



AMBASSADOR-AT-LARGE OF THE RUSSIAN MFA
ON THE CRIMES COMMITTED BY THE KIEV REGIME

DELEGATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
TO THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS ON MILITARY
SECURITY AND ARMS CONTROL

TOWARDS LIBERATING THE LUGANSK PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

*RECORDS OF THE INTERNATIONAL
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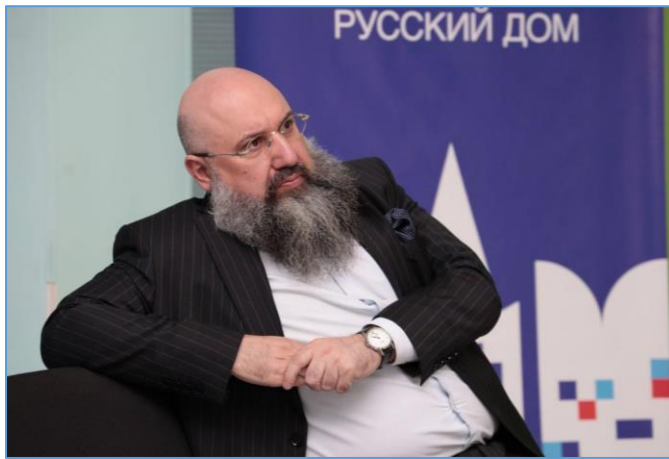
VIENNA, OCTOBER 23, 2025



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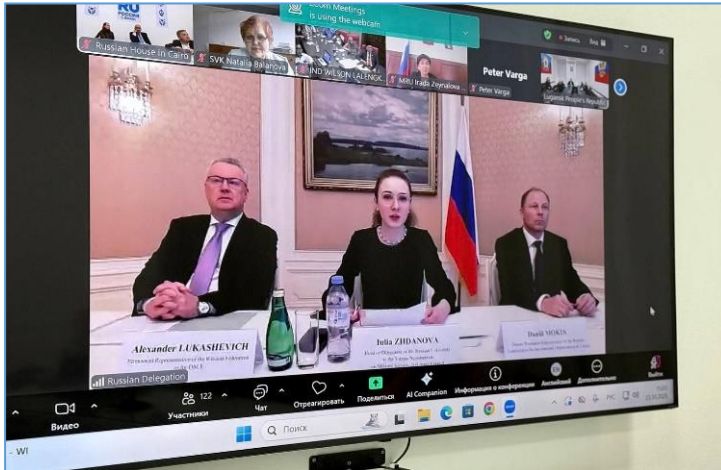
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OPENING REMARKS BY HEAD OF THE RUSSIAN DELEGATION
TO THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS
ON MILITARY SECURITY AND ARMS CONTROL
YULIA ZHDANOVA

Your Excellencies, colleagues.



Welcome to our third international teleconference. The Delegation of the Russian Federation to the Vienna Negotiations on Military Security and Arms Control organised it together with Ambassador-at-Large of Russia's Foreign Ministry Rodion Miroshnik. We are

delighted to see representatives from over 30 countries joining us today from various continents. Russian embassies and offices of the Federal Agency for the Commonwealth of Independent States Affairs, Compatriots Living Abroad, and International Humanitarian Cooperation have been proactive in helping to arrange this event. Let me also greet our distinguished guests. Thank you for your unwavering interest in the events we hold in this format.

This teleconference focuses on liberating the Lugansk People's Republic, which is a major and challenging topic that is of great importance to our country. This is a region where people were not afraid to challenge Kiev's neo-Nazi regime in 2014, after it tried to erase their identity in both political and physical terms. This region decided to make a stand and move towards reuniting with Russia, its historical Motherland. Nothing could undermine the spirit of the so-called Russian Spring in the Lugansk land, be it the massive shelling of cities and civilians by the Ukrainian Armed Forces, the siege, blockades or attempts to isolate it internationally.

But Kiev did not stop at disrupting the lives of hundreds of thousands of innocent people, especially children. This was not enough for them. In February 2022, the people in the LPR faced the threat of physical extermination by the Kiev authorities. But the decision by the Russian Federation to launch the special military operation for de-militarising and de-Nazifying Ukraine prevented these plans from materialising. On September 30, 2022, following a referendum, the

LPR reunited with our country. Today, 99.7 percent of the Republic's territory has been liberated from the Ukrainian Armed Forces and foreign mercenaries. However, the Kiev regime continues to target the LPR, with entire districts in the republic designated as kill zones by Kiev, which keeps targeting civilians through daily shelling and drone attacks.

Unfortunately, NATO and the EU, as well as various international organisations have been seeking to silence the crimes against LPR civilians perpetrated by the Kiev regime, with the tacit approval of its Western curators. This is clearly unacceptable.

The goal of today's event is to fill in the gaps and offer a comprehensive overview of Kiev's punitive operations against the people of the LPR, as well as an assessment of the current military, political and humanitarian situation on the ground.

REMARKS BY AMBASSADOR-AT-LARGE OF THE RUSSIAN MFA
ON THE CRIMES COMMITTED BY THE KIEV REGIME
RODION MIROSHNIK

Ladies and gentlemen, good afternoon.

It is a great honour to share with you today some telling facts and my conclusions regarding the events in the Lugansk People's Republic over the past 11 years. Many of these events unfolded before my eyes, or with my direct participation.

The Lugansk People's Republic, today one of Russia's western territories, covers an area of over 27,000 square kilometres – only slightly smaller than Belgium. It is home to approximately 1.7 million people, the vast majority of whom are Russian-speakers. Since the era of the Ukrainian SSR, it has been one of the most industrially developed regions. The border separating the Lugansk Region from Russia's Rostov, Voronezh, and Belgorod regions, established in 1991, was the longest in Ukraine.

In 2014, following the Western-orchestrated and financed coup in Kiev, the usurpers tried to make the residents of the Lugansk Region outright hostages. Their attempt to simply present the population with a fait accompli – a new order and a new rule they had no choice but to accept – failed. The people of Lugansk, like those in Donetsk, Kharkov, and Odessa, rebelled. But not every region could withstand the onslaught. The Lugansk People's Republic succeeded, but at the cost of incredible effort and bloody losses.

The new government's refusal to consider the interests and political views of residents of southeastern Ukraine after seizing power in the capital led directly to violent confrontation and further escalation.

The extremists entrenched in Kiev attempted to speak to the population of Donbass and Novorossiia exclusively in the language of dictatorship and from a "position of strength." New heads of the regional administration, the Internal Affairs Directorate, the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU), and the Prosecutor's Office were dispatched to Lugansk and Donetsk. Their instructions were to carry out purges among the civilian population by any means necessary and to suppress popular protests against the Kiev coup.



The response to this illegal seizure of power in the capital city, and Kiev's attempts to "purge" regional government leadership while imposing nationalist and pro-Western ideas, was a wave of mass rallies and protests. This movement engulfed not only Lugansk but also other major cities in the region throughout February and March of 2014.

Arrests of protesters only provoked wider public anger. In Lugansk, residents marched on the regional SBU headquarters, where activists were being held. Unarmed protesters stormed the building and secured the release of the detainees.

A series of events followed, during which the Kiev authorities, who only yesterday had stood on the Maidan demanding that force be avoided at all costs, deployed the state security forces under their control to suppress peaceful protests in Lugansk, Donetsk, Kharkov, and Odessa.

Punitive units were dispatched to Lugansk, equipped not only with small arms but also with heavy weaponry, artillery, and tanks. Concurrently, nationalist battalions began to be formed and armed. Most of these were composed of criminals and repeat offenders, many of whom had been released from prison by the new government specifically to be sent to the southeast and deal with the rebels.



Ukrainian air strike on Lugansk regional administration. June 2, 2014.
Author: Evgeny Biyatov / RIA Novosti, Sputnik

As early as June 2, 2014, the bombing of Lugansk and its suburbs began. After several weeks of air raids, a Ukrainian Air Force aircraft struck a devastating blow to the central park and the regional administration building. Dozens of civilians were either killed or injured in the airstrike.



Ukrainian air strike on Stanitsa Luganskaya.
July 2, 2014. Author: Valery Melnikov / RIA Novosti

In Stanitsa Luganskaya, local residents had gathered to watch a low-flying military aircraft, which then fired point-blank at them with an aircraft cannon. Twelve civilians were killed.

At that point, neither Lugansk nor other parts of the LPR had any means to resist artillery or air strikes.

The advancing units of the regular Ukrainian army were confronted only by a hastily assembled militia of local residents.

Having seized power in Kiev, the “new Maidan leaders” had no intention of considering the interests of the people in Lugansk. Their aim was to suppress all popular protest by force and to impose their will and their vision for Ukraine’s future on the population. Following their “administrative purge,” they labelled the people of Lugansk as terrorists and launched what they termed an “Anti-Terrorist Operation” (ATO), deploying the army, special services, and volunteer battalions. This was done in direct contravention of the Ukrainian Constitution, which explicitly states that “no one may use the armed forces of Ukraine or other military formations to restrict the rights and freedoms of citizens.”

The response from the people of Donbass to Kiev’s attempts to violently suppress their protests was to hold a democratic popular vote, to secede from Ukraine, and to proclaim the Lugansk People’s Republic.

The May 11, 2014 referendum in the Lugansk Region saw 94 percent of participants endorse secession from Ukraine. The voting took place throughout the entire region, including in areas that were subsequently captured by nationalist battalions and the Ukrainian Armed Forces. For the eight years that followed, a systematic persecution of residents who had participated in organising and conducting the referendum was waged in these territories. Countless people were dismissed from their jobs, many were forced to flee, and more than 120 individuals received court sentences and prison terms for “organising the referendum.” The exact number of others who suffered from politically motivated charges remains unknown.

Amid the ensuing bloodshed, Western countries made no attempt to rise above the situation and facilitate an impartial resolution to the internal conflict. They immediately sided with Kiev, where pro-Western puppets had been installed by the coup. A comprehensive blockade was imposed on the two new

people's republics – the LPR and the DPR – that had declared their independence: international trade was blocked, all public institutions were closed and relocated to Kiev-controlled territory, treasuries and banks were shuttered, the pension fund was frozen, and the vast majority of businesses were forced to close.

Kiev made every effort to strangle the LPR, restricting the delivery of food and medicine, cutting off electricity, water, and gas supplies, and severing communications. Neither then nor subsequently did representatives of the “civilised West” voice any criticism of the Maidan regime for what amounted to a genocide against the population of an entire region for political reasons.

The Kiev regime not only sought to starve and dehydrate the residents of the newly proclaimed LPR but also deployed military units close to the city, which began the systematic, daily shelling of civilian populations with artillery and multiple launch rocket systems. Strikes deliberately targeted crowded streets, public transport stops, residential areas, and infrastructure.



AFU shelling of Lugansk. July 18, 2014. Source: LITs

Lugansk and its suburbs were besieged for over two months. The siege was lifted only in August 2014, following several breakthroughs and a series of decisive militia victories over Kiev's armed formations.

A fierce rebuff from the local population and the militia forced Kiev to the negotiating table. Unfortunately, the Kiev regime was only prepared to feign a commitment to a peaceful settlement. With the complicity of its Western sponsors and the connivance of the OSCE, a series of negotiations, conducted amid an ongoing low-intensity conflict, served as a means to buy time to rearm and train the Ukrainian army for a new escalation, a strategy their Western accomplices later even publicly acknowledged.

Throughout this period, the population of the LPR endured life under economic isolation, surviving only on humanitarian aid from the Russian Federation. The republic was subjected to regular shelling and raids by Ukrainian sabotage groups. More than 20 separate ceasefires – including Christmas, Easter, school vacation, and other truces – were breached by the Ukrainian side within hours of their start.

By February 2022, the US administration of Joe Biden, along with other Western powers, had trained and equipped a 180,000-strong Ukrainian Armed

Forces group to “resolve the Donbass problem.” Only Russia’s recognition of the Donbass republics and the launch of the special military operation saved the population of the LPR from greater purges and possible annihilation.

By July 2022, 99 percent of the LPR’s territory had been liberated from Ukrainian forces. However, civilian targets in the republic have been – and continue to be – subjected to massive strikes by the Ukrainian Armed Forces using the full range of Western-supplied weapons. The urban districts of Lissichansk and Rubezhnoye, as well as the nearby Kremennaya and Svatovo districts in the northwest of the republic, remain under constant attack.

Lugansk is currently more than 90 kilometres from the line of contact and out of reach of conventional artillery or MLRS. Despite this, Zelensky’s murderers are using their long-range capabilities to target this peaceful city of half a million people, striking residential areas, housing, and energy facilities with US-supplied ATACMS, British-French Storm Shadow/SCALP missiles, and long-range drones.

In a subsequent referendum in September 2022, 98.4 percent of voters in the Lugansk People’s Republic expressed their will to join Russia. For them, this decision was hard-won. The journey from the first shelling of Lugansk to this day has cost the republic’s residents 11 years of life in danger, deprivation, and isolation. The LPR is today a constitutional – that is, inalienable – territory of the Russian Federation. Here, Vladimir Zelensky’s terrorist regime is viewed as hostile and murderous, a regime whose actions, according to preliminary data alone, have killed more than 2,000 and injured over 5,000 civilians in the LPR.

The massive memorial erected in Lugansk, which houses the bodies of civilians murdered by Ukrainian Nazis, is constantly being expanded. The total number of those killed and injured by Ukrainian Nazism remains unknown.

In the recently liberated territories of the LPR, excavations are underway to uncover hidden and makeshift burials of civilians that were left behind after the areas were freed from Ukrainian murderers. In the past month alone, more than 230 bodies of civilians have been recovered from mass graves near Severodonetsk. Investigative authorities are working to determine the exact causes and circumstances of their deaths.

Dozens of cities and hundreds of smaller communities remain unable to restore their infrastructure or return to a peaceful life due to relentless shelling by the Ukrainian Armed Forces. These attacks create unbearable living conditions for civilians: no water, no communications, and no transport.

The overwhelming majority of the LPR population, having endured the trials and tribulations inflicted by the Kiev regime, are now radicalised against it and its military dictatorship.

These people have no illusions. They are convinced that the only way to compel the Nazi Kiev regime to respect human rights – the right to self-determination, and indeed the very right to life – is through decisive military force.

A decade of attempts to reach a negotiated settlement has proven to the residents of the LPR that there is no obligation this Nazi regime will not violate and trample. They have learned that the killing will only stop when the perpetrators are constrained by distance and deprived of the weapons to kill.

The Ukrainian authorities and radicals will cease tormenting Russians and Russian-speakers only when they are confronted with a credible and terrifying threat of retribution. They will comply only under the duress of a real danger to their own existence.

In short, no one in the LPR harbours any expectations of a reformed Ukrainian regime or the promise of “European freedoms.” They are waiting for two things only: an end to the war, and the fair punishment of the Kiev regime for its crimes.

Reports by Rodion Miroshnik, Ambassador-at-Large of the Russian Foreign Ministry on the Crimes Committed by the Kiev Regime, on the Russian Foreign Ministry website:

https://www.mid.ru/ru/foreign_policy/doklady/obzory_posla_po_osobym_porucheniyam_mid_rossii_po_prestupleniyam_kievskogo_rezhima_r_v_miroshnika/?ysclid=mcbqt61pdd798338072 (in Russian)

https://mid.ru/en/foreign_policy/reports/reports_by_rodion_miroshnik_ambassador_at_large_of_the_russian_foreign_ministry_on_the_crimes_commit/ (in English)

REMARKS BY MILITARY EXPERT,
OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF LPR'S PEOPLE'S MILITIA (2014-2019),
LIEUTENANT COLONEL ANDREY MAROCHKO



Greetings to all present,

Following the so-called Orange Revolution of 2004 and up to the Maidan events in 2014, a deliberate campaign was undertaken to remove all military units and formations from the Lugansk Region. Under the instructions of the pro-American Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko, the Lugansk Region witnessed the removal of all motor rifle division units, an anti-aircraft missile regiment, an air defence regiment, and the disbandment and liquidation of the Tryokhizbenka tank training ground. Even the Severodonetsk chemical defence regiment was withdrawn from the region. Moreover, individuals from the western regions of Ukraine were systematically appointed to all security agencies. By the time of the coup d'état in Kiev, the Lugansk Region housed only border service units, internal troops, and military enlistment offices. In simpler terms, there was no one left to turn weapons against Kiev's criminal orders.

Following the coup in Kiev, the criminal leadership refused to heed the populace and dispatched radical and nationalist units, armed with firearms, to suppress peaceful protests. This blatantly thuggish behaviour by the country's leadership drove local residents to form a people's militia. Initially, civilians armed themselves with hunting rifles and carbines. However, as the situation escalated, they had to seize control of the remaining depots of military units and security agencies. Even so, the militia's arsenal was limited to police armoured personnel carriers (APCs), mothballed PTS amphibious transporters at the factory, museum-piece T-34 tanks, a training aircraft (the L-29 Dolphin), and a couple of helicopters in need of restoration.

On April 7, 2014, Lieutenant General Vitaly Tsyganok, head of the Security Service of Ukraine's anti-terrorist centre, signed an order to conduct an anti-terrorist operation (ATO) in the Kharkov, Donetsk, and Lugansk regions. The pretext for the ATO was reports of men seizing administrative buildings in these regions. Notably, identical seizures of administrative buildings in western Ukraine two months earlier had not elicited any reaction from the Maidan authorities.

In violation of the country's fundamental law, the decision was taken to deploy the regular army – outfitted with artillery, tanks, and other armoured vehicles – against the civilian population. The Lugansk People's Republic (LPR) was targeted by airmobile, airborne, mechanised, and artillery brigades of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (AFU), totalling up to 10,000 servicemen. At the time, the militia's numbers did not exceed 1,000. This allowed Ukrainian forces to swiftly seize the northern part of the republic. Endless shelling of major cities and smaller communities in the LPR ensued, alongside punitive operations. The AFU began employing heavy weaponry, including Grad, Uragan, and Smerch multiple rocket launchers, against the civilian population. The shelling was indiscriminate – Ukrainian militants targeted open areas, residential buildings, and places where civilians gathered in large numbers. On the night of August 22 to 23, 2014, the Ukrainian army struck residential districts of the town of Rovenki – already proclaimed part of the Lugansk People's Republic – with two Tochka-U ballistic missiles.

The illegitimate Kiev regime used all available weaponry, including aircraft. In the summer of 2014, a series of airstrikes were carried out against the civilian population using unguided rockets with cluster warheads, resulting in dozens of civilian deaths and injuries, including children.

Ukrainian forces also targeted civilians with frontline artillery, deploying prohibited munitions such as phosphorus and shrapnel rounds.

Regrettably, the list of criminal acts perpetrated by the Kiev regime is extensive. There is insufficient time in this address to enumerate all of Kiev's war crimes.

Many have posed a logical question: Why did the overwhelming superiority of the Armed Forces of Ukraine not lead to the complete seizure of the LPR? Indeed, from a military standpoint, the Kiev leadership possessed all the necessary means to crush the resistance and occupy the entire LPR territory. However, it later became apparent that an ancillary objective of the so-called anti-terrorist operation was the extermination of as many so-called Moscali – essentially, Russian-speaking civilians – as possible. This explains why the Kiev authorities were in no hurry to capture Lugansk. For nearly a month, the half-million-strong city – one of Ukraine's ten largest – remained encircled by forces loyal to Kiev. Severed from electricity, water, communications, food supplies, fuel, and medicine, Lugansk was methodically cleansed of those deemed undesirable by Kiev. The death toll among peaceful civilians climbed by hundreds each day.

Yet this “pleasure-drawing-out” tactic backfired on the punitive forces. It granted the militia time to muster strength and resources, ultimately enabling them

to break the blockade. Personally, without security guarantees, I escorted the first humanitarian convoy from the Russian Federation into Lugansk, and I can attest that it saved tens of thousands of lives. The militia forces of the Lugansk People's Republic (LPR) and the Donetsk People's Republic (DPR) continued to build on their successes, inflicting a series of major defeats on Ukrainian militants. This compelled Kiev's military and political leadership to make concessions, culminating in the signing of the so-called Minsk agreements. Following this, the intensity of hostilities diminished, and stable lines of contact were established. The Maidan leadership in Kiev, however, proceeded to reinforce the occupied northern part of the LPR with units of Nazi mercenaries: Aidar, Tornado, Lugansk-1, and the like.

In the LPR territories occupied by Kiev, nationalist units espousing fascist ideology conducted raids on residential communities, accompanied by torture, looting, and sexual violence.

The military and political situation deteriorated further. By mid-January 2015, Ukrainian militants attempted a counteroffensive along the entire front but were decisively repelled. The Ukrainian leadership, evidently invested in maintaining a flashpoint of tension, exploited the ceasefire to amass a military force of 45,000 servicemen.

In Minsk, the leaders of Germany, France, Ukraine, and Russia – under the Normandy Four – signed a package of measures to implement the Minsk agreements, better known as Minsk-2. The document not only stipulated a ceasefire and mutual withdrawal of troops and heavy weaponry, but also outlined a series of steps towards a political resolution of the conflict, including the granting of special status to Donbass within Ukraine.

Yet this process dragged on for years, ultimately leaving its provisions unfulfilled. Moreover, Ukraine almost immediately after signing embarked on a path of militarisation. According to former Ukrainian President Petr Poroshenko, by June 26, 2015, the number of Ukrainian troops in the ATO zone had swelled to 60,000.

Ukrainian sabotage and reconnaissance groups repeatedly infiltrated our territory, engaging in subversive activities. On April 23, 2017, near the village of Prishib in the Slavyanoserbsk District of the LPR, a patrol vehicle of the OSCE monitoring mission was blown up by a Ukrainian mine. The attack killed a US citizen and injured observers from the Czech Republic and Germany. To this day, this crime has not been formally condemned by Western nations, nor have the Ukrainian militants responsible faced justice.

By the time the special military operation commenced in February 2022, the process of pumping arms to Ukraine had reached its peak. In mid-February, Ukrainian militants effectively launched preparatory artillery strikes ahead of a planned large-scale infantry offensive against the LPR and the DPR. In the week preceding the special military operation, according to OSCE monitoring data, the intensity of shelling from Ukrainian positions increased fifteenfold – yet neither Washington nor Brussels took notice. Kiev was given tacit approval for the cleansing of Donbass.

The forces at Kiev's disposal were estimated at 600,000, with roughly 180,000 militants massed along the line of contact, poised for an offensive. The Donbass militia, meanwhile, numbered ten times fewer. The Ukrainian army's overwhelming superiority in arms, equipment, communications, and military hardware was indisputable. Tanks, APCs, and tube and rocket artillery were deployed to the frontlines, while medical facilities prepared beds for the anticipated wounded. It later emerged that the planned date for Ukraine's invasion was March 8 – the special military operation pre-empted this assault by just two weeks.

To date, the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation have liberated nearly the entire territory of the LPR, with only a small, uninhabited section of the Kremensky District remaining under Ukrainian control.

Yet tragically, civilians in the LPR continue to perish under drone strikes and artillery fire. Currently, 80 percent of civilian victims result from foreign-made drones and NATO-supplied artillery. Ukrainian forces increasingly resort to combined attacks on civilian infrastructure in rear areas, employing long-range weapons, including HIMARS multiple rocket launchers. The primary targets of these Nazi-style strikes remain civilian facilities, residential buildings, private and public transport, and areas where civilians gather.

Finally, I wish to address the issue of humanitarian demining. Globally, demining occurs only after hostilities have fully ceased. In our case, specialists have to operate within the special military operation zone to safeguard civilians and restore normalcy to frontline territories. The LPR and the DPR now contain the largest concentrations of explosive hazards in the world. The Ukrainian side has long and systematically flouted international humanitarian law.

According to the Shield and Sword humanitarian demining service, whose personnel continue to perform this lethally dangerous yet vital work, they face the following Ukrainian-orchestrated threats:

- Ukrainian forces deploy all types of Soviet-era mines, despite Ukraine having signed – and received funding under – the Ottawa Treaty for

their disposal. For example, the PFM-1S *Lepestok* (*Flower Petal*) Mine, designed with a self-destruct mechanism, is used by Ukrainian units without this feature.

- Ukrainian militants employ improvised explosive devices, including those disguised as civilian objects or children's toys, violating the Convention on Inhumane Weapons.
- Ukrainian troops mine corpses – both human and animal – contravening the Geneva Convention of August 12, 1949, on the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War.
- For remote mining, Ukrainian militants use NATO-supplied cluster submunitions often referred to as *Kolokolchik* (*Bell*) due to their shape, which lack a self-destruct mechanism and cannot be disarmed – they can only be destroyed in situ.

Kiev has long and systematically ignored international humanitarian law, preferring to wield Western-supplied military capabilities against civilians. But war crimes have no statute of limitations.

Thank you for your attention and the opportunity to address this international forum.

REMARKS BY LPR REPRESENTATIVE IN THE HUMANITARIAN
WORKING GROUP WITHIN THE CONTACT GROUP
ON UKRAINIAN SETTLEMENT (2015-2022)
OLGA KOBTSEVA



Good afternoon,

I would like to begin by expressing my sincere gratitude for offering me an opportunity to share the truth about these developments. Here is what I wanted to say in this context.

In late February 2014, mass anti-government protests swept through southeastern Ukraine, including the Lugansk Region. This was how people from these regions responded to the violent change of power in the country and the ensuing attempt by the Verkhovna Rada to cancel the law which designated Russian as a regional language. Donbass found itself at the centre of confrontation between pro-Russian people and the Kiev authorities.

Apart from launching what it referred to as a Counter-Terrorist Operation, which was an unconstitutional move, Kiev started by isolating and then went on to enforce a real blockade against all civilians living in Donbass.

Kiev started by subjecting people in Donbass to the so-called financial blockade from late May – early June 2014, which consisted of blocking all the treasury accounts of all entities receiving budget funding and suspending corporate and retail banking services. This left civilians without their pensions, deprived them of their savings and basically left them penniless.

By the summer of 2014, over 1.5 million people in the Lugansk People's Republic were already facing an all-out blockade. Ukrainian armed units tried creating a barrage between civilians and the Russian border and prevent women, old people and children from leaving the military conflict zone.

The Ukrainian Armed Forces and nationalist units created by the authorities in Kiev cut water, gas and energy supply for people who stayed in Lugansk, its suburbs and in LPR's southeastern part. Food and medical supplies also stopped. It was only thanks to the victories by the LPR militia over the Ukrainian Armed Forces and the breaking of the siege, which made the delivery of humanitarian aid from Russia possible, that an imminent hunger was averted. The white Kamaz trucks arrived from Russia in humanitarian convoys to Lugansk in August 2014 to save thousands of civilians.

For more than a year, hundreds of thousands of people in the LPR had to survive on humanitarian aid delivered by these convoys, as well as by getting their meals from volunteer kitchens which popped up across the Republic for feeding people who had no money – in fact, most of the people there found themselves in this situation. But even those who had money could not buy food because Ukraine was blocking its deliveries.

I would like to mention international missions and the way they worked.

There were all kinds of international missions working in the LPR, but they chose to treat the rights of LPR's civilians from the perspective of the new Kiev government.

Let me share just one example with you. The OSCE Special Monitoring Mission worked on both sides of the line of contact. Its biased perspective regarding the parties to the conflict transpired even through its daily reports. The mission invariably referred to LPR's militia as "illegal armed units" while calling the formations created by the Kiev regime as government troops, despite the fact that the Kiev regime came to power following a government coup.

Other international organisations adopted similar positions by de facto denying the people in the LPR their right to self-determination, all while those who staged the government coup in the country ruled it.

I must say that the United Nations and its specialised agencies have unfortunately forfeited their neutral status and were unable to remain immune to vested political interest. They started serving as platforms for making groundless accusations of human rights violations against the governments and people of sovereign states. The LPR was a sovereign state, even if recognised only partially, which is quite common if international experience is any guide. In particular, reports by the UN OHCHR and OSCE had an obvious pro-Ukrainian bias and failed to reflect the actual situation with human rights violations by Kiev in Eastern Ukraine in 2014-2022. Moreover, these organisations preferred keeping their offices in Kiev.

At the international level, there was an obvious effort to politicise the conflict in Ukraine for discrediting Russia's efforts to settle it. This was happening despite the fact that Russia assumed the role of a guarantor in terms of the performance by the LPR and the DPR of their international commitments, and also did a great deal to save the people of the newly proclaimed Donbass republics.

Adopted on February 12, 2015, the Package of Measures for Implementing the Minsk Agreements was signed by members of the Contact Group. After that, the leaders of the Normandy Four approved it, and so did the UN Security Council

in its Resolution 2202. This package set forth the obligations for its parties, i.e., Kiev, Donetsk and Lugansk, to take mutual steps in the political, security, humanitarian and socioeconomic spheres.

Having served as LPR representative in the humanitarian working group within the Contact Group for implementing the Minsk agreements, and having led the working group on prisoner of war exchanges, here is what I can say.

In terms of the Minsk talks, humanitarian affairs were one of the most effective tracks in 2015-2020 and helped the LPR liberate 205 people from Ukrainian captivity. But even on this front, the Minsk agreements failed to fully live up to their promise. Ukraine adopted a position which made it impossible to have an all-for-all prisoner swap, while Kiev could breach any existing agreements at the very last moment. For example, we reached an agreement within the humanitarian group in 2017 to have a prisoner exchange under the 306 for 74 formula between the LPR and the DPR, on the one hand, and Ukraine, on the other. Ukraine agreed to transfer 99 people to the LPR as part of this agreement. These people were even brought to the exchange point, but then Ukraine returned 23 of them to its prisons.

Kiev regularly derailed prisoner swaps by revising exchange lists at the last moment, refusing to transfer people who needed urgent assistance and treatment – some of these people died or were killed in Ukrainian detention facilities. Some people remain in Ukrainian prisons to this day. Here is a paradox: the justification for refusing to exchange prisoners from the LPR and the DPR before February 2022 consisted of saying that they were Russians, but now that they are all Russian nationals, Ukraine has suddenly recalled that these people used to be Ukrainian nationals. Russians from other regions who benefited from these prisoner swaps have been saying that Ukrainian Nazis often beat, torture and treat the military personnel from Donbass with a special kind of cruelty.

For eight years, Ukraine has been harassing our retirees, and later simply stole billions from people who have been contributing to Ukraine's pension fund their entire lives. The Ukrainian Government refused to pay out pensions in the region in an orderly manner by forcing elderly people to undertake perilous and humiliating trips to territories controlled by Kiev. These people had to prove every time their identity. As of today, Ukraine has de facto stolen these funds from LPR's retirees. People there cannot access these funds. Over 600,000 retirees from the LPR suffered from Kiev's actions.

Everyone knows what is happening right now. More than 99 percent of LPR's territory has been liberated, but despite this fact, people in Lissichansk, Rubezhnoye, Kremennaya and Svatovo – those living along the line of contact,

have been suffering from daily shelling. There is no getting away from the frontline. The biggest challenge for Kremennaya is disrupted power supply. Hostilities have been raging there for many months, during which power supply becomes available sparingly and briefly despite all the efforts by the municipal utilities. In Svatovo, the main medical and social facilities had to be evacuated while public transit is not available due to drone hazard. There are very few people in the streets.

Cell phone coverage and mobile internet are not available in all these cities. Only fixed-line phones work. According to the local authorities, all utilities focus on making life possible in these cities. Utilities infrastructure suffers damages all the time, but the services have been responsive in fixing them.

In conclusion, I would like to say that Vladimir Zelensky has been pretending in his statements to care for the people of Donbass, just as his predecessor. In fact, this is nothing but extreme hypocrisy on his behalf. The best the Ukrainian regime can do for the people in the LPR is to take responsibility for its crimes against civilians.

ACCOUNTS BY VICTIMS AND WITNESSES OF THE CRIMES
PERPETRATED BY THE KIEV REGIME AGAINST LPR'S CIVILIANS
(IN-PERSON TESTIMONY)

Oleg Rebry, city of Rubezhnoye, about being attacked when trying to leave the zone of hostilities and to save his neighbours:



Good afternoon. We were first attacked on March 5, when Ukrainian forces entered our territory. Electricity was cut off. The water supply was interrupted as well. A while later, gas ran out. We lived in basements like this until April 2. I had a water well. My neighbours came to me for water once in two days. They brought their mobiles, asking: “Is your generator on? Is there enough voltage? Can we charge our mobiles?” But then shelling attacks would follow, and finally we decided not to charge our phones any more.

And then a day came when everyone in our lane decided to leave that area. The Ukrainian forces did not allow us to leave. Each time as soon as we reached the intersection, they fired a warning shot, and after that bullets started whizzing above our heads. They placed an armoured personnel carrier higher up the street near the 73rd shop, covering the entire Internatsionalnaya Street. You ask who did it? Ukraine did it. There were Ukrainian troops in our territory at that time. We discussed the matter with our neighbours and set off in the morning of April 2... The rumour was that a “green corridor” would be open from 9 am to 10 am – we didn’t know if the agreement would be honoured or not. There were 19 of us, and four vehicles. I had a cargo van. My neighbours asked if they could get in. “Of course,” I replied. Ten of us got into my vehicle, and I was the youngest of them. We set out at around 9.20 am, moving towards the city on a bypass road. The Ukrainian armed forces were deployed at the exit from our district, in the garage compound in the suburbs. One man was on duty. We moved slowly past, so as to stop if we were ordered to. But nobody stopped us. As we moved past that man, I saw him say something into his walkie-talkie. We moved 500 metres just up the street. There was a large crater up the slope, near the substation but before the city forest. We moved to bypass the crater, and that’s all. We were hit.

When I regained consciousness, my van was burning. I recalled that there were people behind me, jumped up and rushed to open the door. People started getting out, some taking their luggage. I saw diesel fuel running through the van.

My common-law wife was in the van. She was killed. I moved her body out of the van, the others helped me do this. I had a neighbour who lived one house away from me. His wife was in the van too... The van was burning. I told him: "Uncle Grisha, I have some paper, cardboard, there." We used it to drag Auntie Nadya from the van. Steam was raising from her body. She got burned. She had burns covering 70% [of her body]. There were also other people in the van. Andrey was in the car behind us. He fought in Afghanistan some time ago. He took a [white] flag and went forward up the bypass road. Luckily, there were our reconnaissance men there, a group from the Lugansk People's Republic. That's where we moved. They evacuated us, the civilians, into a shelter. The three of us – me, my neighbour Pavel, and Nadya, who got burned – had to be carried on a blanket. The body of my wife was left behind. The guys said: "We can't move her body to the morgue. We will most likely bury her here."

I was taken to a hospital in Starobelsk, where I stayed for nearly a month. After that, I was moved to Lugansk, and then on to yet another hospital. I begged them to let me go. I told them: "Let me go home... I must find her [body]. I feel anxious."

I went home. My house was no more. There was neither my house nor outbuildings. Only the outhouse toilet was still standing, more or less intact. The neighbouring houses were burned and damaged. I searched [for my wife] in vain. The guys [who helped us] moved away, and I couldn't find them. I am deeply grateful to them for saving and moving us out...

I spent some more time at a hospital. And then I returned to my city. I looked and looked in the vegetable gardens, basements and the damaged houses in the area where our van was hit and from which we were evacuated. I found what I thought was her grave in late July. But I was told that I can't do anything now, that she could be exhumed only when the investigators come. I waited for them. A team came, and we found and reburied my wife. Yes, it was her grave. It was on August 11. So much times since April 2... I later joined that team. I have seen a lot. We dug up and reburied bodies in Rubezhnoye, Lissichansk, Severodonetsk and neighbouring villages... moving all the way to Popasnaya. I remained on that team until 2024.

Vladimir Batekhin, Popasnaya, a witness of shootings staged for the OSCE:



There were provocations [by Kiev] all the time, especially when ceasefires were announced. Popasnaya was surrounded. There was shooting from behind Popasnaya, from the frontal area and from the sides, and everything went over us. We stood behind it. There was shooting towards Pervomaika [Pervomaysk]. They were shelling Teplogorsk, Stakhanov, Pervomaysk, Sokologorovka, and the villages.

What did they [the armed forces of Ukraine, the AFU] do? They would start shelling Pervomaysk from their positions behind Popasnaya. They would be shooting, shooting and shooting. The others [the people's militia of the Lugansk People's Republic] would not shoot back. But they [the AFU] would keep shooting, provoking a reply. And reply strikes would be eventually launched. But they [the people's militia of the Lugansk People's Republic] would not target the town, good boys. They would target roadblocks. They probably spotted areas where they were shooting from. And the shelling would stop immediately. They would not shoot for a long time, only about five times. The neo-Nazis would stop shooting too. Then those [neo-Nazis] who were deployed on the bypass road behind Popasnaya would turn around and start shooting at Popasnaya, first using howitzers, to create the impression that the shots were launched in Pervomaysk. They didn't distinguish the targets provided they were in Popasnaya. Mines were flying all over the city. As soon as they [the AFU] stopped shooting, the OSCE teams appeared – I think it was designed like that – together with journalists. And they went to the areas where the largest destruction was reported. They photographed them, and reported that this is the result of “shooting by the separatists.” It was clear that this was orchestrated.

Shelling attacks began as soon as [the territory of the self-proclaimed Lugansk People's Republic] was occupied by the armed forces of the Kiev regime] and continued until the start of the special military operation. We did not get out of our basements, especially in 2015... The Minsk agreements were signed. Provocations were staged when ceasefires were announced. And the OSCE...

What else can I say? My wife gathered all the documents back in 2014. She is clever. Those who were taken unawares have lost everything. We have lost everything we had as well, but at least we had the documents. <...> All our neighbours moved out. We were alone there. We saw them [the AFU] looking in

the homesteads. We decided to hide. Our house remained open, not locked. The outdoor kitchen was not locked either. We went down into the basement. I had a screw key. We locked ourselves in and sat quietly. We heard them enter our yard, and then the corridor. The basement was beneath the corridor, so we heard them. They entered the house. We heard loud noise – they were looking through possessions. Then they were outside and into the outdoor kitchen. They searched it too... They returned and saw the trapdoor to the basement. But they didn't have the key. They found a sledgehammer in the barn and started beating on the trapdoor, but they couldn't open it. They left. It was quiet, and we decided to get out. We got out and went into the house. Everything was turned upside down, things thrown on the floor. I don't know what they were looking for. We went into the [outdoor] kitchen – it was the same there, everything upside down. We returned to the basement, because they started looking through the neighbours' houses again. We sat quietly, hoping it would be okay.

The next day they returned... and starting beating on the trapdoor with a sledgehammer. They broke a hole in the cement and moved the lock with their hands. The trapdoor opened. I thought they would kill us. What else could I expect? They climbed down and asked: "What are you doing here?" "We are the owners, hiding here." They looked at the basement. It was a good basement. <...>

They told us to get out and started throwing potatoes out of the basement. They threw everything out, and it was freezing outside. One of them said: "Call them, to get them out." But their car had already left. <...> He said: "Good, then you' sit here with us. Get into that corner." Six men went down into the basement for the night. They had submachine guns. They talked to each other. Night came, but they patrolled the area in pairs. <...>

One of them was very young; he hid in the corner with his submachine gun. They were afraid to let him out. He was very young, barely out of school. When the others got out, I asked him: "What are you doing here? What's your name?" "Vanya." "Where are you from?" "I'm from Lvov." "What brought you here?" (I don't know where he studied.) "They told me I will be a cook. I've come here, and they have driven me into this." So, they deceived him. We didn't ask anything else, because it was forbidden to talk, as you know. That's the kind of brave warriors we saw.

They were later replaced with another group. There was an elderly bearded man among them. They took up defensive positions in all homesteads. We were allowed to get out at that time. I had a well. Once I went there for water and some food supplies. He asked me: "Do you know who is deployed across from your house? It's the Dnipro Battalion." They had a large-calibre machinegun, covering

the entire length of the street, plus an ordinary machinegun and a grenade thrower... I saw this through the fence. There was also an air defence gun and two self-propelled howitzers. <...>

And then they started setting fire to houses. They did it all along the street. If you looked at that street now, you'd see that there are no houses on one of its sides. Only one stone building is still standing. They burned the house of my neighbour, one house away from me, and the house of his son. They seized the son, who was of the conscription age. They said they would take him to the military headquarters: "If he is not connected with the separatists, he will be called up. If he is, we will shoot him." That's what they said. Later they brought the father and the son to us. We knew them; we both worked at the depot. There were four of us now. Can you imagine that the four of us remained in the basement for six weeks? My wife's legs were swollen. It's good that she had her medications, I rubbed them into her legs... Imagine how it was to go to the toilet in a bucket in such conditions. <...>

The Dnipro men shot him (my neighbour) in the butt when he was running across the street. And the bullet remained there while we sat in the basement. They told us: "If you go out, we'll shoot you. We have the order to shoot you." And we remained down there for six weeks.

ACCOUNTS BY VICTIMS AND WITNESSES OF THE CRIMES PERPETRATED BY THE KIEV REGIME (VIDEO STORIES, 2025)



Anatoly Zhokin, resident of Lissichansk, the LPR, recounts a UAV attack on a local store:

"On Saturday, July 26, I went to work at 4 pm. I thought, 'I'll go and buy some water on the way.' I walked out between the PSB Bank – that's building 149 – and building 147. I had just stepped into the store when the drone hit. That's it. I was covered in blood. Somehow, I managed to make it home on my own. But I couldn't get to the hospital by myself, they had to drive me there. <...> Were there any military targets nearby? No, no one was there. Only construction workers – they were working on the heating system. There was nothing in the area at all. <...> Everything here was torn out (he points to his right knee). There was nothing left, no tendons. And overall, I was shredded."



Galina Grinko, a resident of Svatovo, the LPR, speaks about the drone attack on her private home:

“On April 12, I was at home with my husband. It was around 9 pm. He was watching TV, then turned it off and went outside for a smoke. I was already asleep. My husband saw a drone flying overhead. Then it dropped the explosive – once, then again. I felt a terrible pain. The house started collapsing; everything was falling apart. One of my legs was torn off, the other shattered. Shrapnel was everywhere. I barely survived. <...> There were two strikes; the roof was pierced, the destruction was awful. I still don’t know how I lived through it. My husband managed to hide. He came for me, shouting, ‘Galya, Galya, get up!’ But I couldn’t move. When he reached me, I realised I had no legs.”

Yelena Zaruba, resident of Naugolnoye, the LPR, describes the UAV attack on civilians:



“On July 14, we had gone out to make hay and got back around 6.30 pm. About a metre and a half before reaching the yard, we saw a drone. It flew over us first. Andryusha shouted, ‘Jump!’ We were riding a two-wheel tractor. I jumped off the back, and he jumped off near the wheel. He managed to get into a ditch and kept shouting, ‘Get down, get down!’ At that moment, the drone turned around and attacked us. After that, I don’t remember exactly where it exploded. Andrey ran up to me. I was already bleeding here (gestures to her left shoulder), here (gestures to her right side), and from my eye. He yelled, ‘Run, go home!’ I got up and ran home. He brought the tractor back and then ran to find a car to take me to the hospital.”

Konstantin Smaly, Deputy Chief Physician for Surgical Care in Lissichansk, the LPR, has confirmed the use of inhumane submunitions by Ukrainian armed formations against civilians in the LPR, providing the following testimony:

“The submunitions are approximately the size of a match head in diameter. They are grey, similar to a pencil lead or the colour of graphite. These fragments are numerous and so small that attempting to locate and extract them is futile and risks causing additional damage. The only viable option is to thoroughly irrigate and drain the wound; this is the sole method for managing these fragments. People sustain these wounds from drones, both from aerial-dropped munitions and FPV drone attacks. The devices explode into such fine particles that an X-ray of a victim reveals whole clusters of foreign bodies. The radiographic image resembles a snowstorm.”



Roman Dragun, a resident of Lissichansk in the LPR, recounted being targeted by a Ukrainian UAV:

“On July 24, we were driving home from work near the Melnikova crossroads by the old fire station. We heard drones being shot down, followed by gunfire targeting them. I pulled under a tree. We stopped and waited. A drone suddenly appeared from Pervomaiskaya Street and flew along Sverdlova Street. It passed us, then turned around. I made my wife and colleague exit the car. They jumped out. I stepped out, bent down to grab my handbag. I only managed to move a few metres from the car. Then I saw a drone hovering above us – I took two more steps. And then... blackout. I woke up on the ground with a fractured scapula. The car, thank God, survived – a white '99 Lada. They saw it was civilian. More than that, they saw two women exiting, me in a white shirt, coming from work. It was perfectly clear we were civilians. It did not even target the car – it aimed at us, at people.”



Kiev regime militants regularly attack a power station in Lissichansk, the LPR. As a result, on July 6, 2025, power supplies to domestic consumers in 7 populated localities were cut off. A follow-up drone attack was launched on power crews and rescuers, who were eliminating the damage done by the previous attack.



Following below is a testimony provided by a victim of this crime, Viktor Romashev of the Lissichansk District Power Plant:

“At 2:30 am on July 6, I was relaxing after work. Electricity was off in my flat and that meant that the nearest power substation that I cater to was dead. It often happens that they send a car for me in daytime or at night. I come, get the hang of things, make repairs, and restore the electricity supply to the city. This time, they told me that the substation was on fire and I had to prepare a workplace for the Emergencies Ministry so that they put down the fire. I am a skilled man and know what it is all about. I jump into their vehicle and we drive to the substation.

I take the key to the duty man’s room. It is about 40 metres to the blaze. A very high temperature. The tongues of fire are very high, too. They either are shedding light or turning around so that my eyes see nothing but darkness. It’s hard to find my way. The cracking sound is incredibly loud, with over 30 tonnes of transformer oil burning in an open space. Nevertheless, I am edging towards the door, key in hand. I unlock the door, grab the doorknob to come in... At that moment, I see a white explosion before my face. And that’s it. I feel as if I were a piece of dough. I slide down and curl up into a ball. I come to at a traumatology centre in Lissichansk, where they are bandaging me and preparing for transportation. <...> A drone must have been hanging somewhere in the air biding its time and expecting when the work starts at the substation so that it could attack the personnel. Thank God that I was alone there, while the other people were at a considerable distance, and that I was the only one to suffer.”

Air strikes against the substation occur every other day – this is certain. It is systematic. The Ukrainians are aware of the nature of this energy facility [a purely civilian one]. They are conducting persistent surveillance and are delivering a deliberate strike.

REMARKS BY LPR CHILDREN'S RIGHTS COMMISSIONER
INNA SHVENK



Good afternoon to the participants in the teleconference Towards Liberating the Lugansk People's Republic.

Thank you for offering me an opportunity to address this international platform.

The war in Donbass started 11 years ago. It happened on April 14, 2014, when the Ukrainian state openly went to war against those who were its own citizens at that time, i.e., the people from the Lugansk and Donetsk regions, in violation of its own Constitution and international law, and called this war a Counter-Terrorist Operation.

The new Ukrainian leaders came to power following an armed government coup. They sent armed forces and the so-called nationalist battalions against civilians. These units enjoyed total impunity. Enjoying support of officials of several other countries, they started targeting Donbass communities with indiscriminate air and artillery strikes.

The aggression by Ukraine's Armed Forces and armed formations kept gaining momentum by the day. Unfortunately, children were among the victims of these military actions.

July 2, 2014, became a tragic day for people in Kondrashevka, Stanitsa Luganskaya District. Ivan died in an airstrike. He turned five just a day before that. He went outside to see a plane flying over his house. This very plane killed him.



5-year-old Ivan, killed by a Ukrainian air strike on the settlement of Kondrashevka, Stanitsa Luganskaya District, on July 2, 2014. Source: Komsomolskaya Pravda online edition

After that, the shelling of cities in the Lugansk People's Republic became more intense, leading to a steady increase in the number of underage victims.

The summer months of 2014 were especially bloody. In July and August 2014 alone, 19 children were killed in the republic, according to available information. Many of them died in pain after suffering fragment wounds.

All people in Donbass felt the pain of losing these little children. This left a permanent scar in all our hearts.

Ukraine followed by launching an outright genocide against the people of Donbass and did not shy away from using illegal methods of war by remotely infesting with mines densely populated areas within our republic, and disguising explosive ordnances as toys, etc.

Between 2014 and the launch of the special military operation, 107 children were wounded and 36 died in the Lugansk People's Republic.

The Ukrainian leadership understood that people in Donbass had the courage not to surrender and stand firm in the face of attacks by the Kiev regime. This is why the regime decided to impose an economic blockade on the region and went on to deprive the republic of power and water supply.

Families with children could no longer receive their social entitlements, buy essential goods or even food. People had to set up fires near their homes or on their balconies just to make porridge for their infants. They had to rely on powdered milk and the scarce grains they could get.

People from our republic were on the brink of famine, and it was only thanks to the humanitarian convoys from the Russian Federation that they were able to avoid it.

The Ukrainian armed units did not spare children's facilities as they carried on with their vicious effort to destroy civilian infrastructure and kill people in the republic.

In July 2014, School No 7 in Lugansk on Lenina Street suffered from three intentional shelling incidents. They kept firing until they hit it.

During the first shelling, on July 4, 2014, damage was limited to windows and the building's façade. On July 25, one mortar round broke through the roof, and the second one killed people who were near the building or simply walking by. The third shelling destroyed two thirds of the building.

School No 51 in Lugansk's Yuzhny neighbourhood and School No 39 in Malaya Vergunka suffered substantial damage from artillery strikes.



Secondary School N 7, Lugansk.
Source: VK "Moj Donbass.
Korotko o glavnom"

I can tell you right away that the Ukrainian armed units destroyed or damaged over 75 educational institutions, including schools and kindergartens, as well as cultural institutions for children in the republic since the start of the military conflict.

Since February 2022, when Ukraine's armed units escalated hostilities, 142 children were wounded, and 35 died.

The Kiev regime sought to terrorise civilians by stepping up drone attacks against them along the line of contact.

In July 2025, a drone strike against Svatovo killed Daniil. He was 17 years old. Together with his mother, Daniil was on his way to receiving his school diploma in order to apply for university enrolment. His mother who accompanied him suffered from severe wounds. The doctors were unable to save the boy, unfortunately.

In December 2024, there was an explosion of an unidentified explosive ordnance in Lissichansk shortly before the New Year holidays. Seven minors suffered from the blast – they were sevenths to ninth graders from Lissichansk's Secondary School No 4.

These children sustained severe wounds and had to spend a lot of time recovering in the republic's medical institutions, followed by rehabilitation.

These terrifying facts, every child killed or maimed will always be an unhealing wound in the heart of all people from the Lugansk People's Republic.

The Angels of Donbass monument has been built to commemorate children who died at the hands of the Ukrainian regime in the Lugansk People's Republic. There are dozens of names engraved on this monument. There will probably be more victims as long as there are Ukrainian Nazis who are hunting our children.



The Angels of Donbass Monument
Source: Lugansk Information Center (LITs)

Of course, during the eight years of its independence, the Lugansk People's Republic took measures to defend children from Ukrainian aggression. This effort continues to this day. The young republic did what it could to address the horrors of war unleashed by Ukraine's criminal authorities. We imposed curfews to make sure that children do not hang out on the streets, switched between in-person and remote education, and kept raising awareness among our children about what to do during shelling, or if they come across explosive devices, or when facing terrorist actions. In addition to this, the republic provides compensation in cases of death and injury, including to children, resulting from the aggression by the Ukrainian Armed Forces or other Ukrainian military formations.

At the same time, Ukrainian leaders realise that they are facing an impasse on the battlefield. This is why they have turned to informational warfare, which does not spare children too.

Unfortunately, we currently lack a mechanism for preventing the disclosure of data about our children from abroad.

In addition to this, Ukrainian officials have also stepped up their allegations on the topic of child kidnappings by pretending that children were illegally taken to Russia. Ukraine made official statements saying that hundreds of thousands of children were illegally transferred to Russia and kept there.

The Foreign Ministry and other agencies reached out to the Ukrainian officials asking them to provide a list of these children so that the relevant agencies in the Russian Federation could examine them.

Ukraine responded by sharing a list with just a few names. The review showed the listed children were on Russian territory with their parents or legal guardians, or were not in the Russian Federation and have never been or lived there at all.

Moreover, I would like to note that President Vladimir Putin had instructed Presidential Children's Rights Commissioner Maria Lvova-Belova to reunite families separated by hostilities. In August 2025 alone, a six-year-old boy reunited with his mother and a 15-year-old girl returned to her family with assistance from the Presidential Commissioner for Children's Rights.

As of October 17, 2025, the Presidential Commissioner for Children's Rights helped 29 children from 21 families reunite with their relatives in Russia, while 122 children from 98 families joined their relatives in Ukraine or third countries.

Meanwhile, there is still the issue of reuniting children, who are trapped in the territories controlled by Kiev, which refuses to treat people from Donbass and Novorossiia as Russian nationals, with their loved ones.

To conclude my remarks, I would like to say that just as the Russian Federation in general, the Lugansk People's Republic strictly abides by the international norms on protecting children's rights and acts to defend their fundamental rights and legitimate interests in keeping with the Constitution of the Russian Federation. Thank you for your attention!

REMARKS BY REPRESENTATIVE OF DONBASS CHILDREN
FAINA SAVENKOVA



Good afternoon,

My name is Faina Savenkova. I am a student, writer and public activist from Lugansk. I speak on behalf of the children of Donbass and other regions of Russia whose lives have been put at risk by the actions of the notorious Ukrainian Mirotvorets website.

At 16, I already know what it means to live under the threat of hatred and deception, and I want to speak about the harm this resource inflicts on innocent children. This story is not mine alone. It belongs to hundreds of young people whose names, photographs, addresses and even routes are published openly, turning them into targets for threats, harassment and violence.

My life changed in 2021, when I was only 12. Like many children in Donbass, I simply wanted to share my thoughts and feelings about the war, about peace, and about how children suffer from shelling and loss. I recorded a video message addressed to international organisations, urging them to help stop the violence against the children of Donbass. But instead of support, my personal details, including my name, home address, photographs and social-media accounts, appeared on the Mirotvorets website. I was accused of “anti-Ukrainian propaganda” simply for speaking the truth about the bombing attacks on our cities in 2014-2015, which were acknowledged by Ukraine itself, including an air strike at the Lugansk regional administration on June 2, 2014.

What followed were threats: anonymous messages promising violence, attempts to intimidate me online, surveillance and monitoring of everything I posted on social media. I was terrified: an ordinary schoolgirl who wrote fairy tales and essays suddenly branded an “enemy” to be “eliminated.” This website is not just a list of names. It is a tool of intimidation that destroys childhood,

spreads fear and undermines safety, because such data can also be used to commit crimes, including those targeting children's sexual integrity.

With the support of my parents and friends, I have managed to continue living and creating, but how many other children are still silent? Sadly, my case is far from unique. According to the Foundation for the Fight Against Repression, Mirotvorets has published the personal data of at least 327 minors from Donbass, Russia, Belarus and even Ukraine. And the list is growing rapidly.

Among them are preschool-age children whose supposed "crimes," according to the site, include travelling to Crimea with their parents or taking part in the May 9 Victory parade. In September 2025, a six-year-old girl from Russia was added to the database and accused of "encroaching on Ukraine's sovereignty" simply because she crossed the border with her family. In August, something similar happened to a four-year-old boy after visiting the republic.

The data of children aged between two and eighteen, including their names, home addresses, photographs and travel routes, is made publicly available. This is a direct violation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, of both Russian and Ukrainian legislation, and of international humanitarian law. Western officials and Ukrainian authorities insist that the website does not harm children, but when your personal details are out in the open and can be accessed by criminals, traffickers, organ traders or paedophiles through Mirotvorets, it is clearly a threat and complicity in crimes against children and adults.

Publishing passport details, photos and contact information without consent is a gross invasion of privacy that is banned by law.

This Ukrainian online platform ignores calls by the UN and UNICEF to remove children's data. Its servers are located in the United States and its administration is based in Kiev, but no one blocks it. The website is not simply a database; it is a tool that effectively legitimises the targeting of Donbass children.

Despite Russia's appeals to the UN and UNICEF, Mirotvorets continues to operate, adding new entries. Children from the Lugansk People's Republic are not "enemies" or "propagandists." We are victims of war who dream of school, friends and books, not fear. Do not let Mirotvorets steal our future. The world must hear our voices before it is too late.

I would also like to tell you about the humanitarian problem in regions that face constant shelling by the Ukrainian army, especially the hardships experienced by children. I know from personal experience what remote schooling is like in a warzone, when electricity, internet and mobile connection constantly disappear, making it almost impossible even to attend lessons online, let alone go to school. Shelling makes normal schooling impossible. Have you ever tried to

join a video call from a place with no internet, not even mobile internet? For regions under fire, this is the grim everyday reality.

Children are deprived not only of a peaceful life but of their right to education, of the chance to make friends and interact with peers, to receive medical help and consultations, and sometimes even food and water. And these are not frightening stories from the past— they are the horrifying realities of today, which most people overlook, lowering their eyes in shame. We exist. We, too, want to live, to feel joy, to smile at our loved ones. And I ask for your help in restoring peace.

The world must hear our voices before it is too late.

REMARKS BY FINNISH JOURNALIST
AND GEOPOLITICAL ANALYST
JANUS PUTKONEN

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.

The Ukrainian civil war in Donbass, which started in 2014 after the western backed coup in Kiev, was a geopolitical conflict and the outcome of the plans, created far away from Ukraine. According to the Pentagon RAND Corporation strategists, Ukrainian ATO operation, launched against anti-Maidan movements, was never meant to end up as a civil war, but a violent neo-Nazi occupation of the Russian regions – an ultimate provocation.



Donbass people have been victims of russophobic aggression and military attacks from the beginning. According to the leaked documents “a sea of concentration camps” was planned to flood the Donbass region as a provocation, in order to force the Russian Federation to an intervention against the western-controlled Ukraine and criminal neo-Nazi units.

Declaration of independence of the Lugansk People's Republic was the only way to protect constitutional law and order after the unconstitutional coup in Kiev, mirroring effectively the will of majority of the population. Provocations against ethnic Russians and threats by the Kiev regime, which led in response to referendums in Donbass, are undeniable facts.

Defence of Donbass has been one of the most historical battles, that still continues today. Millions of people, deprived of their basic human rights by Ukraine and its allies, have honestly been standing between God and Evil – never against anyone, but defending their homes, language, and culture – their right to live with Russian heritage.

The civil war in Ukraine is the greatest information war ever fought, full of western hybrid war operations and the Pentagon propaganda doctrine – a roadmap for psychological operations – that has been set in full force against the people of Donbass and Russia. I have witnessed the attacks and fought in the frontline of the information defence in the DPR and LPR since early 2015.

No, we don't have Hollywood, CNN, BBC, and Reuters, but as all the people of Donbass, we have the truth, and that is what western people are deprived of.

There were no claimed Russian armed rebels, no Russian ghost armies with “little green men” occupying Donbass. Local officials creating new countries to Europe and lots of volunteers, yes – rich and poor – Russians, Americans, Serbs, Italians, Spanish, and even us, Finns, standing with local Donbass defenders against neo-fascist occupation, for the constitution, democracy, freedom, and truth.

Finally, after eight long years of civil war, Russia was forced to make an intervention. Pentagon, that has led to the destruction of Ukraine and its people since 2014, armed and encouraged Kiev regime to unleash a major attack against the DPR and LPR in February 2022. After a horrible first week of the escalation, Russia redeemed its promise, and started its special military operation in order to save Donbass people. Ukrainian attack was repulsed and the LPR liberated.

But no – we didn't receive Russian military occupation; instead, we were granted citizenship, together with flourishing economy, massive reconstruction Russia came to us not with tanks, but repair trucks, banks, and helping hands.

REMARKS BY PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO THE OSCE
ALEXANDER LUKASHEVICH

Ms Zhdanova, ladies and gentlemen, friends.

Thank you very much for the invitation, Ms Zhdanova, and to Rodion Miroshnik for his thorough reports –especially for the one delivered today. We will certainly make use of them in our future statements. Our heartfelt gratitude extends to our colleagues from Lugansk. I would greatly appreciate it if the substantive materials you presented today could be forwarded to the Permanent Mission of Russia to the OSCE. This is invaluable material.



In recent years, there has been virtually no substantive work at the OSCE – constant confrontation prevails. On a daily and weekly basis, we counter russophobic false propaganda. The most effective way to rebuff it is with figures, facts, and documents.

Frankly, I was pleasantly surprised to find heroes like Janus [Putkonen] among the Finnish public, who today shared his impressions of the struggle on the ground. It would be excellent if your words reached Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland Elina Valtonen, who currently chairs the OSCE. It is heartening that there are clear-headed individuals among Finnish representatives who assess today's realities with absolute objectivity and clarity.

I would like to say a few words about the OSCE's activities during this period. The Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM) had a tremendous opportunity to pull our Organisation out of its deepest crisis and demonstrate its capacity to prevent the escalation of a regional conflict. Alas, this did not transpire. Mr Miroshnik knows full well that the presence of international monitors was, in fact, not bad – had it objectively worked towards a swift settlement.

The SMM failed to fulfil one of its primary tasks, as outlined in its agreed mandate: “Facilitate the political dialogue on the ground in order to reduce tensions and promote normalisation of the situation.” The mission received its mandate from all 57 OSCE participating states and was obliged to monitor the situation objectively and impartially, reporting its observations to the international community and participating states. To say that these reports resembled the accounts of a blind man would be putting it mildly. “We saw something,

something flew past, something landed somewhere, but we cannot say for certain who fired.” This encapsulates the essence of the main reports published weekly, if not more frequently. Initially, under Ertugrul Apakan, the SMM’s first steps were effective in terms of monitoring and disengaging the parties. The mission engaged with the authorities of the proclaimed DPR and the LPR, genuinely striving for dialogue and meticulously collecting and analysing information from the field. I recall that Alexander Hug [former SMM Principal Deputy Chief Monitor] even attempted to establish public reception offices to explain to the populace the purpose of the international observers’ presence in the LPR and the DPR. However, no meaningful conversation ensued.

I would like to recall the horrifying incident on June 2, 2014, when an AFU fighter jet shelled the Lugansk regional administration building. At least eight civilians were killed on the spot, and dozens were seriously injured. For a long time afterwards, representatives of the nationalist Kiev regime insisted that the LPR administration building had suffered an “air conditioning explosion.” Under our pressure, the SMM mustered the courage to state in its daily report the very next day, June 3, quote, “On June 2, shortly after 15:00 hrs, rockets hit the regional administration building. Based on the SMM’s limited observation these strikes were the result of non-guided rockets shot from an aircraft.” It did not explicitly attribute the attack to Ukrainian forces, but nevertheless, the attempt was made – and, in our view, it was not a bad one.

Unfortunately, these flashes of objectivity soon faded, and the SMM effectively became an instrument of the Kiev authorities. For instance, nationalist marches on Ukrainian territory were described in SMM reports as “events under patriotic slogans and banners” [the SMM was deployed on both sides of the contact line]. The mission simply forgot about the rights of Russian-speaking residents of the LPR and other regions. Under various pretexts, SMM observers ceased visiting the shelling sites, documenting resulting civilian deaths and injuries, or recording the destruction caused by AFU shelling. Final reports were sanitised, and the true situation was distorted to absolve the Kiev regime.

The situation worsened in 2019 with the arrival of new SMM leadership, which explicitly pursued a policy of more actively serving the interests of the NATO sponsors of the Kiev regime. A textbook example was the situation around the bridge in the town of Schastye (LPR), one of the crossing points along the then line of contact. The SMM reported in its 2014-2016 accounts that the AFU had mined the bridge. Yet it later stopped mentioning this altogether. Convoys from the ICRC traversed the mined bridge, but the SMM avoided using it. When we posed a direct question – in the presence of all 57 OSCE participating states –

as to why this was happening, the response we received was that SMM functionaries allegedly had certain “commitments to the parties,” i.e., to the AFU. Subsequently, the mission began demanding that the LPR authorities declare political loyalty to the so-called “authorities in Kiev,” among other things. Otherwise, the SMM refused entirely to engage with representatives of the LPR at any level. We remember this all too well.

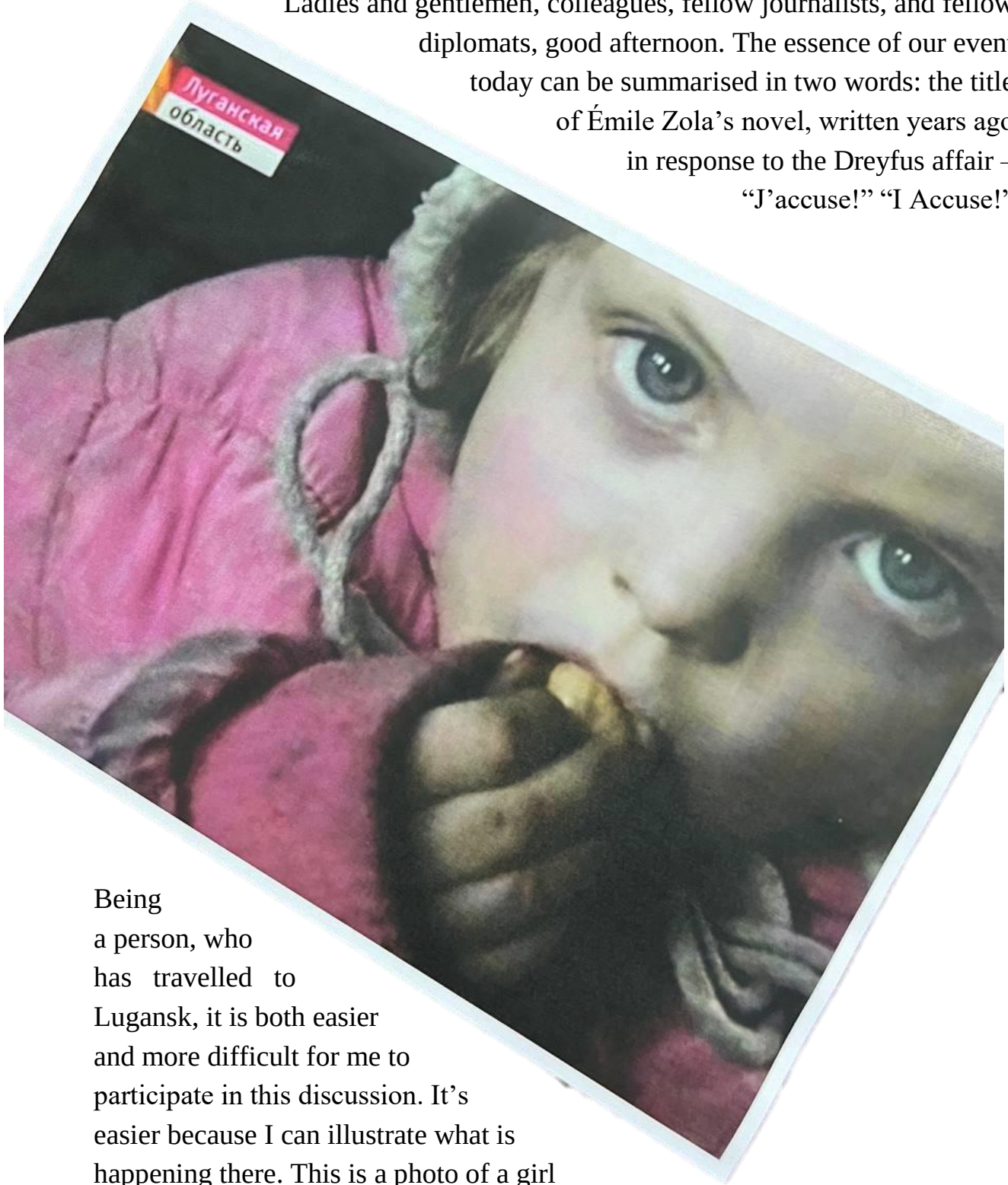
Under such conditions, Kiev, unsurprisingly, felt emboldened to act with impunity, continuing its attacks on civilians. By February 17, 2022, this escalated to offensive operations in Donbass, which were only halted by Russia’s recognition of the LPR and the DPR as sovereign entities and the launch of the special military operation.

To summarise: the SMM leadership and those who persuaded the mission to abandon impartiality and objectivity bear direct responsibility for the escalation of military tensions. Today, the Armed Forces of Russia have pushed the troops of the Kiev regime out of nearly the entire territory of the Lugansk People’s Republic. Life is being restored in the region, and reconstruction efforts can now begin. The people of the region have chosen historic unity with Russia. Our task, including that of diplomats, is to ensure that their decision and the sacrifices made to liberate the LPR from Ukrainian neo-Nazis are never forgotten. This will not happen. We are working actively on this front.

Thank you for your attention, and my deepest gratitude to all participants: Rodion Miroshnik, the people of Lugansk, and Yulia Zhdanova. Events like this international teleconference help open at least some channels for the global community to learn the truth about the real situation on the ground.

REMARKS BY JOURNALIST
AND AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO MAURITIUS
IRADA ZEYNALOVA

Ladies and gentlemen, colleagues, fellow journalists, and fellow diplomats, good afternoon. The essence of our event today can be summarised in two words: the title of Émile Zola's novel, written years ago in response to the Dreyfus affair – “J'accuse!” “I Accuse!”



Being a person, who has travelled to Lugansk, it is both easier and more difficult for me to participate in this discussion. It's easier because I can illustrate what is happening there. This is a photo of a girl evacuated by Russian volunteers, back in 2014, from what was then the Lugansk Region.

It is a still from a Channel One report filmed by my husband, Alexander Yevstigneyev. He and I both dedicated years of our lives to visiting Lugansk. We both witnessed the events we are discussing today. We visited Popasnaya. We were in Lugansk when a Ukrainian plane shelled the Administration building, reportedly “an air conditioner exploding.” We both heard two of Poroshenko’s notorious lines: “They shelled themselves” and “Our (Ukrainian) children will go to school, while their (Donbass) children will sit in basements.”

Now, look at this girl in the picture. Just a little girl. Look at her eyes. She’s holding a piece of candy that one of the reporters found in his pocket. For her, that sweet was a tiny piece of happiness; a glimpse of a return to a peaceful life and the safety promised by the Russian volunteers. They were *just* volunteers. All the stories about an “invasion” of the area in 2014 were lies. The truth is, we were victims of an information war – something, frankly, we were not prepared for. We simply didn’t understand it at the time.

My Finnish colleague has cited a RAND Corporation report, its analyses and plans. And this was actually happening. We can argue about whether it unfolded to the very letter of RAND’s description, in scope, but nonetheless, we were all witnesses to it. Let me put it this way: the only thing that separated me from those who lived through that horror was that I had a return ticket. I could always turn around and leave that nightmare for my peaceful life. But these people remained there, trapped in it.

Now I am in Africa. Mauritius may seem like a remote island, lost in the Indian Ocean, but propaganda reaches even here. Here, too, people listen only to English and French media. When I am asked, “When will you end the war in Ukraine?” my answer is very simple: “When the people of Donbass can live in safety. It will end when you arrive at one very simple understanding: this war – and it truly was a war – has been raging since 2014, while no one was paying attention. No one noticed the shelling of civilian communities...”

When we, journalists, arrived on assignment, we barely slept a single night. We would jump up after attacks and rush to film the destruction of tall buildings in Lugansk. By day, we filmed people trying to get water from pumps, after the water supply system had been disabled by strikes from the Ukrainian Armed Forces. By all UN definitions, depriving a population of water is an act of genocide. The blocking of water supply to Crimea was an act of genocide. What happened in Lugansk and Donetsk were also acts of genocide. And so, here in Africa, my answer is very simple: “We are now trying to stop the genocide of the Russian-speaking population of Donbass. We understand that we have no other

choice. And we know that this girl, gripping her piece of candy, is the reason why we are doing all this.”

Why did all this begin? Because an attempt was made to deprive people of their choice. To silence them. I was on the Maidan as a correspondent from the first day. I saw people from Ukraine’s western regions operating there. I saw Ukrainian military equipment entering Donbass, in direct contravention of the Ukrainian Constitution, which – like that of any other state – prohibits the use of the army against its own people.

I saw it all with my own eyes. For eight years, I travelled there almost every week. Our car would always return on its rims because the roads were littered with shrapnel. We were always carrying food, essential supplies, children’s things...

Despite what Western propaganda claimed at the time, people fled towards Russia. Why? Because they felt that was where they would find safety and care.

It was harrowing. I saw people torn apart by shrapnel. I saw tanks heading for Donbass. And they were Ukrainian tanks. I remember very well how, throughout that entire period from 2014 to February 2022, Russia consistently stated: “We will recognise Donbass as Ukrainian territory, but its people are asking for dialogue. They are asking for their voice to be heard. They are asking for that autonomous solution to their problems.” We were ready to accept this. This was the very purpose of the Minsk agreements. Did anyone listen? No. And why not? As my colleagues have rightly said here, because a dividing line was already being drawn, separating one world from another.

Now, as a diplomat, I can state clearly that neither the mechanisms of multilateral diplomacy nor our security architectures have worked. Why? Again, *J'accuse!* I accuse the OSCE mission of failing in its duty of impartiality. I accuse the international observers of ignoring the facts. The OSCE mission is obligated to be impartial. And we sincerely believed it would be. As correspondents on the ground, we kept thinking, “My God, the UN, the OSCE – where are they? Why can’t they see what is happening right before their eyes?!” The answer to this question, as Alexander Lukashevich rightly said, must come from legal institutions. Why didn’t the OSCE mission act?

...My colleagues were killed there, we negotiated to retrieve their bodies. When my colleagues, Igor Kornelyuk and Anton Voloshin, came under fire, they were filming a refugee column fleeing to Russia. Their deaths led to a ceasefire being declared for a few hours so we could retrieve them. In those few hours, several thousand more people managed to evacuate. That was their final contribution. They paid with their lives for the evacuation of women, children, the

elderly – everyone who was desperately seeking what we now discuss on a global scale: safety and justice.

It all begins with this little girl, with those eyes reflecting a silent, unanswered question: “Why?”

I would very much like to end my speech on a positive note. In the LPR, in the village of Chugunka, there is a monastery where monks have been making violins for years. When our troops liberated Stanitsa Luganskaya and Chugunka, the monks came out to our film crew and said simply: “Thank God you’ve returned! Thank God we can make violins again for children who will play them. Thank God we have finally received what we dreamed of – safety, justice, and hope for the future.” These are God’s people. They thought it would be easy now, that happiness would prevail. But it will not be easy. Because no one will allow us to establish justice easily. The world map is being redrawn, and this is always a painful process.

Yet, we must gather this evidence. We must persistently remind everyone that this war began in 2014, with the Kiev regime’s use of the army against its own population. A population that simply wanted security and justice, and the most basic thing any person wants at an everyday level: to be heard, and to be able to choose a future for their children.

Thank you very much, colleagues. I hope that today’s event will not go unnoticed. Thank you.

CONCLUDING REMARKS BY HEAD OF THE RUSSIAN DELEGATION
TO THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS
ON MILITARY SECURITY AND ARMS CONTROL
YULIA ZHDANOVA

Your Excellencies,
Colleagues,



Let me briefly summarise today's event.

As we have seen once again today, the current military-political situation in Donbass is not just an issue of the internal conflict in Ukraine but part of a much larger picture. It has long become obvious that some Western countries are not using this conflict to attain peace or protect human rights but are using it as an instrument of pressure on Russia, and as a means of inflicting strategic defeat on it. Ukraine, just like the territory and residents of Donbass, has long been turned into a bargaining chip in the geopolitical game of third countries.

The reliance of NATO and the EU on dragging out the war with the aim of wearing Russia down economically and politically runs contrary to the interests of the larger part of the world. The Global Majority countries are coming to see increasingly clearly that the real goal of the West is not to protect democracy but to use this conflict to strengthen their positions and maintain control of the global processes, including by provoking instability in other regions.

Amid the Western information blockade, understanding is growing in the Global South and East countries that Russia is not the “aggressor” but a power that has assumed responsibility for saving people in the Lugansk People’s Republic, for putting an end to systematic violence and terror, and for restoring justice. We are pleased to see in this virtual audience the numerous representatives from all regions of the world who share this view.

Russia has been consistently advocating the importance of protecting the people of Donbass, who have been subjected to systematic terror by the Kiev regime for many years. The shelling of residential districts, targeted strikes on civilian infrastructure, looting, preventing the evacuation of peaceful civilians, and social and economic blockade are not abstract accusations but documented facts. These facts have been disregarded or hushed down for too long. Today, we have learned about them in detail from Ambassador-at-Large of the Russian Foreign Ministry on the Crimes committed by the Kiev Regime Rodion Miroshnik, and military expert Andrey Marochko. The relevant testimonies have been provided by the Children’s Rights Commissioner in the Lugansk People’s Republic Irina Shvenk and former representative of the Lugansk People’s Republic in the humanitarian working group of the Contact Group on the internal Ukrainian settlement Olga Kobtseva.

I would like to point out that the Russian investigative authorities are thoroughly investigating all crimes committed by the Armed Forces of Ukraine (AFU) and foreign mercenaries in the Lugansk People’s Republic. All the culprits will be identified, called to criminal account, and prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Russian diplomats continue working to inform international organisations and platforms about the crimes committed by the AFU against Donbass civilians. An invaluable contribution to shaping an objective picture of the events has been made by the victims of the Kiev regime, who are not afraid to provide evidence of their tragic experience even when Western propaganda is doing its best to drown out their voices. We are grateful to Vladimir Batekhin and Oleg Rebry, as well as to Faina Savenkova, a representative of children who are the new generation of Donbass, for their sincere statements. We respect your courage and your striving to bring the Truth to the global audience.

We will continue to uphold the Truth, including the truth that the actions of Russia, one of those integral parts is the Lugansk People’s Republic, are aimed at ensuring the safety of the region and restoring conditions for normal life there. Peaceful life is gradually returning to the liberated regions, and humanitarian

programmes and infrastructure reconstruction are underway in the Lugansk People's Republic.

The constructively minded journalists, who are working in Donbass, are making a large contribution to dispelling myths and shaping an objective picture of events. Janus Putkonen is one of those who is working to raise the Western “iron curtain” in the information space.

We hope that these efforts will help many more of our international partners to look at the situation not from the angle of bloc mentality, but based on hard facts and the consequences of these developments for ordinary people. This alone can provide the basis for an honest and durable settlement. We are grateful to all international intermediaries for their concerned attitude towards a settlement in Ukraine. We know that Russia's position, which is based on the importance of removing the root causes of the conflict, is winning over increasingly more supporters and followers throughout the world.

We hope that the efforts of our courageous soldiers, the people of Donbass and the constructively minded part of the international community will help us achieve the final liberation of the Lugansk People's Republic and bring long-awaited peace to that Russian region.

Speaking on behalf of the Russian Delegation, I would like to extend our wholehearted gratitude once again to all our guests for their interest in the subject we discussed today. We are also grateful to the speakers for their multifaceted information and to interpreters for their linguistic support to this event. Special thanks go to the Russian missions around the world for helping organise it. This event has been held thanks to you.

I thereby declare our teleconference over.

Thank you for your participation. Until we meet again!

Cover images: Result of the AFU shelling of Lantratovka, LPR. December 16, 2022. Source: S.Adamenko; Still from a video report by A.Evstegneev, Channel One, 2014. Source: Russian Embassy on Mauritius Official Telegram Channel; AFU strike on a block of flats in Lugansk on July 7, 2024. Source: Russian EMERCOM.

Photos of the speakers and guests of the teleconference were kindly provided by the Russian Delegation to the Vienna Negotiations on Military Security and Arms Control, Ambassador-at-Large of the Russian MFA Rodion Miroshnik, LPR Human Rights Commissioner's Office, Russian Houses in Ankara, Yerevan, Cairo, Hanoi, Tskhinval, etc.

FILMS BY RT.DOC ABOUT CRIMES COMMITTED BY THE KIEV REGIME



In Russian:

<https://rt.doc.tv/section/crimes-of-the-Kiev-regime%20in-russian>



In English:

<https://en.rtdoc.tv/section/crimes-of-the-Kiev-regime-in-english>



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<https://en.rtdoc.tv/section/crimes-of-the-Kiev-regime-in-french>



In Spanish:

<https://en.rtdoc.tv/section/crimes-of-the-Kiev-regime-in-spanish>

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https://www.mid.ru/ru/foreign_policy/doklady/
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