON_082, as well as other detainees, were subjected to severe treatment in violation of fundamental rules of international law — physical violence was applied, including beatings to all parts of the body; Russian servicemen beat people with rifle butts until they lost consciousness. Those who lost consciousness were carried out of the house and replaced with others. Throughout, detainees’ hands remained tied behind their backs. The interrogation lasted about three hours.

In the evening, shelling of the village began. To take cover, Russian servicemen moved from the house to a garage located in the same yard. The detainees were thrown into a basement beneath the garage. During the night and the following day (21 May 2022 until evening), the detainees were again beaten. The beatings lasted from approximately 30 minutes to one hour. They were beaten with hands and rifle butts on all parts of the body.

The men were forced to confess to transmitting location data of occupation forces to the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Throughout this entire period of severe deprivation of physical liberty, detainees were deprived of water, food, and access to a toilet. The conditions of detention were inhuman.

On 21 May 2022, the wife of PERSON_081 and the wife of Mr. Liashenko went together to a representative of the occupation authorities controlling the

village and demanded the release of their husbands, citing their non-involvement in the shelling.

In the evening of 21 May 2022, the men were taken to a bridge, warned not to leave their homes without permission, and released from their severe deprivation of physical liberty.

On 3 November 2022, the Armed Forces of Ukraine liberated the settlement of Mala Seidemenukha in Beryslav District, Kherson region, where PERSON_081 currently lives with his family.

Case No. 35

PERSON_083, born on 01 January 1991, a citizen of Ukraine, a private entrepreneur engaged in farming, at the time of the full-scale invasion resided in the village of Tsentralne, Shevchenkivska rural community, Mykolaiv District, Mykolaiv region. He lived together with his wife, children, and his wife's parents. His own parents also lived in the same village. After the start of the full-scale invasion, PERSON_083 evacuated his wife and children to Western Ukraine but returned himself because his elderly parents remained in the village.

In March 2022, the village was occupied by Russian forces. In early July 2022, approximately on the 4th or 5th, during the daytime (exact time unknown), representatives of the Russian National Guard (Rosgvardia) and the FSB arrived at his house with weapons, ordered him to go with them, and took him from his home. He understood that they would come for him, as shortly before that Russian servicemen had stopped his father, who had been travelling to Kherson for food, asked about his son, and said they would soon come for him. PERSON_083 did not attempt to flee because he feared that if they did not find him, they would torture his parents.

About a week after this warning, two "Tigr" vehicles arrived at his house, from which 6–8 individuals in Russian military uniforms of khaki (swamp-green) colour with "RosSPN" patches (Rosgvardia) exited — he recognized the uniform. The servicemen wore masks, did not introduce themselves, and conducted a search of the house but found nothing. PERSON_083 was ordered to leave the house and get into the vehicle. They spoke Russian without an accent and did not identify themselves. Because they were armed, he was forced to comply. His parents, who were present, were told he would be interrogated and released. He was not told where he was being taken.

After being taken outside, his hands were tied, his eyes blindfolded first with an elastic bandage and then with tape, and he was placed in one of the vehicles. Through the bandage, PERSON_083 saw that they had arrived at a wooded

area. There, a man was waiting, whom Russian servicemen called “Taxi Driver.” The journey lasted approximately 15–20 minutes.

PERSON_083 recognized the waiting man by voice — it was Oleksii Kondratiuk, a local farmer who owned a shop in the village and had begun cooperating with the occupation authorities.

PERSON_083 was beaten with hands and feet, fell onto his back, and continued to be kicked, mainly in the head. He could not see who was beating him, but it was more than one person. This lasted approximately 20–30 minutes. Then someone gave the order: “That’s enough. Take him to the pit. The начальство will arrive, and there he will tell us everything.” (direct speech).

PERSON_083, Kondratiuk, and another man (later identified as Vasyl Berezhanskyi, also from the village) were placed in a vehicle and told they were being taken to Chornobaivka (Kherson region) for investigation.

PERSON_083 realized they had been taken to the Chornobaivka airfield. During transport, they threatened to interrogate his parents if he did not cooperate.

Upon arrival, they were placed in a basement approximately 2×5 meters, which Russian servicemen referred to as “the pit.” There was also a 75-year-old bedridden man, Yevhen Lebedev. All detainees were blindfolded.

Kondratiuk tried to persuade PERSON_083 to admit to possessing weapons so he would be released. PERSON_083 insisted he had no weapons.

That same day, he was taken for interrogation on the second floor. A man identifying himself as an FSB officer interrogated him. Names were not given. PERSON_083 feared having his blindfold removed, believing he would not survive if he saw faces. He was questioned about territorial defence members and asked to surrender weapons. He maintained he was a farmer and knew nothing.

He was not beaten during these second-floor interrogations.

At night, he observed through small gaps in the blindfold that the room contained cables and kerosene lamp boxes, which detainees used as seating. Conditions were unsanitary.

After interrogation, 2–3 servicemen entered and began beating him. They beat him with hands and feet and applied electric shocks to his arms, legs, and groin area. Initially, they forced him to hold the wires himself; when he lost strength, they held them for him. This continued for nearly two weeks — 12 days and 11 nights.

On the third day (approximately 6–7 July 2022), Kondratiuk and Berezhanskyi were released. Another detainee named Sasha from the village of Pravdyne was brought in; he was not beaten and was expected to provide information about pro-Ukrainian individuals.

PERSON_083 had no clothing except shorts. He used rags to cover himself at night and protect himself from the unbearable stench of human waste. By the fourth day, his hair had become matted due to the conditions.

The elderly man Lebedev was severely beaten and constantly asked: “Where is the Pole?” He was delirious, barely conscious, and remained lying in his own waste.

Food and water were not provided. Due to extreme heat, thirst was constant. When detainees asked for water, it was poured over their heads as mockery. Occasionally, a few drops reached their mouths.

There was no hygiene, no access to toilets, and detainees were forced to relieve themselves in the cell.

This lasted for two weeks. PERSON_083 was interrogated three times upstairs and beaten nightly in the cell, often without questioning. Shots were fired above his head.

After twelve days, he was released from his severe deprivation of physical liberty. He had lost nearly 10 kilograms.

He did not seek medical help due to fear of encountering Russian servicemen again. As a result of lack of treatment, he suffers from stomach and kidney problems.

In connection with the above events, PERSON_083 filed a report of a criminal offence with the law enforcement authorities of Ukraine. The pre-trial investigation is ongoing.

Case No. 36

PERSON_084, born 20 September 1977, a citizen of Ukraine, lived in the Mykolaiv region, village of Tsentralne. He had a civil partner and two children and worked as a labourer.

At the beginning of the full-scale invasion, PERSON_084, together with his godfather PERSON_085, evacuated people from the village to Mykolaiv. PERSON_085 owned a vehicle left to him by his son, who had joined the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

In early March, the village of Tsentralne was occupied, but they continued evacuations.

On 22 June 2022, during the day, they went to a nearby reservoir. On their return, they encountered a vehicle marked “Z” with a mounted machine gun aimed at them. Such vehicles were called “Tigr.”

Four armed Russian servicemen exited and ordered them out. They spoke Russian without accent. All commands were given by a serviceman with the call sign “Kot.”

They were forced to undress to shorts and socks. Their heads were covered with shirts and taped, and their hands tied behind their backs. They were then driven to an unknown location.

They were taken to warehouses in the village of Vavylove, where sacks of peas were stored.

They were thrown to the ground, their legs tied, and beaten. PERSON_084 was then subjected to the so-called “pea torture”: dry peas were forced into his mouth, and water was poured in through a funnel. He was told he would receive five litres.

He described suffocation, extreme pain, and vomiting.

They were interrogated about checkpoints and troop numbers.

He was then told he would speak to the “Commander” and subjected to electric shocks repeatedly over about an hour.

A non-Slavic serviceman with an accent threatened him with a knife.

They were then transported further, likely to Chornobaivka. In a basement, he heard jars of preserved food. There, PERSON_085 was tortured.

Later they were transported to Nova Kakhovka.

PERSON_084 was placed in a cell, unable to walk, and carried in. PERSON_085 was placed separately.

They remained there for one week. Electric shocks were applied every other day. When applied to the ears, he lost consciousness. When applied between fingers and toes, the pain was prolonged and unbearable.

They were beaten at night and forced to shout “Glory to Russia,” learn and sing the Russian anthem every 30 minutes. Failure resulted in beatings.

One serviceman drew male genitalia on his arm and forced others to call him an offensive nickname.

He could not lie down due to pain from injuries.

A detainee named Andrii was taken one night and never returned.

Food was minimal: 2–3 spoonfuls of porridge once daily, shared among four. Water was 2 litres per four people daily.

No hygiene or medical care was provided.

On the sixth day, he was moved to the same cell as PERSON_085. They discussed suicide. When guards noticed, they were beaten again.

The next morning, they were blindfolded, transported to a village, threatened with execution, then released from their severe deprivation of physical liberty.

They walked barefoot for two days back home, without food or water, feet bleeding.

At checkpoints, they were questioned and released. They were warned not to go to Vavylove due to Buryat troops.

Upon returning home, he received minimal medical assistance.

In connection with the above events, PERSON_084 filed a report of a criminal offence with the law enforcement authorities of Ukraine. The pre-trial investigation is ongoing.

Case No. 37

PERSON_086, 60 years old, a resident of the village of Tsentralne, Shevchenkivska territorial community, Mykolaiv District, Mykolaiv region. During a visit by lawyers of the Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group to the Shevchenkivska community, PERSON_086 personally approached the lawyers regarding the documentation and recording of the events that had happened to him during the occupation of the village.

PERSON_086 experienced the beginning of the full-scale invasion and the occupation of the village in March 2022 in the village where he had lived all his life since birth.

He owned a Chevrolet Aveo vehicle, which he used to evacuate people from the village in the direction of the city of Mykolaiv.

On 19 May 2022, PERSON_086 was carrying out another evacuation of people. This time, he was transporting his fellow villagers Vitalii, Serhii, and Oleksandr together with Oleksandr's elderly mother, who is a person with Group I disability and is confined to a wheelchair.

Before reaching the neighboring village of Liubomyrivka, they were stopped on the road by Russian servicemen who were in two armored personnel carriers and one military vehicle.

Three armed servicemen exited the armored personnel carriers and, threatening them with assault rifles, ordered everyone to get out of the car, undress, and kneel down. All the men, including PERSON_086, exited the vehicle and explained to the servicemen that the woman would not be able to get out because she could not move independently. To confirm this, they pointed out that her wheelchair was in the trunk. Only after verifying the presence of the wheelchair did the servicemen stop threatening the woman with their weapons.

After confirming that the men did not have patriotic tattoos, the servicemen began searching the vehicle, during which they found Serhii's laptop. They opened the laptop and played photos of military columns that had entered the village during the occupation. This enraged the servicemen — they immediately stated that if it had not been for this evidence, the men would have been taken prisoner, but now they were “sentenced to execution.”

The pleas, cries, and tears of the woman sitting in the car were met with cruelty — the servicemen fired into the air and, using obscene language, ordered her to stop screaming.

Two armed servicemen first took Vitalii to a forest belt. PERSON_086 states that, while continuing to kneel, all of them saw how Vitalii was also made to kneel in the forest belt facing the servicemen and was loudly ordered to look them in the eyes. After that, the shooting began. Since Vitalii did not fall, it became clear that it was a mock execution. It was evident that afterward Vitalii could not stand up on his own — the servicemen, pushing him with their rifles, returned him and said that he was lucky, but the next one would not be.

Second, Serhii, the owner of the computer, was taken to the forest belt in the same manner. He was treated in the same way — a mock execution was carried out. After Serhii returned, everyone was informed that they were being taken prisoner, as they had to be interrogated by higher command.

The men, including PERSON_086, had their heads tied with their T-shirts, their hands tied behind their backs with plastic restraints, and were seated in the armored personnel carriers. A serviceman got behind the wheel of the car in which the woman remained.

They were transported for approximately one hour. After arrival, they were pulled out of the vehicles and, pushing them in the back with rifles, ordered to walk.

PERSON_086 cannot definitively identify the place to which they were taken, but he notes that it was some kind of warehouse, as there was an echo, broken glass crackled underfoot, and there was a smell of burning everywhere.

They were brought to a wall and their eyes were untied, while their hands remained bound. Five armed servicemen in balaclavas stood in front of the men. One of them asked questions in no particular order: whether they knew the locations of Ukrainian Armed Forces units, whether they had transmitted information to the Armed Forces of Ukraine, where and for what purpose they had attempted to leave, whether they had families and whether they wanted to see their families again. The men answered that they had no information about the Armed Forces of Ukraine and were traveling to their families in the city of Mykolaiv. Each question was accompanied by beatings — they were struck with fists on the head and chest, and the servicemen periodically reloaded their rifles and fired into the wall above their heads.

Approximately 20–30 minutes later, a serviceman approached them who was well known to the men, as they had seen him in their village. He presented himself as the main figure among the occupiers in the village; his call sign was “Yeger.”

“Yeger” asked similar questions, and additionally asked Oleksandr whether the woman in the car was indeed his mother. After this interrogation, each of them was ordered, one by one, to go upstairs to the second floor and write statements pledging not to disclose to anyone any information known to them about the locations of Russian troops.

After writing the statements, they were again blindfolded and placed in a vehicle. They were transported for approximately 10 minutes. When the vehicle stopped, their blindfolds were removed and they were told that they were free but remained under surveillance. PERSON_086’s car was at the location, and his keys were returned to him. The men got into the car and returned to the village.

For the second time, PERSON_086 was deprived of his liberty approximately one month later — in June 2022.

In the twenties of June 2022, PERSON_086, together with fellow villager PERSON_087, went to a pond outside the village to wash a car. On their way back, they saw a military vehicle “Tigr” moving toward them. They understood that it was coming specifically for them, since there was no one else at the pond.

After the vehicle stopped, four armed men in Russian military uniforms exited the “Tigr.” They ordered them to get out of the car and undress to their underwear. The commands were given by a serviceman with the call sign “Kot,” whom PERSON_086 knew as one of the leaders of the occupation authorities in the village.

After that, their heads were wrapped with their clothing and secured with tape, their hands were tied behind their backs, and they were pushed into the trunk of PERSON_086’s car. They were ordered to remain silent and were transported in an unknown direction. After stopping, they were pulled out of the trunk and, pushing them with rifles, ordered to walk. They understood that they were near the village of Vavylove, near warehouses with pea seeds belonging to local farmers.

The entrance to the warehouses was guarded by dogs. As they entered, the servicemen released the dogs, which bit their legs, after which they were restrained again and released again.

After that, PERSON_086 and PERSON_087 were thrown onto the floor, and their legs were tied. One serviceman held the legs, another held the head. Another serviceman cut plastic bottles, making funnels through which dry peas were poured into their mouths and water was poured. Nearby there were canisters of water with volumes of 3 and 5 liters. PERSON_086 states that he was given 3 liters of water, while PERSON_087 was given 5 liters. He does not remember the amount of peas due to shock and suffocation.

The torture lasted about one hour, with breaks during which they were beaten with fists in the stomach, causing vomiting, after which the torture continued. During the interrogation, they were asked about the number of checkpoints and Ukrainian Armed Forces personnel on the way to the city of Mykolaiv. “Kot” observed this and later ordered that they be transported further.

After that, they were taken away again and later placed in a basement. Subsequently, PERSON_085 was taken into a room with a metal chair connected to wires and subjected to electric torture for 2–3 hours. Wires were attached to the ears, fingers, and toes. Two armed servicemen observed the torture.

After that, he was again thrown into the basement, and in the evening transported to the city of Nova Kakhovka. During transport, he was beaten with fists to the face, head, chest, and abdomen.

In Nova Kakhovka, PERSON_086 was held in a cell of approximately 9 square meters without beds, chairs, or a toilet for six days. Food was first given on the third day — a few spoonfuls of porridge and tea. Thereafter, they were fed once a day, and water was provided in limited quantities. Hygiene, medicines, and medical care were absent.

He was taken daily for interrogations with repeated electric torture. On the sixth day, PERSON_087 was brought into the cell and subjected to the same torture. They discussed suicide but were brutally beaten.

The next day, they were taken out, threatened with execution, but later released, with their documents returned and ordered to walk without turning back. On the way, they walked for nearly two days, passing checkpoints where they were stopped and released. They returned home secretly at night.

As a result of the severe deprivation of physical liberty and torture, PERSON_086 developed serious health problems — frequent convulsions and dizziness. He did not seek professional medical assistance due to lack of funds. Currently, PERSON_086 lives with his family in his village.

In connection with the above events, PERSON_086 filed a report of a criminal offence with the law enforcement authorities of Ukraine. The pre-trial investigation in the case is ongoing.

Case No. 38

When the full-scale invasion began, PERSON_088 was at his main place of work (the seaport). They turned on the television and saw the news. At around 7 a.m., they heard two explosions — the Kherson airfield was being shelled. They barely waited for the end of the shift; colleagues also arrived shocked, not

understanding what to do next. At around 8 a.m., his daughter called and said that Komyshany was being bombed. PERSON_088 hurried home, not fully understanding the situation. There was chaos in the city; on the way, there were dangerous situations, and there were long queues at gas stations.

Upon arriving home, the family did not understand what to do next: whether to leave or wait. It was decided to wait a few days, as they did not believe that Russian troops would be able to cross the river, so they stayed at home.

When Russian occupation forces entered the city of Kherson, work at the seaport had already been suspended, and PERSON_088 stayed at home for some time.

On 14 July 2022, at around 9:00 a.m., PERSON_088 had coffee with colleagues at work (a funeral services bureau). When he went to get his car and took his registration document, armed servicemen burst into the premises, knocked him to the floor, began beating him on the legs and ribs, put a foot on his neck, took his phone and driver's license from his pockets, and tied his hands with plastic restraints. They shouted in Russian: "Get down! Get down! Face down!"

At that time, Russian servicemen were beating PERSON_088 and interrogating him, asking: "Where is Frolov?" — his godfather. They were looking for Frolov because they believed he was involved in partisan activity. Frolov also worked at that enterprise, but at that moment he was not there, as he knew he was being sought and was staying at home.

After searching the office, PERSON_088 was taken to the workshop, his hands were twisted and wrapped with tape so tightly that they turned blue, after which the workshop was searched. He does not know what exactly they were looking for. In the workshop, ammunition was planted, as everything around was dusty, while the cartridges were clean. After that, he was beaten again.

Later, the head of the workshop was brought into the workshop, also wrapped with tape. At that time, he was being interrogated in a neighboring room: he was beaten, a circular saw was turned on and brought close to his hands, causing the skin to peel due to heat, he was beaten on the back with a metal rod, on the knees, and was also hung by his hands on reinforcement bars. PERSON_088 saw this through a window.

In the workshop, the interrogation of PERSON_088 continued. He was again asked about Frolov, to which he replied that he knew nothing. Russian servicemen kicked him in the stomach, struck him in the face, put him on his knees, and pressed the muzzle of a weapon against his head, twisting it as if drilling it into his skull. Only later did hair begin to grow back in those places — there were six such patches on his head, resembling ringworm marks. The abuse lasted about 20 minutes.

After that, PERSON_088 and another man — his supervisor — were placed in different vehicles. PERSON_088 was taken to his home for a search. His wife was there, saw him covered in blood, became frightened and asked where the blood came from. The Russian servicemen replied that “this is the blood of a traitor.” His father-in-law and children were also in the house, all were extremely frightened. Since nothing was found, PERSON_088 was taken back to the workshop.

At the workshop, PERSON_088’s colleagues were still kneeling — for more than an hour. The Russian servicemen communicated over radios, rested, and after a few hours transported all the detained men to the embankment in the city of Kherson. There they tried to find a boat to travel to dachas, but found no one, after which they transported the detainees to Perekopska Street in Kherson, and later to Popovycha Street to the temporary detention facility.

PERSON_088 was seated near a fence and given a bottle of water. When he began to drink, one of the servicemen approached, pulled a hat over his head, twisted his arms, causing him to lose balance, and they both fell to the ground. The serviceman became enraged and began brutally beating PERSON_088 with his feet on the torso and head.

After that, he was taken into a building to the second floor, where he was beaten with a baton on the legs and back. Then he was placed in a cell whose windows faced Antonivka. The cell was designed for two persons, with two sleeping places, a table, a sink, and a toilet, but PERSON_088 was held there alone.

After 5–10 minutes, he heard the voice of his supervisor in the corridor, heard him being beaten and threatened, asked what should be written on his grave, after which he was taken to another cell.

Later, a man named Oleksandr, about 40 years old, with a bruise under his eye, was placed in the cell with PERSON_088. He said that he had studied in Kharkiv to become a firefighter. In the evening, Oleksandr was first taken away, and about 10 minutes later they came for PERSON_088. His eyes were again covered with a hat and he was transferred to cell No. 11, located one floor below, with a window facing the courtyard. There were already four people in that cell, and PERSON_088 became the fifth. The cell was designed for four people and had a table, sink, and toilet.

Under this cell there was a torture chamber — screams of people being beaten were constantly heard. This continued day and night for about a week.

At night, two more people were brought in, while two others were taken away, and this happened every night. The lights were never turned off, eyes hurt severely, and it was almost impossible to sleep due to constant lighting and

screams. People slept wherever they could — on tables, on the floor, as there were more people than sleeping places.

One man was brought in completely naked; he was black and green from torture. In the evening he was taken away again and later returned.

In the morning they were fed pasta, during the day nothing was given, in the evening — tea. From 14 to 18 July 2022, there was no food at all. PERSON_088 divided the morning pasta into two parts: one he ate in the morning, and the other he mixed with water at lunchtime and ate like soup. After 20 July, there was a rotation among Russian servicemen, and small cheese snacks began to be given with tea. The bread was constantly moldy; prisoners hung it on paper clips and dried it on the windows. For several days there was only tea with moldy bread. The water from the tap was relatively drinkable; the servicemen forced them to drink at least 1.5 liters so that no one would die from dehydration.

On one of the Fridays, fingerprints and biological samples were taken from all prisoners; the Russian servicemen had their own laboratory.

After that, there was another interrogation, during which they tried to *выяснить* who Frolov was and what their relationship was. PERSON_088 replied that he did not communicate with him and had no contact. This answer did not satisfy the interrogators, and for 15 minutes they repeated the same questions. At the end, he was given paper and ordered to write down the answers. In the cell, PERSON_088 wrote what was required of him. After that, for about 10 days he was left alone and not interrogated.

Later, interrogations resumed. After reading what he had written, the Russian servicemen said that it did not suit them, after which they began brutally beating him with hands and feet. They said he was hiding something and that electricity should be used. A clamp with a wire was attached to his ear, but the device broke. The servicemen tore off the clamp, injuring his earlobe. Since there was blood and remnants of other people's skin on the clamp, after a few days the wound began to fester and did not heal for a long time, although he was given antiseptic. They also threatened to bring his wife or daughter and torture them, calling them by name. PERSON_088 begged them not to do this. After that, one of the servicemen came from behind, reloaded a weapon, and hit him on the head with a bottle of water. At first, PERSON_088 thought he had been shot and was extremely frightened.

He was taken back to the cell and told to “think better.”

Relatives had no contact with PERSON_088 during his captivity. His wife searched for him in all possible detention places. When she finally found him, she was told that he was there and not hungry, but if she came again, he would

be taken to a place where no one would ever find him. After that, she was afraid to come, but she managed to pass cigarettes, water, and medicine.

On 1 August 2022, another interrogation took place. PERSON_088 was offered a cigarette; he agreed. The Russian servicemen apologized and said that it had been a “check.” After that, they again put a hat over his head, covered his eyes, and took him to the urban-type settlement of Kamyshany, where they left him at the entrance to the settlement. From there, he made his way home on his own.

As a result of severe deprivation of physical liberty and systematic torture, PERSON_088 developed serious health problems. Before captivity, he weighed 107 kg, was physically strong, and engaged in sports. After what he endured, he suffers from insomnia, constant headaches, chronic pain in the shoulders and arms, significant loss of muscle mass, heart problems, and high blood pressure. Doctors diagnosed ischemic heart disease and recommended surgery with the installation of an artificial vein.

In connection with the above events, PERSON_088 filed a report of a criminal offence with the law enforcement authorities of Ukraine. The pre-trial investigation in the case is ongoing.

Case No. 39

On 4 April 2022, at approximately 16:00, PERSON_089 and his neighbor PERSON_090 were observing the movement of Russian military equipment — along the edge of the village three Russian BM-21 “Grad” systems were moving (a Soviet 122-mm multiple launch rocket system (MLRS)). The men immediately transmitted the relevant information to officers of the Ukrainian police. PERSON_089 did not have any contact numbers in his phone; he kept everything in his head. Immediately afterward, PERSON_089 received a call from the police to уточнити details regarding the movement of military equipment. At that time, the men noticed that two Russian servicemen were approaching them. PERSON_089 said into the phone: “Don’t call me anymore, they are coming for me,” and quickly managed to delete the data of the last call. At that moment, as the Russians approached, an SMS message of ambiguous nature was received on PERSON_089’s phone. Upon seeing the message, the Russians reported via radio that they had two spies — one had a “clean” phone, the other did not. In response, they received an order to take both for verification.

PERSON_089 and his companion PERSON_090 were blindfolded and had their hands tied, after which they were led outside the village. At first, they were

taken around the territory of a former farm, where the prisoners began to be beaten. Several blows were delivered to each, after which they were ordered to continue walking and were led to a burial mound outside the village. They were knocked off their feet. While lying on the ground, PERSON_089 heard how, over the radio, Russian troops called for a “senior officer” and a vehicle to transport the prisoners. When the transport vehicle arrived, the prisoners had the impression that wild animals were running at them. Newly arrived Russian servicemen (3–5 men), jumping out of the vehicle, ran at PERSON_089 and his companion and began to brutally beat them without stopping, on all parts of their bodies. The blows felt like kicks and strikes with rifle butts. In addition to the beatings, the Russians held knives to the ear, genitals, and between the fingers of PERSON_089 and his neighbor and threatened to cut them off. The continuous torture lasted about 30 minutes. PERSON_089 and the other prisoner were barely conscious from pain shock.

After that, the Russian servicemen threw the Ukrainian men into the trailer of a truck (apparently a KAMAZ) and hobbled them — tied their legs together. In this way, PERSON_089 and his companion lay at the bottom of the trailer. The servicemen escorting them said that at the slightest movement they would be shot.

The journey lasted all night; it was very cold, the temperature that night was around 3–4 degrees Celsius. PERSON_089 did not even have a jacket. In addition, it was very painful to lie on the hard metal of the trailer after the beating; from the bumps of the field road, the prisoners were constantly thrown upward.

At night, the vehicle with the prisoners stopped somewhere in a field (they got stuck in the mud). In the middle of the night, another vehicle of Russian servicemen drove up to them; they talked among themselves. One of the newly arrived spoke with an accent. This man said to the guards: “Give me the thin one (PERSON_089), I ‘want’ him” (with the aim of committing acts of a sexual nature). The guards hesitated for some time, but replied that they would “hand over” PERSON_089 to him after the interrogation.

They arrived at the destination in the morning. The Russians threw the bound prisoners out of the high trailer of the truck onto hard ground — it was very painful.

PERSON_089 and his companion were pushed and led to the second floor of some large building; along the way, the men were constantly beaten and pushed into walls. They were taken into different rooms/offices, but everywhere they were told that “it is occupied.” When they found an empty room, they left the prisoners there and ordered them to wait for “Shaman,” as it later turned out, it was he who conducted the interrogations.

Soon “Shaman” appeared, and the torture began again. PERSON_089’s body still hurt from the beatings of the previous day. PERSON_089 and his companion were beaten heavily, with feet and rifle butts, and it felt that they were beaten much more strongly and brutally than the day before. “Shaman” also beat him on the kidneys, while saying that a human kidney can be lowered by 13 centimeters. He asked which knee of his friend should be shot, and fired an unloaded pistol at the prisoners’ knees. The beating of PERSON_089 and his neighbor lasted about an hour, but it felt much longer. At the same time, the Russian troops asked: whether PERSON_089 had transmitted to Ukrainian military the coordinates and movements of Russian equipment or troops; to whom he transmitted coordinates; whether there were ATO participants in the village where PERSON_089 lived, and their families.

When the torture stopped, PERSON_089 and his companion were lifted and shoved into some room. As they were brought in, PERSON_089 heard a sound similar to a door being closed, and then something heavy, like a wardrobe, being pushed against it. From the push, PERSON_089 fell onto a heating radiator, and from it onto the floor. It was painful. At the same time, the Russians forbade the prisoners who were already in the cell from speaking with the newcomers and from untying their hands. PERSON_089 asked: “who is here, where are we.” But in response, they were asked in quiet voices not to make noise and to calm down. A little later, someone untied the eyes and hands of PERSON_089 and his companion. It turned out that the prisoners were in a narrow small room, without windows. There were four more men there; later it turned out that all the men were from neighboring villages and knew each other. These detainees told PERSON_089 that their prison was a school in the village of Biliaivka.

PERSON_089 had unbearable pain throughout his body after two days of beatings. He lay on the cold floor; it was very painful to lie, even to breathe was painful. The man did not believe that he would be able to leave the torture facility alive.

The cell in which the men were held was dark and very cold. In the door there was a tiny crack, pressing against which one could feel a little fresh air and see a small glimmer of daylight. Also, through this crack, the prisoners constantly heard the screams of people who were being tortured.

After several days, when PERSON_089 was taken out for interrogation, a command “to shelter” sounded among the Russians. Therefore, PERSON_089 was returned to the detention cell.

Soon Russian troops began to constantly bring new prisoners. At that time, PERSON_089 was no longer touched, he was not taken for interrogations anymore, because the Russian military were busy torturing the newly arrived.

First, two brothers (K.) from a neighboring village were placed in their cell. The Russians beat and tortured them with particular cruelty. The brothers were of strong build; the Russians considered them SBU officers, accused them of supporting the Armed Forces of Ukraine. PERSON_089 heard the screams from interrogations through the crack in the door, heard how one of the brothers was threatened with inserting something into his anus. After some time, the brothers and another prisoner — a serviceman (P.) — were taken somewhere; the prisoners heard that they were transferred to another torture facility.

The torture of a local farmer (PERSON_091) was exceptionally severe. Standing near the door, PERSON_089 heard how PERSON_091 was brutally beaten, doused with water and beaten with electric current. At the same time, the voltage was applied to the nose and to the genitals. The prisoners, who heard all those abuses and saw beaten and broken people, every day understood that any of them could be next. Morally, it was very difficult to endure such torture.

When PERSON_091 was thrown into the cell, he was in a terrible condition — his entire body and face resembled a mash. The beaten man, due to injuries to the respiratory tract, could not breathe on his own. PERSON_089 began to knock on the door, to ask the Russians to provide assistance to the wounded man. But in response, he heard that if they knocked again, everyone would be in the same condition, and they threatened to open the door and throw a grenade. After several hours, PERSON_091 died. PERSON_089 reported the death through the door to the guards. A doctor came and confirmed the death. But the body of the deceased was left in the detention cell. Until morning, the prisoners stayed side by side with the dead man. Only in the morning did the Russian military police take the deceased away in a bag. They also ordered the prisoners to say that the farmer had been strangled by another prisoner — PERSON_092. The latter was in a terrible condition; after the interrogation, the Russian troops periodically injected him with something — for about five days he was delirious, crawled on the floor, muttered something, urinated and defecated in his pants. Thus, without regaining consciousness, PERSON_092 also died, literally drying out before their eyes. His body was taken away by the Russians only the next day.

The Russian military did not give the prisoners water. For the first five days of captivity of PERSON_089 — no water was given at all. PERSON_089 and the others were forced to drink urine. Later, water was given, but in very limited quantities. There was almost no food for about 20 days; food was given only three or four times a month, and in very small amounts. After a month, prisoners began to be given food, albeit only once a day, but every day.

PERSON_089 tore wallpaper from the walls — trying to keep warm.

A separate form of inhuman treatment that the prisoners suffered was the absence of a toilet. Eleven men had to relieve themselves in the small room where they were held. PERSON_089 spent more than two months in captivity breathing fumes of excrement, urine, blood, dead bodies, and infected wounds.

On 10 June, water was brought in buckets and a piece of soap was given, and they were ordered to wash. The next day, some senior leadership arrived. The prisoners were taken out one by one, their eyes untied, and they were made to read a text into a video camera. At the same time, they were told that there were only two options: either to read, or to remain there forever. At that time, there were 11 men in the storeroom.

On the morning of 12 June, eight of them were ordered to come out. Among those whose names were called were PERSON_089 and his companion PERSON_090. The prisoners expected execution. In the corridor, their hands were again tied, their eyes taped over. They were ordered to hold onto each other's shoulders and were led down the stairs outside. There they were all loaded into a truck. While driving, the vehicle periodically stopped. Two names were called at a time, and those men got off. When it was the turn of PERSON_089 and his companion, they were told that Petrivka was behind their right shoulder. They also added not to untie themselves or open their eyes immediately. When PERSON_089 saw sunlight for the first time in 69 days, it felt as though his eyes had received burns.

PERSON_089 and his neighbor were dropped in the steppe between Liubymivka and Petrivka. It was only a few kilometers to walk. But they covered them incredibly slowly and with difficulty, as both villagers were extremely exhausted.

As a result of the severe physical and psychological trauma, PERSON_089 suffered from numerous hematomas, digestive issues, damaged teeth, and debilitating memories of the torture.

Immediately after the abduction by Russian military forces of PERSON_089 and his companion PERSON_090, the wife of PERSON_089 tried to find them. But she was unable to obtain any information about her husband's life or health.

In connection with the above events, PERSON_089 filed a report of a criminal offence with the law enforcement authorities of Ukraine. The pre-trial investigation in the case is ongoing.

Case No. 40

PERSON_093, while observing the movement of Russian military equipment and personnel, transmitted the relevant coordinates through the Telegram channel "Mykolaivskyi Vaniok." He also repeatedly made posts on

the Internet expressing his negative attitude toward the invasion of Russian troops into the territory of Ukraine.

At the end of August 2022, on the 28th, PERSON_093 was standing on his balcony and during a phone conversation said that he would rather be hungry than work for Russians. At that time, a couple (a young man and a woman) in civilian clothing was walking down the street. Hearing the words of PERSON_093, the man below began shouting at him in Russian, behaving aggressively, then took out a pistol and pointed it at PERSON_093, threatening to shoot him. A verbal altercation arose between them. After shouting back at the unknown man, PERSON_093 returned to his apartment.

The next morning, on 29 August 2022, after waking up and approaching the window, PERSON_093 noticed a sniper opposite his house. Quickly realizing that they had come for him, he managed to turn off and hide his mobile phone. Subsequently, this is what saved his life. He immediately heard a loud banging at the door — Russian servicemen were striking the apartment door with the butt of an automatic weapon that had a spiked attachment; the marks from those spikes remained on the door. As he later learned, representatives of the FSB, infantry, and snipers came to detain him at home.

When PERSON_093 opened the door, he was violently thrown to the floor and brutally beaten. Several men delivered the blows. His wife had already left for work at that time. There was a large amount of blood in the apartment as a result of the beating.

After that, the Russians forced PERSON_093 to wash himself and then made him sit down to record a video. They placed an anti-personnel mine and two pistols, which they had brought with them, on PERSON_093's laptop and forced him to say that all the weapons belonged to him.

At the same time, Russian troops stole many valuable items from PERSON_093's apartment, including a set of World War II medals, his wife's gold jewelry, a laptop, and other belongings. The Russian troops also cleaned the traces of PERSON_093's blood in the apartment.

The Russians put a bag over the head of the beaten PERSON_093 and pushed him outside, continuing to beat him the entire time. In the yard, they again pushed him to the ground and continued to beat him brutally: with their feet in heavy military boots; with their hands wearing gloves with plastic plates designed for striking; with rifle butts equipped with spiked attachments. A woman from a neighboring apartment witnessed these events.

Then PERSON_093 was thrown into a vehicle — judging by the feeling, not a passenger car but a large military vehicle — and driven around the city for some time. When they stopped, they began pushing PERSON_093 into a basement of a large building. In the cell where he was placed, there were two

other imprisoned men: PERSON_095 (after release suffers from mental disorders, “lost his mind”) and PERSON_096 (as a result of torture also periodically undergoes treatment in a neurological department).

The Russians ordered them not to talk, not to stand up, not to move; when prisoners heard someone approaching, they had to immediately put bags over their heads. Sleeping was forbidden. Violations were punished with additional torture. There was a CCTV camera in the corner of the cell. When entering the cell, the Russians always tried to humiliate the men, saying that they would force them to drink urine instead of water, that PERSON_093 and the others were not humans but animals, that their lives were worthless, etc.

PERSON_096 was handcuffed to a pipe. PERSON_093’s hands were tightly bound with plastic ties. At first, his hands swelled and turned blue. Later (after approximately 8–10 hours), they began to turn black. PERSON_093 could not feel them at all and could not move them. PERSON_095 advised him to show his hands to the guards via the camera. After some time, a Russian serviceman came, checked his hands, and cut the ties.

The next day, PERSON_093 was taken for interrogation in one of the neighboring rooms. During the interrogation, he was continuously beaten — with feet, hands, and rifle butts. The Russians repeatedly used a torture method they called “a call to Zelensky” — they connected wires with electric current to his genitals and turned on the electricity. One interrogation lasted approximately one hour. His body was in severe pain from the beatings, his consciousness was blurred due to exhaustion, pain shock, and psychological pressure. During the torture, the perpetrators asked: to whom PERSON_093 transmitted coordinates, where he transmitted them, whether he was an agent of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, and other questions. The Russian perpetrators exerted the greatest pressure psychologically, trying to humiliate the prisoner and forcing him to stand in unnatural positions.

During his captivity, PERSON_093 endured three brutal interrogations combined with torture. During each of them, he said goodbye to his life. On one occasion during an interrogation, Russian servicemen killed a child in front of him — a boy of about 17 years old — by cutting his throat.

Throughout the time PERSON_093 was held in the cell, he heard the screams of people being tortured by the Russians. Many women were screaming; among the tortured were children aged 14–15. Men were screaming, whom Russian troops subjected to sexualized torture, including inserting rubber batons into the anus and other forms of abuse. Psychologically, it was extremely difficult to endure the screams of people; PERSON_093 felt each person’s pain as his own.

PERSON_093 was not given food at all. A few times, a very small portion was brought for PERSON_094, who shared it with PERSON_093. There was sufficient water. There was no toilet in the cell; prisoners had to urinate in bottles. There was no need to defecate, as they were not eating. The prisoners did not see light; the cell was dark; they did not understand what time of day it was or how much time had passed since the beginning of their detention. They were forbidden to walk or lie down; the perpetrators required them to sit on chairs at all times.

During the fourth interrogation, they beat him much less, probably because they had not found any information on the computer. However, they continued to humiliate, shout, beat, and through all their actions and words tried to demonstrate that he was not a human being but merely flesh, and that his life was in their hands.

At the beginning of September, approximately on 4 September 2022, PERSON_093, with a bag over his head, was again taken out of the cell. At first, he thought it was for another interrogation. When he was pushed into a vehicle and they drove off, he thought he was being taken for execution. After some time, the vehicle stopped; it was very frightening. When PERSON_093 was taken out, he was ordered not to remove the bag from his head until he heard a car signal. If he removed it earlier, he would receive a bullet.

When PERSON_093 finally removed the bag, it turned out that he had been left in the Naftohavan district. He could not believe that he was free again. On the way home, he met a civilian man who gave him water and a cigarette. He offered him food, but PERSON_093 did not feel hunger. After captivity, at home, he could not eat for three days, only later did he gradually begin to eat.

PERSON_093 could not sleep; he heard the screams of prisoners; he felt severe pain in his head and throughout his body. He could not openly seek medical help, as the city was still under occupation and Russian troops were present in all hospitals. His wife found a way to secretly arrange a brain examination for him — multiple hematomas were detected in his head. His body was also covered in bruises.

Following his release from severe deprivation of physical liberty, a secret medical examination revealed multiple hematomas in his head. PERSON_093 suffered severe health consequences, including chronic rhinitis, hemorrhoids with bleeding, and constant neurological noise and ringing in his head, which have made it impossible for him to return to a normal life or work.

In connection with the above events, PERSON_093 filed a report of a criminal offence with the law enforcement authorities of Ukraine. The pre-trial investigation in the case is ongoing.

Case No. 41

Russian troops entered Trudoliubivka around 10–11 March 2022. First, they shelled the village with BM-21 “Grad” systems, and after that they entered themselves. The next day, they began checking passports of the population, military IDs, and searching for ATO veterans.

PERSON_097 had not completed compulsory military service and had only a temporary military ID. The Russians checked phones, all calls and messages. They also had some radio devices with which they detected when someone was making a phone call and immediately went to search the corresponding house. Before imprisoning PERSON_097 and his brother PERSON_098, they came to their home three times with interrogations and searches.

On 4 April 2022, Russian servicemen who were representatives of the so-called “DPR” took PERSON_097 and PERSON_098 from their home. They entered the house with weapons and, in the presence of their parents, stated that they were taking the sons for several hours to conduct a search and establish circumstances. PERSON_097 and PERSON_098 were taken to a neighboring yard, their pockets were searched, and they were taken to the premises of a kindergarten where the Russian military headquarters was located. At first, they were not touched. At that time, another search was being conducted in their home, during which a small lavalier microphone was found — an ordinary one that connects to a phone to improve sound quality. The Russians immediately decided that it was a device of Ukrainian special services for wiretapping.

The search and unlawful deprivation of liberty of PERSON_097 and PERSON_098 were carried out by representatives of the “DPR,” and when the microphone was found, they called regular Russian troops, who did not understand surzhyk and communicated exclusively in Russian. It was they who first began to beat the captured brothers. First, they knocked them off their feet, tied their hands behind their backs, put them against a wall, and fired shots from a Kalashnikov rifle near their heads, simulating an execution. Then PERSON_098 was left inside, and PERSON_097 was taken outside, where a trench had been dug. They said that if PERSON_098 did not tell the necessary information, PERSON_097 would be shot right there. They ordered him to go down into the trench and lie face down on the ground. They placed a rifle to the back of his head and asked what he felt. PERSON_097 replied that he felt the barrel of the rifle. Then the Russian serviceman said that they were sorry to waste ammunition and that they would pour gasoline on him and burn him. PERSON_097 did not give in to the threats. Later, he was pulled out of the trench and beaten again. They beat him with rifle butts, fists, smashed his face, inflicted numerous hematomas on his head and face, beat him in the area of the

liver and kidneys. After that, he was taken into the kindergarten building, where he was beaten for some more time. Then PERSON_097 and PERSON_098 were laid on the floor and covered with an old wardrobe without doors. Thus, under the wardrobe and under the guard of several militants of the so-called “DPR,” they remained overnight. At night, it was very cold on the cold floor.

In the middle of the night, an offensive by Ukrainian forces began; it was very loud. The Russians hurriedly gathered and loaded into military equipment the items looted in the village. PERSON_097 and PERSON_098 were taken out of the kindergarten and led through gardens to a neighboring street where an armored personnel carrier (APC) was waiting. They were loaded into the APC and driven in an unknown direction. The brothers had bags over their heads, their hands were tied very tightly, to the point that blood circulation stopped, and it was unbearably painful.

The next day, 5 April 2022, Ukrainian Armed Forces entered the village of Trudoliubivka, but the brothers were no longer there.

When the military vehicle stopped, PERSON_097 approximately guessed that they were in the neighboring village of Biliaivka. The prisoners were taken into some building; nothing could be seen. The first interrogation took place there. PERSON_097 and PERSON_098, lying on the floor, were brutally beaten with some heavy objects. They were asked where Ukrainian troops were located, whether they transmitted coordinates of Russian equipment, whether they supported Ukraine. They were told that it was known that the brothers were waiting for the Armed Forces of Ukraine and supported them. PERSON_097 was already barely conscious. They again beat him in the area of the liver, kidneys, joints, and all over the body. When they stopped beating PERSON_097 and PERSON_098, they heard how two more young men were thrown to the floor and beaten. Later it turned out that they were residents of the village of Petrivka — PERSON_099 and PERSON_100. After the beatings, all four were taken into another room, where it was completely dark. When the door closed, someone lit a lighter, and PERSON_097 saw that there were already other prisoners there. They helped untie their hands and remove the bags from their heads. It turned out that these were acquaintances from the village of Liubymivka and a resident of the village of Osokorivka. Later, another man was thrown into the cell — a resident of the village of Biliaivka, an electrician by profession, PERSON_101, who reported that they were in the school of the village of Biliaivka.

In the following days, beatings and interrogations continued. Their eyes were no longer covered. The interrogations were conducted by a major. PERSON_097 and PERSON_098 were beaten and accused of supporting the Armed Forces of Ukraine and working for Ukrainian special services. They

were beaten continuously, in particular in the chest area, kidneys, and all over the body. Once, they took a staff with a Christmas star, removed the star, and beat them with a wooden stick. PERSON_097 was struck hard on the head, a large hematoma formed, and constant dizziness began. After the interrogations, PERSON_097 and PERSON_098 were returned to the dark room.

Later, a farmer from the village of Myroliubivka — PERSON_102 — was brought into the cell. He was in an extremely serious condition: he had been tortured with electric current, and when he lost consciousness, adrenaline was injected and the torture continued. As a result of the injuries, PERSON_102 died. The prisoners repeatedly asked the guards to call a doctor, but received the response: “if he dies — we will throw him out.” The next day, the body of PERSON_102 was taken out of the cell. For PERSON_097, it was extremely difficult to see the death of a fellow villager and to remain in the same small room with the body of the deceased.

At the same time, PERSON_103 was also held in the torture facility. The Russians accused him of the death of PERSON_102, although this was not true. After their release from captivity, PERSON_097 and PERSON_098 informed the relatives of PERSON_102 about the real circumstances of his death. It later became known that PERSON_103 also died in captivity after being administered psychotropic substances.

During their detention in Biliaivka, PERSON_097 and PERSON_098 were not given any food or water. From beatings and dehydration, they lost consciousness. There were about 11 people in the small cell; they relieved themselves on the floor. They slept sitting; it was very cold.

PERSON_097 and PERSON_098 stayed in Biliaivka for approximately 7–8 days. Then they were taken away by other soldiers. Again, they were transported with bags over their heads and their hands tied. They were taken to another location, presumably a medical point. There they were beaten again and threatened with scissors near their genitals. The brothers stayed in this place for one or two days; there they were given a small amount of canned food.

After that, PERSON_097 and PERSON_098 were transported to the city of Nova Kakhovka, to a police department. PERSON_097 was held in cell No. 7, PERSON_098 — in cell No. 8. There, for the first time, the handcuffs and bags were removed. In the cell, PERSON_097 was held together with ATO participants from the village of Tiahynka. During the recording of personal data, representatives of the Russian National Guard beat the prisoners with a stun gun.

Subsequently, interrogations were conducted by officers of the FSB of the Russian Federation. They asked about Ukrainian troops, ATO participants, transmission of information, support for Ukraine. In the cell with PERSON_097

there were also ATO participants from the village of Novoraisk, a resident of the village of Mykhailivka, and other prisoners. Some were tortured with particular cruelty, using electric current and rubber batons.

The prisoners were taken out for forced labor, transported to Beryslav to clean a monument. Group beatings were regularly carried out. PERSON_097 experienced such torture twice.

In total, in Nova Kakhovka, PERSON_097 underwent 4–5 interrogations. They threatened his brother with long-term imprisonment. Fingerprints and DNA samples were taken from the prisoners. Food was extremely limited.

On 23 May 2022, after seven weeks of severe deprivation of physical liberty, PERSON_097 and PERSON_098 were released.

The psychological consequences of the torture were catastrophic: PERSON_098 suffered from severe mental disorders and committed suicide on 10 March 2023.

PERSON_097 continues to suffer from insomnia, nightmares, intrusive memories, and sudden mood swings.

In connection with the above events, PERSON_097 filed a report of a criminal offence with the law enforcement authorities of Ukraine. The pre-trial investigation in the case is ongoing.

Case No. 42

At approximately 7 a.m. on 24 February 2022, PERSON_104 learned from a phone call about the beginning of the full-scale invasion by the Russian Federation. Later, he saw videos and news reports. According to him, no one was prepared for such a bloody and brutal war.

There were many partisans and Territorial Defense fighters in the city, and from the first days PERSON_104 helped them (he hid and transported Territorial Defense fighters, transmitted coordinates of Russian equipment, locations of troops, checkpoints, places where Russian servicemen gathered, etc.).

Since he worked at a computer club in the city center, many young men constantly gathered there. They gathered and went together to rallies in the city of Kherson against the Russian occupation. PERSON_104 was an active participant in four rallies in the city of Kherson.

At home, PERSON_104 loudly played Ukrainian music and the national anthem of Ukraine.

After Russian troops dispersed a rally using small arms and grenades, and active participants began to “disappear,” PERSON_104 decided that he should keep a low profile, and the rallies also stopped.

At the same time, PERSON_104 had two phones: one that he used, and another that did not contain compromising data.

On 28 September 2022, at 6 a.m., PERSON_104 woke up from loud banging on the door — Russian troops were trying to break down the metal door of their vestibule. The owner of the neighboring apartment came out and opened the vestibule (a shared corridor for two apartments); the Russians immediately asked in which apartment PERSON_104 lived and began breaking the door to his apartment. At that moment, PERSON_104 managed to hide the Ukrainian flag and the “working” phone and opened the door to the occupiers.

Immediately, Russian troops burst into the apartment, twisted PERSON_104’s arms and knocked him to the floor, delivering blows to his body with heavy military boots, dragged him into the kitchen and placed a chair over him to prevent movement. They began showing PERSON_104 a photo in which he was playing chess with a man in one of the city’s cafés. At the same time, they shouted: “What were you saying there about transmitting data and coordinates?” PERSON_104 denied this. At that time, an оперативна group was conducting a search of his apartment. The occupiers found a laptop, several hard drives, and the “clean” phone.

They continuously beat him and questioned him about transmitting information and cooperation with Ukrainian law enforcement agencies. They stripped him down to his underwear and searched for tattoos. In the data of his military ID, they found information about a 10-day military training course completed in 2015 and beat him again.

After that, PERSON_104 was ordered to get dressed; they pulled a hat over his head and face and pushed him outside to a car. Looking under the hat at his feet, PERSON_104 saw that near the entrance there was a Jeep Patriot and several vehicles belonging to the operational task force.

Thus, PERSON_104 was driven around the city for about 20 minutes. Then, in some building, he was pushed into a solitary cell and ordered to hand over his shoelaces and belt; they also took his passport, military ID, and apartment keys.

Later, PERSON_104 was transferred to a cell on the second floor. It was about 7 a.m. In the cell, PERSON_104 removed the hat from his eyes; besides him, there were 5 other prisoners. The inmates gave PERSON_104 a paper on which the anthem of the Russian Federation was printed and asked him to learn it, because every day Russian servicemen forced them to sing it, and if someone sang poorly, all the prisoners in the cell would be punished. The men told PERSON_104 that they were being held in cell No. 11 of temporary detention facility No. 3 in the city of Kherson on Popovycha Street.

There were 4 bunks in the room. Therefore, PERSON_104 and another young prisoner slept on the floor. It was very painful to lie down — Russian

troops had broken two of PERSON_104's ribs, and his entire body was covered with hematomas from beatings.

The prisoners told PERSON_104 the rules:

- if the window opens — all prisoners must put hats on their heads and stand facing the wall;
- when the door opens — everyone must shout “Glory to Putin! Glory to Russia! Glory to Shoigu!”

In the cell with PERSON_104 there was also a prisoner who, at the time of PERSON_104's imprisonment, had already been in Russian captivity for three months because of a photo of temporary detention facility No. 3 in Kherson found on his phone.

From around noon until midnight, PERSON_104 and the others heard unbearable screams of people (men and women) whom the Russians continuously tortured.

Food during captivity was normal; prisoners were given food three times a day, and even several cigarettes daily.

On the very first day of captivity, Russian servicemen called PERSON_104. Standing with his back to the door, with his hands behind his back, the prisoner had to walk backward to the door, then put a hat over his eyes down to his neck. Then PERSON_104 was taken to some room where fingerprints were taken. There was no interrogation; he was immediately returned to the cell.

In the evening, Russian servicemen forced the prisoners to sing the Russian anthem. PERSON_104 and another prisoner who had been detained the day before stumbled over the words, so both were severely beaten.

The next day, PERSON_104 was taken for fingerprint and facial scanning. On the way, he was struck heavily under the knees and all over his body, pushed, causing him to painfully hit walls and corners. During scanning, all Russian servicemen wore masks so that their faces could not be seen. Then they said they were still checking his case and returned him to the cell.

A day later, PERSON_104 was taken for interrogation by a representative of the FSB of the Russian Federation. He was asked in detail about his entire life — birth, education, relatives, whether he had cooperated with Ukrainian law enforcement services, and whether he had transmitted data and coordinates about the movement of Russian troops and equipment. The interrogation was conducted calmly, without torture or beatings. However, next to him sat a regular soldier who, in order to exert psychological pressure, continuously adjusted a “tapik” — a field telephone device that Russians used for electric torture.

After the interrogation, the FSB representative released PERSON_104 until the investigation was completed. On the way back to the cell, abuse resumed:

servicemen beat PERSON_104, pushed him, knocked him to the floor, and forced him to crawl on his stomach to the cell. With broken ribs and numerous hematomas, it was extremely painful.

A day later, PERSON_104 was again taken for interrogation; with a bag over his head he was led to a car. In the car, the same FSB representative told him to remove the bag. The vehicle brought them to Freedom Square in the city center, to the former Optika store. PERSON_104 was ordered to follow the representative. Another man joined them, who again conducted a detailed interrogation of PERSON_104 starting from his childhood. Then PERSON_104 was connected to a polygraph (to the fingers and the body in the rib area), and the interrogation began again. They repeatedly asked whether PERSON_104 had transmitted any data to Ukrainian special services, then asked whether he was afraid of his answers, and again asked about helping the Armed Forces of Ukraine. The interrogation lasted about 7 hours. After that, PERSON_104 was taken back to the cell. For the next three days, he was not called anywhere.

Every day, Russian servicemen forced prisoners to sing the Russian anthem — in chorus, then in pairs, then individually, and each day someone was beaten.

A 22-year-old man who was in the same cell with PERSON_104 was beaten and tortured (including with electric current) every day.

The psychological pressure in captivity was very strong: from beatings and injuries, constant screams, threats from guards, and stories from other prisoners.

On 5 October 2022, PERSON_104 was told to come out with his belongings. He did not know where the road would lead, only understood that he might not return. Prisoners among themselves said that it could be a road to the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, to another torture facility, or even to execution.

The same FSB representative told PERSON_104 that he was being released, but it was necessary to sign a letter and record a video stating that he had no complaints about his detention, that there had been proper food and no torture or beatings. After recording the video and letter, PERSON_104 was returned all his personal belongings, even his phone and computer, and was taken by car home. At about 10–11 p.m., he was at home.

He immediately called his parents, who all this time did not know where their son was being held or whether he was alive.

After his release from severe deprivation of physical liberty, Russian servicemen twice came to PERSON_104 (Chechens with insignia of the so-called “DPR”), demanded that he obtain drugs for them, and threatened to take him prisoner again. After their second visit, PERSON_104 moved to live with his parents.

He did not have the opportunity to go to the hospital, as many Russian servicemen were present there.

In connection with the above events, PERSON_104 filed a report of a criminal offence with the law enforcement authorities of Ukraine. The pre-trial investigation in the case is ongoing.

Annex 2

Register of Victims and Relatives of Victims of Severe Deprivation of Liberty Whose Testimonies Were Obtained by the Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group through Direct Contacts

Victim (or relative of victim)	Method of capture	Presumed reason (motivation) for capture	Place of detention
1	2	3	4
PERSON_001 (female)	Detained at a checkpoint. Men were forced to undress; tattoos were checked. Everyone's eyes were blindfolded with clothing/jackets.	Accusations of "reconnaissance" of positions; interrogations about relatives in the Armed Forces of Ukraine / ATO.	Basement of a residential building; room on the 1st floor.
PERSON_004	1st time: in the village of Lyptsi. 2nd time: at home — search, beating, hands tied, eyes blindfolded. Threats of execution.	Demand for testimony.	Shed (Cherkaski Tyshky); basement (Strilecha); Hoptivka checkpoint; facility in the Russian Federation (colony in the city of Donskoye).
PERSON_005	Knocked to the floor, handcuffed, bag over the head. 2nd time: bag over the head, handcuffs, thrown into the trunk.	Military service in the Armed Forces of Ukraine; search for weapons.	Hospital (city of Iziium); shed; temporary detention facility (city of Kupiansk); camps in the Russian Federation (village of Rzhevka, Belgorod region; city of Kostroma).
PERSON_009	Search at home (FSB), automatic weapon pressed to the back. Hats over the eyes, hands wrapped with tape.	Transmitting coordinates of Russian troop locations to brother for the Armed Forces of Ukraine.	Cell in a police department (Vovchansk district).
PERSON_016	Detained on the territory of a factory. A black bag was put over the head, passport taken.	Presence at a "guarded facility."	School and shop in the village of Strilecha.

Application of torture, information on inhuman conditions of detention	Whether there is information about release	Presumed perpetrators of cruel deprivation of liberty	Information about other persons detained together with the victim
5	6	7	8
Cold, dampness, food/toilet in a bucket. Psychological pressure, threats with weapons, imitation of violence, screams of other tortured persons.	15.05.2022. Taken out blindfolded, ordered to walk 100 m without turning around.	Three armed individuals (dark green uniforms), presumably FSB of the Russian Federation.	Three local residents (including a child), PERSON_002, PERSON_003.
Electric shock torture, broken ribs. In the Russian Federation: threats to cut off fingers, violence against the wife, beatings, forced squatting in the cold.	31.01.2024 as a result of a prisoner exchange.	Servicemen of the Russian Federation, “DPR” and “LPR”.	Several persons (one was handcuffed for 3 days).
Beatings with fists/sticks, electric shock torture (the “parrot” method), suspension. Conditions: 15 persons in 30 sq.m., sleeping on the floor, food from a bucket.	03.01.2024 as a result of a prisoner exchange.	Servicemen of the Russian Federation (special forces), “Ural”, “Hrim”.	PERSON_008 (sister); in Kupiansk 11–15 persons in the cell.
Blood stains on the walls, absence of light. Threats of violence against the family. Forced video confession (dictated).	Released after 17 days of detention.	Serviceman “Ural” (PERSON_010), Ihor (PERSON_014), “Hrim” (PERSON_015).	Father PERSON_012, mother PERSON_013.
Cold, sleeping on a wooden pallet, food/water once a day. Toilet in a shared bucket. Interrogation with bright light in the eyes.	31.06.2022. Taken home by bus.	PERSON_017, “Hranit” (PERSON_022).	More than 15 persons (including 2 women); PERSON_018, PERSON_019, PERSON_020, PERSON_021.

Victim (or relative of victim)	Method of capture	Presumed reason (motivation) for capture	Place of detention
1	2	3	4
PERSON_023	Detained at the workplace (State Emergency Service of Ukraine – SESU). Handcuffed, a hat was put over the head and taped with adhesive tape.	Position in the SESU of Ukraine; questions about acquaintances in the Armed Forces of Ukraine, SBU, and the Border Guard Service.	Office (village of Mali Prokhody); cellar and school (village of Lyptsi, village of Strilecha); basement of a dormitory.
PERSON_029	Detained at home. Beaten with a hammer and rifle butt, bag over the head, hands tightly bound with rope.	Active civic position, pro-Ukrainian views, service in the National Guard of Ukraine and Armed Forces of Ukraine (2015–2021).	Fire station (village of Lyptsi); garage (“Slavutysh”); Hoptivka checkpoint; Mali Prokhody; village of Hlyboke.
PERSON_032	Detained in a vegetable garden during shelling. Beaten (broken arm), pillowcase over the head.	Suspicion of transmitting information to the Armed Forces of Ukraine (via a phone call).	Basement of a private house (Smirnova Street); Balakliia District Police Department.
PERSON_041	Detained at a dacha. Beaten, hands tied with plastic ties, placed into a minibus.	Running a video blog on YouTube (accusations of filming military equipment); refusal to cooperate.	Garage; basement of “Miskhaz”; police department of the city of Balakliia.
PERSON_042 PERSON_044	Detained on the street during “filtration.” Knocked to the ground, bags over the head, vehicles marked with “Z.”	Screening of individuals for affiliation with law enforcement agencies, the Armed Forces of Ukraine, or ATO.	“Kharkivenerhozbut” unit (village of Lyptsi); shed; basement of a private house.

Application of torture, information on inhuman conditions of detention	Whether there is information about release	Presumed perpetrators of cruel deprivation of liberty	Information about other persons detained together with the victim
5	6	7	8
Electric shock torture (TAP-57) through the toes, beatings to the kidneys, back, head (with a baton). Cold, hunger (2 spoons of soup for everyone), unsanitary conditions (sewage leakage).	24 August 2022 – was taken out and released.	Servicemen of the Russian Federation (presumably “LPR”), “Hranit”.	Two other detainees; about 22 persons in the cellar (men and women).
Beatings with a bat and stones, mock execution, grenade without a pin in hand, forced ingestion of an unknown pill. Electric shock via “tapik” (neck, hands, legs).	14 March 2022 (after the 1st detention); later detained two more times.	Servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation.	Civilian men in a garage; seven persons at the time of release at the cemetery.
Beating with a wooden stick, torture with an electric shocker and TAP-57 device through fingers, heels, and genitals. Cell 1.7 × 4 m for 9 persons, concrete floor.	11 August 2022 (after 72 days of detention).	“Artem”, “Uncle Sasha” (from the so-called “LPR”), “Irbis”, “Tyson”.	Neighbor PERSON_033, PERSON_035, PERSON_036, PERSON_037, PERSON_038.
Electric torture to the point of loss of consciousness, beatings with bats. Conditions: 40–50 electric shocks for each Ukrainian word. Hunger, consumption of grape leaves.	04 September 2022 – was released without return of documents.	“Investigator”, three masked servicemen.	A man from the urban-type settlement of Chkalovske; 7 persons in cell No. 3.
Forced labor (chopping wood). Kick to the face (teeth knocked out). Slept on a cold floor, keeping warm by each other. Food 1–2 times a day.	23 March 2022 – was taken to the gate and released.	“Mir” (a Chechen), “Kombat”, Serhii (from Donbas).	PERSON_043 and PERSON_044.

Victim (or relative of victim)	Method of capture	Presumed reason (motivation) for capture	Place of detention
1	2	3	4
PERSON_045	Detained at home (approximately 10 servicemen). Hands tied with plastic ties, a bag placed over the head. Threatened with execution.	Civilian; probable “filtration” or suspicion of disloyalty.	Vovchansk Aggregate Plant (basement premises, cell).
PERSON_046	Ambushed (8 servicemen). Rifle butt strike to the face, bag over the head, hands tied.	Work as a police officer in Ukraine prior to occupation (existence of personnel lists).	City railway polyclinic of Izium; concrete garage box.
PERSON_047 (female)	Came to the apartment (3 servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, 2 police officers). Search, seizure of belongings, balaclava over the head.	Search for her son PERSON_048, who had left the city.	Police department of the city of Kupiansk (cell No. 11).
PERSON_049 (female)	Two detentions: 1) In the office of the settlement council (8 persons). 2) At home. Eyes blindfolded with a bandage.	Position of the head of the Dvorichna settlement council; suspicion of cooperation with Ukrainian authorities.	Kupiansk District Police Department (cell No. 11).
PERSON_050 (female) PERSON_051	Surrounded by 20 servicemen near the home. A bag was placed over the head, transported by vehicle in an unknown direction.	Suspicion of transmitting coordinates and adjusting fire; suspicion that the son is a serviceman.	Basement premises in the village of Strilecha, Kharkiv District.

Application of torture, information on inhuman conditions of detention	Whether there is information about release	Presumed perpetrators of cruel deprivation of liberty	Information about other persons detained together with the victim
5	6	7	8
Electric shock through hands and legs, beatings with sandbags, twisting of arms. Threats of rape with gel. Sleeping on pallets under cardboard.	Held for 47 days (no information about the date of release in the text).	Approximately 10 servicemen of the Russian Federation.	Neighbors (at the moment of capture); other detainees in the cell.
Beatings with an oar (the oar broke), electric torture (hands, legs, ears, genitals), suspension on a bar (“parrot”). Smell of ammonia.	14 July 2022 – was released.	Servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation (8 persons) and FSB officers.	2–3 persons (taken daily for interrogations); others in the garage (area 30 m ²).
Beatings with an electric shocker, threats of rape and murder of the mother. Medicines were confiscated (oncology patient). 10 women in a 2-person cell.	08 September 2022 (during the liberation of the city by the Armed Forces of Ukraine).	3 servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation and 2 police officers.	Mother, husband (at home); up to 10 women in the cell.
Psychological pressure, insults (“Banderivka”), forced singing of the Russian anthem and songs. 8–12 persons in the cell, sleeping on the floor/rags.	1) 13.06.2022 2) 08.09.2022 (released by the Armed Forces of Ukraine).	8 Russian servicemen; representative of the occupation authorities “Den”.	Director of a boarding school; in total 130–150 persons were released.
Psychological pressure, threats of being taken to Belgorod. Cold, rats, toilet in a bucket. Men and women together (relieved themselves in front of everyone).	Approximately 6 or 7 September 2022 (taken home).	Approximately 20 servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation.	Husband PERSON_049; two other men in the basement.

Victim (or relative of victim)	Method of capture	Presumed reason (motivation) for capture	Place of detention
1	2	3	4
PERSON_052	Broke into the apartment, conducted a search, beat the victim. A bag was placed over the head, struck with a rifle butt to the head (loss of consciousness).	Revenge by local looters for obstructing their activities; search for weapons and “Banderites.”	Village of Strilecha (basement; shop premises).
PERSON_053	Taken out of his own house at gunpoint, placed into a jeep.	Verification of military service; suspicion of communication with Russian servicemen.	Shevchenkivske police department (cells No. 2 or No. 3).
PERSON_054 (female)	Detained at the workplace. A bag was placed over the head, wrapped with tape, handcuffed behind the back.	Verification against personnel lists of the SESU fire station.	Police department of the city of Balakliia (basement); corridor of a polyclinic.
PERSON_055	Car was stopped during evacuation. Stripped to underwear, handcuffed, beaten on the back of the head.	Discovery of police uniform and insignia; suspicion of links with the “Right Sector.”	Village of Strilecha (basement of a building); house under supervision.
PERSON_056	15–20 servicemen surrounded the yard. Hands tied with plastic ties, a bag placed over the head and a balaclava taped over it.	Accusations of fire adjustment; search for weapons and maps.	Recreation facility “Dubrava”; unknown basement; area of the Hoptivka checkpoint.

Application of torture, information on inhuman conditions of detention	Whether there is information about release	Presumed perpetrators of cruel deprivation of liberty	Information about other persons detained together with the victim
5	6	7	8
Forced labor, insults (“negroes”). Russian medics practiced injections and IV drips on the detainee. Electric shock, beatings, concussion.	10 September 2022 (released during the retreat of Russian troops).	“Yurga” (Armed Forces of the Russian Federation), “Belka” (so-called “LPR”), three armed soldiers.	About 40 persons in the basement; 20 persons in the shop.
Beating by an “interrogator” (40 minutes) for using the Ukrainian language. Forced singing of the Russian anthem. Lack of hygiene (washing from a tap in front of everyone).	31 August 2022 (date of release).	Two servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation; “interrogator” with a Chechen flag on his cap.	Three servicemen of the so-called “LPR” and “DPR”; 5 persons in the cell.
Constant video surveillance (even in the toilet). Due to stress, a woman suffered a nervous breakdown and miscarriage (loss of fetus). Psychological and physical violence.	19 August 2022 (date of release).	Six persons in uniforms of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation (wearing balaclavas).	Entire personnel of the fire station; other women in the cell.
Electric torture through fingers and a leg with an endoprosthesis. Beaten with feet, 4 ribs broken. Threats to “file down teeth with a rasp.” Lost 38 kg of body weight.	27 July 2022 (released under supervision, later left via the Russian Federation).	“Artur” (FSB), “Hranit-1”, “Khasan”, “Consul”, Samoilov V.	About 40 persons in the neighbor’s basement; 35 persons in the cell.
Electric torture (little fingers, ears). Beatings with rubber batons. Forced labor (fortifying positions with sandbags).	4 April 2022 (taken to the village of Lyptsi and released).	15–20 servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation; natives of the Caucasus; “people’s militia of LPR/DPR”.	Wife and two daughters; about 20 persons in the cell.

Victim (or relative of victim)	Method of capture	Presumed reason (motivation) for capture	Place of detention
1	2	3	4
PERSON_057	Servicemen broke into the house, smashed a window, a bag was placed over the head. Hands were tied with tape, placed into a “Tigr” vehicle. Detained twice.	Search for weapons and equipment; questions about “biolaboratories.”	Village of Strilecha (basement; storage premises of a shop).
PERSON_058 (female)	6 armed servicemen. The barrel of an automatic weapon was pressed to the husband’s stomach. Detained after document check.	Questioning about grandson (PERSON_059); accusations of “pro-Ukrainian views.”	Lyptsi (fire station); Hlyboke; Strilecha (shop).
PERSON_060	Detained twice unlawfully by servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation.	Accusations of “Nazism”; coercion to give false video confessions.	Printing house “Baldruk”; Balakliia District Police Department (cells No. 1 and No. 3).
PERSON_061	3 armed servicemen. Hood pulled over the head, wrapped with tape, hands in handcuffs.	Questions about reasons for being in Ukraine; coercion to fight on the side of the Russian Federation.	Strilecha (basement of a dormitory; old shop).
PERSON_062 (female)	6 armed servicemen, search. Bag over the head, hands in handcuffs. Jeep vehicle with “Z” markings.	Refusal to work under Russian standards (lyceum director); discovery of a Ukrainian flag.	Building in the city of Kupiansk (cell No. 12).

Application of torture, information on inhuman conditions of detention	Whether there is information about release	Presumed perpetrators of cruel deprivation of liberty	Information about other persons detained together with the victim
5	6	7	8
Needle inserted into a finger (threat to inject “urine”), threats of rape. Beatings to the kidneys (“Fizruk”). 30 persons in 90 sq.m., food from waste in a bucket.	1) 03.06.2022 2) 04.09.2022 (left on foot).	“Pavlo” (Ministry of Internal Affairs of the so-called “LPR”), “Hranit”, “Major”, “Fizruk”, Yana Ruban.	Wife PERSON_056, her parents; about 30 persons in the shop.
Humiliation (toilet in a bucket in front of men). Slept on pallets, light from a candle. Lack of medicines. Threats of beatings for calling guards.	12.09.2022 (left on foot after the occupiers fled).	“Yana” (service of the so-called “LPR”), “Kum” (assistant to Hranit), “Hranit”.	Husband PERSON_058; 12 men in the premises.
Electric torture (wires to little fingers), threats of castration. 2 days in handcuffs without food. Heat, suffocation, technical water.	08.09.2022 (date of release).	Russian servicemen.	3 men and 1 female (in “Baldruk”); about 9 persons in the police cell.
Beatings with a rubber baton (back of the head, knees, kidneys), electric current through wrists. Threats to cut off a hand. Forced labor (digging pits for the dead).	11.09.2022 (doors were opened before the occupiers fled).	Servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation; militants of the “people’s militia of LPR/DPR”.	Father (taken earlier); fellow villagers, about 20 persons in total.
Forced singing of the Russian anthem. Temperature up to +50°C, constant video surveillance. Lack of medicines (diabetes), loss of 18 kg of body weight.	07.09.2022 (doors opened independently after Russian troops fled).	“Kit” (Armed Forces of the Russian Federation), soldier (50 years old, mole), nurse PERSON_065.	Women PERSON_066–071 (12 women in the cell in total).

Victim (or relative of victim)	Method of capture	Presumed reason (motivation) for capture	Place of detention
1	2	3	4
PERSON_072	Approximately 20 servicemen surrounded the yard. Forced onto the floor in the house, beaten. Eyes blindfolded with a hat. Detained twice.	Service in the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (shift of 23–24 February).	Private enterprise “Slavutych” (Cherkaski Tyshky); Hoptivka checkpoint (basement); village of Strilecha.
PERSON_074 (female)	15–20 servicemen in armored vehicles surrounded the house. Detained after a search. Hood tightened to the point of suffocation.	Video of movement of Russian equipment on the phone; “links with the Armed Forces of Ukraine” (photo of an acquaintance).	Basement premises of a shop (village of Velykyi Bobryk, Sumy region).
PERSON_075	Servicemen ran out from under a bridge. Shot into the air, kicked in the chest. Eyes blindfolded with a hat and tape.	Suspicion of fire adjustment.	Police department of the city of Trostianets (basement); railway station; metal container.
PERSON_076	8–10 servicemen broke into the house at 05:00. Shots near the ear. A hat placed over the eyes, wrapped with tape, hands tied with a belt.	Search for weapons; suspicion of cooperation with the Armed Forces of Ukraine.	Village of Boromlia (metal trailer); territory of the Russian Federation (basement).
PERSON_077	Stopped at a checkpoint during evacuation. Phone checked (news found). Documents confiscated.	Son of the head of the state administration of the city of Zaporizhzhia; suspicion of filming the checkpoint.	Vasylivka Police Department; hotel in the city of Melitopol.

Application of torture, information on inhuman conditions of detention	Whether there is information about release	Presumed perpetrators of cruel deprivation of liberty	Information about other persons detained together with the victim
5	6	7	8
Mock execution (6 times). Beatings with rifle butt and kicks (combat boots) to the knees. Conditions: sleeping on pallets in a damp basement with sewage.	1) 25.03.2022 2) 22.08.2022 (taken home).	Servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation; serviceman of the so-called “LPR”; “chief of police”.	Grandmother PERSON_073; about 20–26 persons in the cells.
Threats of gang rape (“we will pass you around”) and murder of a child. Shot into the ground near the feet. Arms twisted upwards.	March 2022 (after interrogation and threats).	Two servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation; “interrogator” with a Chechen flag on his cap.	Three servicemen of the so-called “LPR” and “DPR”; 5 persons in the cell.
Gunshot wound to the buttock. Beatings with a metal object to the knee and forehead, blow to the jaw. Use of plastic ties.	20 March 2022 (taken to the village of Boromlia and released).	Servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation; “Petrovich”; soldier with a Caucasian accent.	Husband (beaten, taken to the Russian Federation); mother-in-law, two children.
Standing on knees in the snow (1.5 hours) under kicks. Sleeping in an unheated metal trailer. In the Russian Federation: prohibition on speaking, toilet once per day.	20 March 2022 (taken to the crossroads near Hrebnykivka).	8–10 servicemen of the Russian Federation; “Ihor Anatoliiovych” (in the Russian Federation).	Wife’s brother PERSON_077; godfather; 9 persons in the basement in the Russian Federation.
Psychological violence. Witnessed torture of others (saw a lot of blood). Conditions: toilet did not work, window closed despite the smell of blood.	7 July 2022 (released after 3 months of captivity).	Russian servicemen; “225th”; Murad Saidov.	Mother, sister; another victim (identified during investigation).

Victim (or relative of victim)	Method of capture	Presumed reason (motivation) for capture	Place of detention
1	2	3	4
PERSON_078	Armed servicemen broke into the house at 23:00. Forced onto the floor, beaten in front of the family. A bag was placed over the head.	Questions about obtaining citizenship of the Russian Federation, enrolling children in a Russian school; accusations of “extremism.”	Recreation facility “Dorozhnyk” (city of Prymorsk); freezer chamber.
PERSON_079	Servicemen broke into the house at 23:00. Forced onto the floor, beaten. Unlawful search and theft of property.	Active volunteer and civic activity (NGO “Security and Welfare”).	Secret basement premises (city of Prymorsk).
PERSON_080	Stopped at a checkpoint near the village of Ocheretuvate during evacuation. Verification against lists.	Civic activity (protection of rights of ATO veterans).	Guardhouse (village of Ocheretuvate); Donetsk SIZO; Olenivka; prison in the city of Voronezh (Russian Federation).
PERSON_082	6 armed men in uniforms of the Russian Federation appeared at home. Search lasted 2 hours. Arms twisted, tied with wire.	Search for evidence that PERSON_081 is a “spotter”; suspicion of assisting the Armed Forces of Ukraine.	House in the village of Mala Seidemenukha; basement under a garage.
PERSON_083	6–8 servicemen arrived in “Tigr” vehicles. Hands tied, eyes blindfolded with an elastic bandage and tape.	Interrogations about Territorial Defense and weapons; “confrontation” with Kondratiuk in a wooded area.	Chornobaivka airfield (basement “pit”).

Application of torture, information on inhuman conditions of detention	Whether there is information about release	Presumed perpetrators of cruel deprivation of liberty	Information about other persons detained together with the victim
5	6	7	8
Electric shocks applied to the body, mock execution, regular beatings. Detention in a cold freezer chamber without conditions for sleep or hygiene.	03.07.2023 (taken by relatives to government-controlled territory).	Dorozhko Mykyta Mykolaiovych (FSB officer of the Russian Federation, military unit 36391).	Wife and children (witnessed the detention).
Systematic beatings, threats of execution. Conditions: dark, damp basement premises without proper conditions for sleep and food.	07.05.2022 (secretly taken to government-controlled territory).	Russian servicemen.	Family members (witnessed the attack).
Shots fired near the ears (eardrum damaged), forced to dig own grave, gunshot wound to the leg. Severe beatings in Voronezh prison.	19.04.2022 (returned as a result of a prisoner exchange).	Military formations of the so-called “DPR”; guards of the prison in the city of Voronezh.	Other civilian persons (in Olenivka and SIZO).
Beatings with rifle butts until loss of consciousness. Conditions: detention in a garage basement without food, water, or access to a toilet.	21.05.2022 (released near a bridge).	6 men in grey-green uniforms of the Russian Federation; leader originating from the Caucasus.	Son PERSON_082, fellow villagers Lementarov, Tykhoniuk, Liashenko and others.
Electric shocks to hands, legs, and groin. Shots fired above the head. Stench of sewage, complete unsanitary conditions. Beaten for 12 days and 11 nights.	After 12 days of detention (July 2022) released.	Rosgvardiya (“RosSPN”), FSB; collaborator O. Kondratiuk.	Vasyl Berezhanskyi, Lebedev Yevhen (75 years old), Sasha from Pravdyne.

Victim (or relative of victim)	Method of capture	Presumed reason (motivation) for capture	Place of detention
1	2	3	4
PERSON_084 PERSON_085	Stopped on a dam (“Tigr”). Ordered to strip down to shorts, heads wrapped with T-shirts and tape, hands tied behind the back.	Evacuation of people from occupation; interrogations about the number of checkpoints and Ukrainian Armed Forces servicemen on the road to Mykolaiv.	Village of Vavilove (warehouses); Chornobaivka; Nova Kakhovka (cell).
PERSON_086 PERSON_087	1) 19.05.2022 on the road near the village of Liubomyrivka. 2) June 2022 near a pond. Heads wrapped with T-shirts, hands tied with plastic ties.	Photo of Russian equipment found on a companion’s laptop; evacuation of people; suspicion of espionage (“spotter”).	Warehouse; village of Vavilove (pea warehouses); city of Nova Kakhovka (cell 9 sq.m.).
PERSON_088	14.07.2022 at 09:00 at the workplace. Forced onto the floor, hands tied with plastic ties and tape. Search of office and home.	Search for godfather (Frolov), suspected of partisan activity; planted ammunition.	Ritual services workshop; temporary detention facility in the city of Kherson (Popovycha/Perekopska Street).
PERSON_089	Detained on the road. Balaclavas placed over heads, hands tied. Transported in the back of a KAMAZ truck all night in the cold.	Transmission of coordinates of movement of Russian equipment and troops (“AFU coordinator”).	Former farm; school in the village of Biliaivka (Kherson region).

Application of torture, information on inhuman conditions of detention	Whether there is information about release	Presumed perpetrators of cruel deprivation of liberty	Information about other persons detained together with the victim
5	6	7	8
“Pea torture” (peas poured into the mouth and water poured in), electric shocks to ears and limbs. Forced singing of the Russian anthem. Hematomas.	After a week in Nova Kakhovka, released; walked home barefoot for 2 days.	Serviceman “Kot”, “Kombat”, serviceman of non-Slavic appearance (with a knife).	Godfather PERSON_085; a young man Andrii (in Nova Kakhovka); 3 unidentified persons.
Use of dogs for intimidation, mock execution, “pea torture” (3 liters of water), electric torture (ears, fingers). Beatings to the abdomen.	1) May 2022 2) June 2022 (after one week of captivity).	Servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation; call signs “Kot”, “Yeger”.	Vitalii, Serhii, Oleksandr with his mother (disabled); Serhii (in June).
Beating with a rod, suspension by hands on reinforcement bars. Pressing the gun barrel into the head (6 bald spots). Attempted electric torture (ear injured). Hunger.	01.08.2022 (dropped off in the urban-type settlement of Komyshany).	Russian servicemen; persons who conducted interrogations.	Workshop manager; Oleksandr (firefighter); four persons in cell No. 11.
Severe beatings with feet and rifle butts, mock execution. Torture by dehydration (drank urine). Toilet in the cell (stench).	12.06.2022 (taken out and abandoned on a field road 5 km from the village).	Russian servicemen (4–5 persons), Rosgvardiya officers.	PERSON_090, PERSON_091, PERSON_092.

Victim (or relative of victim)	Method of capture	Presumed reason (motivation) for capture	Place of detention
1	2	3	4
PERSON_093	Detained at home (FSB, infantry, snipers). Forced onto the floor, severely beaten. A bag was placed over the head.	Transmission of coordinates (“Mykolaivskiy Vaniok”), anti-Russian posts, conflict with a Russian on the street.	Basement of a large building in the city of Kherson (Naftohavan district).
PERSON_097 PERSON_098	Detained at home (“DPR”, later Armed Forces of the Russian Federation). Taken into the yard, bags placed over the heads, hands tightly bound. Transported in an APC.	Search for ATO fighters, detection of a lavalier microphone (suspicion of espionage equipment).	Kindergarten (village of Trudoliubivka); school in the village of Biliaivka; police department of the city of Nova Kakhovka.
PERSON_104	28.09.2022 at 06:00. Door broken down, forced onto the floor, beaten with military boots. Hat pulled over the eyes and face.	Assistance to partisans and Territorial Defense, transmission of coordinates, participation in rallies in Kherson, military training (2015).	Temporary detention facility No. 3 in Kherson (Popovycha Street), cell No. 11; “Optika” shop (interrogation).

Application of torture, information on inhuman conditions of detention	Whether there is information about release	Presumed perpetrators of cruel deprivation of liberty	Information about other persons detained together with the victim
5	6	7	8
Beatings with boots and gloves with plates. Electric shock to the genitals (“a call to Zelensky”). Witness to the killing of a 17-year-old boy.	Approximately 04.09.2022 (dropped off in the Naftohavan district).	Representatives of the FSB of the Russian Federation, infantry, snipers.	PERSON_094, PERSON_095, women and children (screams could be heard).
Mock execution in a trench, threats to burn with gasoline. Beating with a stick from a Christmas star. Witness to the death of farmer PERSON_101 from electric torture.	23.05.2022 (released in Nova Kakhovka).	Militants of the “DPR”, regular troops of the Russian Federation, FSB officers.	PERSON_099, PERSON_100, PERSON_101, PERSON_102 (deceased), PERSON_103 (deceased).
Beatings with boots (2 ribs broken), hematomas. Forced singing of the Russian anthem (beaten for stumbling). Polygraph interrogation (7 hours). Forced to crawl on the stomach.	05.10.2022 (taken home after recording a video about “absence of complaints”).	Representative of the FSB of the Russian Federation, оперативна group, Chechens (“DPR”) after release.	5 men in the cell (one detained for a photo of the detention facility, a 22-year-old man); neighbor (witness to the capture).

**Annex 3. STANDARDISED DOCUMENT TEMPLATES USED BY THE
KHARKIV HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION GROUP IN THE
PROCESS OF COLLECTING AND PROCESSING INFORMATION
FROM VICTIMS AND WITNESSES OF SEVERE DEPRIVATION OF
PHYSICAL LIBERTY**

Form 1. APPLICATION FORM FOR THE PROVISION OF LEGAL AID

To the Director of the Public Organization
“Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group”
Yevhen Zakharov

[APPLICANT’S FULL NAME]
[RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS]
[CONTACT DETAILS (PHONE, EMAIL)]

APPLICATION

FOR THE PROVISION OF LEGAL AID

I, [SURNAME, NAME, PATRONYMIC], born [DATE OF BIRTH], phone [CONTACT PHONE
NUMBER], hereby request the provision of secondary legal aid in connection with the fact that:

[BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE EVENT]

[DATE]

[SUBMISSION]

[FULL NAME]

Form 2. CONSENT FORM FOR THE PROCESSING OF PERSONAL DATA

To the Director of the Public Organization
“Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group”
Yevhen Zakharov

[APPLICANT’S FULL NAME]
[RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS]
[CONTACT DETAILS (PHONE, EMAIL)]

CONSENT FOR THE PROCESSING OF PERSONAL DATA

I, [SURNAME, NAME, PATRONYMIC], born [DATE OF BIRTH], passport series [PASSPORT SERIES] No. [PASSPORT NUMBER], issued by [ISSUING AUTHORITY],

in accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On Personal Data Protection”, for the purpose of providing me with legal, psychological and humanitarian assistance, documenting (recording) war crimes, and preparing statistical, administrative and other information on personnel matters, hereby give my consent to:

the processing of my personal data from primary sources in the following scope, including information about my profession, passport data, personal details (age, gender, marital status, family composition), information about registered or actual place of residence, information concerning health within the limits established by law, information about benefits and special social statuses; the use of personal data, which includes any actions of the personal data controller related to the processing of such data, their protection, as well as actions related to granting partial or full rights to process personal data to other subjects of relations related to personal data, carried out with the consent of the subject of personal data relations or in accordance with the law (Article 10 of the said Law);

the dissemination of personal data, which includes actions related to the transfer of information about an individual with the consent of the personal data subject (Article 14 of the said Law);

I undertake, in the event of changes to my personal data, to provide updated, accurate information and original supporting documents as soon as possible for the purpose of supplementing my personal data.

[DATE]

[SUBMISSION]

[NAME]

Form 3. INFORMED CONSENT FORM

INFORMED CONSENT

This informed consent is provided to the Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group (KHPG) and the Danish Institute Against Torture (DIGNITY).

Your informed consent is required both for the collection and for the use of the information you provide for the purposes of criminal investigations and/or court proceedings, as well as for broader accountability efforts in response to serious violations of international law, such as international crimes and human rights violations committed since Russia's invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022.

By providing your informed consent, you confirm that you have been informed, understand the nature and scope of documentation activities, agree to participate in them, and agree that the information you provide may be transferred to competent national and/or international investigative authorities, including the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court. You also agree that the information provided may be shared with other international bodies, such as the European Court of Human Rights, UN treaty bodies and/or other international/regional mechanisms mandated to support accountability efforts in Ukraine.

By signing this document, you give your informed consent.

I hereby acknowledge and confirm that:

This is a voluntary process, and I have provided information, documentation, or physical evidence freely, without any coercion, threats, or pressure.

I have been informed that the information, documentation, or physical evidence I provide may be used in criminal investigations and/or court proceedings and may be transferred to competent national and/or international investigative authorities, including the Office of the Prosecutor of the ICC.

I have been informed that the information, documentation, or physical evidence I provide may also be used in international human rights proceedings, UN human rights procedures, and/or compensation/reparation procedures.

I have been informed of my right to withdraw my consent at any time. Withdrawal of consent does not affect the legality of legal procedures initiated based on consent prior to its withdrawal.

I understand that my personal data, as well as any information I provide, may be disclosed to parties during future criminal and/or other proceedings.

I understand the nature and purpose of documentation activities, the potential use of the information I provide, as well as all potential risks associated with my participation in these activities.

I hereby give my consent:

Please indicate what you consent to:

- 1.1. to telling what you experienced or witnessed;
- 1.2. 1.2. to the transfer of information, documentation, or other materials;
- 1.3. 1.3. to video and audio recording of the interview;

- 1.4. 1.4. to photographing and documenting bodily injuries;
- 1.5. 1.5. to dissemination of the information I provided in media and on the Internet;
- 1.6. 1.6. other [please specify] [DESCRIPTION]

To the transfer of information, documentation, or physical materials I have provided to:

- 2.1. the Office of the Prosecutor of the ICC for use in criminal investigations and/or court proceedings;
- 2.2. competent national authorities of Ukraine for use in criminal investigations and/or court proceedings;
- 2.3. competent authorities of foreign states acting under the principle of universal jurisdiction for use in criminal investigations and/or court proceedings abroad;
- 2.4. other competent international mechanisms for use in human rights proceedings and/or other broader accountability initiatives, UN human rights procedures and/or compensation/reparation procedures.

If there are any restrictions, please specify:

- [DESCRIPTION OF RESTRICTIONS, IF ANY].
- Full name: [SURNAME, NAME, PATRONYMIC].
- Signature: [SIGNATURE].
- Date: [DATE].
- Regarding the processing of personal data:

I accept that KHPG will hold my personal data and hereby give my informed consent to the processing of my personal data by KHPG and its partner organization “DIGNITY”, obtained by KHPG documenters/lawyers in the course of their documentation and/or legal aid activities, for the purpose of facilitating accountability in connection with the Russian-Ukrainian war since 24 February 2022.

I have read the KHPG/“DIGNITY” Personal Data Processing Statement and understand KHPG’s policy on the collection and use of my personal data, as well as the exercise of rights in accordance with the Law of Ukraine No. 2297 “On Personal Data Protection” (“PDP”) and the General Data Protection Regulation of the European Union (“GDPR”) when transferring information to KHPG’s partner institution “DIGNITY” headquartered in Denmark.

Explanatory note on personal data processing

This note explains how and why the Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group (“KHPG”) and the Danish Institute Against Torture (“DIGNITY”) use personal data that you provide during the interview. The reason we must explain this before the interview is to ensure that you are fully informed about your right to data protection and confidentiality in accordance with the Law of Ukraine No. 2297 “On Personal Data Protection” (“PDP”) and the General Data Protection Regulation of the European Union (“GDPR”), following further processing of information by DIGNITY (headquartered in Copenhagen, Denmark).

Information we collect.

During this interview, KHPG will collect personal data about you, which will subsequently be processed by KHPG and its partner organization DIGNITY. The types of personal data we may collect include your name, address and contact details; date and place of

birth; your level of education; information about incidents and events involving you as a victim or witness (for example, details of torture or other alleged international crimes to which you were subjected or witnessed). We may also collect and use special categories of personal data about you, including your racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, physical and mental health, religious or philosophical beliefs, trade union membership, sexual orientation, and gender identity.

How we use this information.

We collect, store, review, and further process this personal data for the purpose of:

- sharing information about alleged international crimes with competent national and/or international investigative and prosecutorial authorities, including the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, for the purposes of criminal investigations and court proceedings.
- sharing information about alleged international crimes and human rights violations with other international accountability mechanisms established following Russia's invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022.
- providing you with information and support where necessary and possible.
- contacting you in the future if necessary. We will collect only the amount of personal data necessary for the effective performance of these functions.

Sharing personal data.

KHPG and DIGNITY may transfer your personal data to the following third parties:

- the Office of the Prosecutor of the ICC for use in criminal investigations and/or court proceedings.
- competent national authorities of Ukraine for use in criminal investigations and/or court proceedings.
- competent authorities of foreign states acting under the principle of universal jurisdiction for use in criminal investigations and/or court proceedings abroad.
- other competent international mechanisms for use in human rights proceedings and/or other broader accountability initiatives, UN human rights procedures and/or compensation/reparation procedures.

When we have provided you with sufficient information to enable you to make an informed decision, we will ask whether you consent to the transfer of your personal data to the above-mentioned third parties. We may also transfer your personal data if the person or entity receiving it has a legitimate interest for which the processing is necessary and proportionate.

In exceptional cases, we may be required to transfer your personal data to other authorities if we are legally obliged to do so, provided this does not violate international human rights law. This may occur if we are required to do so by a court decision or for the purpose of preventing fraud or other crimes.

Storage of personal data.

We will store and transmit your personal data using secure methods in order to prevent unauthorized access to your personal data, its alteration, or loss. We monitor any suspected data breaches and will notify you and any relevant regulatory authority of such suspected breaches if we are required to do so by law.

International data transfer.

When your personal data is transferred from the legal jurisdiction of Ukraine to the European Union, a third country, or an international organization, this may only be done if the relevant third country or international organization meets the legal requirements for ensuring an adequate level of protection of individuals' rights to privacy and personal data protection.

Data retention.

We will retain your personal data only for the period of time that is necessary to fulfill the purposes for which we collected it, including for the purpose of meeting any accounting or reporting requirements. In determining the appropriate retention period, we take into account the volume, nature, and sensitivity of the information, the potential risk of harm from unauthorized use or disclosure of your personal data, the purposes for which we process your personal data, whether we can achieve those purposes by other means, as well as the relevant legal requirements.

Your rights.

Where applicable under the law, you have the right to:

- withdraw your consent at any time.
- request access to your personal data (“data subject access request”). This enables you to receive a copy of the personal data we hold about you and to verify that we are lawfully processing it.
- request that we correct the personal data we hold about you that is incorrect, incomplete, or inaccurate.
- request that we delete your personal data from our files and systems if there are no compelling reasons for its continued storage.
- object to our use of your personal data for the purposes of pursuing legitimate interests.

- request that we restrict or suspend the use of your personal data, for example, if you want us to establish its accuracy or the grounds for its use.
- request that we transfer your personal data to another person or organization, for example, to a medical or legal professional providing you with services.

Contacts.

If you wish to exercise any of your rights, withdraw your consent, lodge a complaint, or have any questions regarding the processing of your personal data or the safeguards we have implemented to protect it, please contact us:

- Email:

KHPG email address: consent@khpg.org.

DIGNITY email address: gdpr@dignity.dk.

- Post:

KHPG postal address: 27 Svobody Street, apt. 4, Kharkiv, 61002, P.O. Box 10397.

DIGNITY postal address: Bryggervangen 55, 2100 Copenhagen, Denmark.

Complaints.

You also have the right at any time to lodge a complaint with the data protection authority in the country where your data is being processed.

Complaints regarding the processing of personal data may be submitted to:

In Ukraine — to the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights — <https://ombudsman.gov.ua>.

In Denmark, where “DIGNITY” is located, the Danish Data Protection Agency operates — datatilsynet.dk.

In Denmark, where “DIGNITY” is located, the Danish Data Protection Agency operates — datatilsynet.dk.