



**Statement by the Delegation of Ukraine
at the 798-th FSC Plenary Meeting**

(30 September 2015 at 10.00, Hofburg)

(Agenda item 3)

Mr. Chairman,

Despite visible signs of de-escalation, armed provocations, including provocative attacks on Ukrainian positions and activities of subversive groups, continue to be registered in some areas along the line of contact. Although, the security situation in Donbas remains fragile and unpredictable, the recent progress on the ground should be seized to take concrete steps towards consolidating a comprehensive and sustainable ceasefire.

We underline the common responsibility of all the signatories of the Minsk agreements, in particular Russia and the pro-Russian illegal armed groups, to underpin this positive trend by reducing tensions on the ground and thus contribute to peaceful resolution of the conflict in the east of Ukraine. This task requires good-faith efforts on all issues, covered by Minsk agreements, with a particular focus on comprehensive ceasefire, withdrawal of heavy weapons and unhindered OSCE access throughout the occupied territory of Ukraine, including at the borders.

We once again reiterate our strong support for the work of the Trilateral Contact Group in their efforts to achieve a politically sustainable solution based on OSCE principles and commitments and with full respect for Ukraine's sovereignty, political unity and territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders.

We hope that the agreement on withdrawal of tanks, artillery under 100mm and mortars up to 120mm in eastern Ukraine, which was reached in Minsk yesterday by the Working Group on Security of the Trilateral Contact Group (TCG) will be fully and speedily implemented. It is crucial to ensure that the OSCE SMM has full access to all areas to monitor the implementation of the reached agreement, as well as that safety and security of its monitors is guaranteed.

Mr. Chairman,

Ukraine regrets that armed provocations by the militants are still registered, impeding the establishment of the comprehensive ceasefire as envisaged by the Minsk agreements. Over the past week the illegal armed groups resorted to firings with small arms, heavy guns and grenade-

launchers on the Ukrainian positions near settlements of Artemivsk, Horlivka, Mariinka, Staromyhailivka, Troitske, Lozove, between Schastya and Stanytsya Luhanska.

We are concerned by the recent instances of the Russian-militants' heavy weapons use in violation of the ceasefire and their continued subversive work along the contact line. The number of losses among the Ukrainian servicemen in the period of 23-29 September amounted to **1 killed and 5 wounded**.

Furthermore, the combined Russian-militant forces continue to carry out reconnaissance of the Ukrainian positions, establish mine-explosive devices of all types, among which there are landmines, banned by the Convention on "inhumane" weapons, as well as the Convention on prohibition of anti-personnel mines.

Ukraine strongly urges the Russian Federation and the militants it supports to fully and speedily implement the agreement of the Foreign Ministers in the Normandy format that no more landmines should be laid and that efforts to clear mines should now begin in Donbas.

It should be also noted that according to the special services of Ukraine the crime situation continues to deteriorate in the militant-controlled areas. The cases of attacks against civilians, looting and robbery by the armed militants have become a common practice. Thus, in September two local residents of the village of Primorsk, Donetsk region, who were driving a car with a trailer, disappeared. Two weeks later, two bodies of these persons were found in the village of Sosnovske in the trailer with bullets in their heads. The car disappeared.

Recently, several civilian vehicles with food were stopped by militants on the road near the village of Octyabr'. After checking the documents militants confiscated the food without any explanation.

Mr. Chairman,

The SMM reported a sustained level of movement of military-type vehicles in the militant-controlled areas, such as trucks transporting equipment, ammunition, and armed personnel back and forth from Donetsk airport and other cities along the contact line.

On 25 September the SMM re-visited two "DPR" heavy weapons holding areas whose locations corresponded with the respective withdrawal lines. At the first area, the SMM observed that five mortars 120mm were missing. At the second area, armed "DPR" members denied the SMM's access, citing an instruction from their supervisor not to allow it to inspect the area.

In its recent weekly report the SMM registered a concentration of heavy weapons behind withdrawal lines, such as: 43 multi-launch rocket systems (MLRS), 16 self-propelled howitzers and 10 towed howitzers in “LPR” training area near Krasnyi Luch (55km south-west of Luhansk).

On 26 September the SMM observed at least 36 tanks at the training area in “LPR”-controlled Kruhlyk (31km south-west of Luhansk). A day earlier the SMM spotted at the same training area one heavy multiple launch thermobaric rocket system (**TOS-1 *Buratino*, 220mm**).

The abovementioned incidents cast doubts on the readiness of Russia and the illegal armed groups it backs to abandon the military options. We call on Russia and the separatists to do their part and cease all attacks, and implement the heavy weapons withdrawal required by the Minsk Package of Measures.

We are deeply disturbed by the increasing hostilities from the pro-Russian militants towards the Special Monitoring Mission. We note in particular that on 22 September the “DPR” members at a checkpoint close to “DPR”-controlled Zaichenko (26km north-east of Mariupol) pointed weapons at and threatened to shoot SMM members. As the SMM was leaving the scene, one of the “DPR” members fired shots into the air. Such intimidation is unacceptable and must stop immediately. As the mission continues to face significant restrictions in its monitoring activities and cannot fully perform its vital role, we call on the Russian Federation to use its influence over the militants to ensure safe, full and unhindered access for SMM monitors to all parts in the militant-controlled areas and near the Ukrainian-Russian state border.

Distinguished colleagues,

I would like to use this opportunity to inform the Forum that on 25 September Anatoliy Matios, Chief Military Prosecutor of Ukraine stated that Dzerzhynsky district court in Donetsk region had sentenced Russian citizen Vladimir Starkov to 14 years of imprisonment “for committing hostile acts against Ukraine on orders given by the Russian General Staff”. Major Starkov pleaded guilty on all counts. In this connection, let me remind the distinguished colleagues that a Russian citizen major Vladimir Starkov was arrested by Ukrainian border guards at Berezove checkpoint (Donetsk region) on 26 July 2015, when transporting ammunition to the so-called 'Donetsk People's Republic', and confessed to being a member of the Russian Armed Forces.

In another high profile case concerning two Russian servicemen, Holosiivskyi district court of Kyiv has extended the custody of captive Russian officers of the Main Intelligence Directorate (GRU) Yevgeny

Yerofeyev and Aleksandr Aleksandrov for 60 days (until November 21). The court has also ruled to send the materials of the case against captain Yerofeyev and sergeant Aleksandrov to the Court of Appeal of Kyiv. This court, in its turn, will hand over the documents to the Specialized Higher Court of Ukraine for Civil and Criminal Cases for establishing the case jurisdiction.

Mr. Chairman,

At the FSC meeting on 9 September 2015 the delegation of Ukraine provided evidence of the presence of the Russian military personnel and equipment on the occupied territories in Donbas. In particular, we pointed out that there are over 33 thousand mercenaries and about 9 thousand regular Russian troops of the combined Russian-terrorist forces in Donbas. The Ukrainian special services have found that the combined Russian-terrorist troops in Donbas are divided into two army corps: one in Donetsk and one in Luhansk region, which are under the control of the combined Russian-terrorist forces, and that the Russian generals coordinate actions of these army corps on the ground.

And now, with your permission, Mr.Chairman, I would like to give the floor to Military adviser of our Mission Colonel Pavlo Shamayev, who will offer you some photo evidences provided by the competent authorities of Ukraine of the Russian Armed Forces involvement in combat actions in Donbas and violation of the Minsk agreements.

Attachment: Presentation by Colonel Pavlo Shamayev.

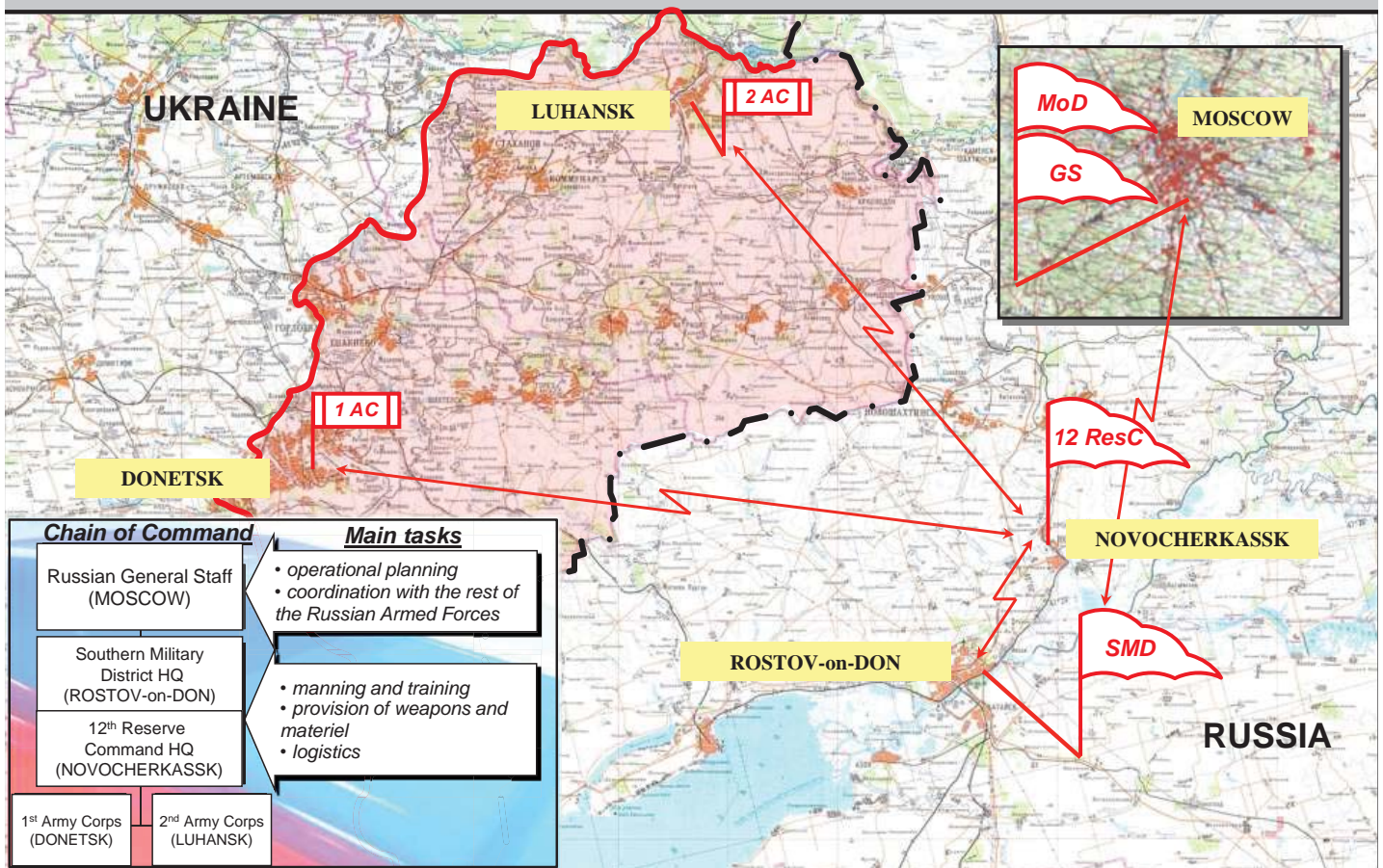
Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Russia's Armed Aggression Against Ukraine:

Proof of the RF Armed Forces Involvement in Combat Actions in Donbas and Violation of the Minsk Agreements

Occupation Troops of the Russia's Armed Forces on the territory of Ukraine

Command-and-Control System of the 1st and 2nd Army Corps
of Russian-occupant Troops on the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine



The Russian military commanders of strategic level are involved in the chain of command of the Russian-occupant Troops



Coordinates
1st and 2nd Army Corps,
Deputy Commander
of the Land Forces
Rus AF

**The General Staff of
the Armed Forces of RF
(MOSCOW)**



**Southern Military District
Rus AF
(ROSTOV-on-DON)**



**12 Reserve Command
of the Southern MD Rus AF
(NOVOCHERKASSK)**



1st Army Corps

2nd Army Corps

Identified **Russian generals** directly involved in **forming and organization of combat actions of Russian-occupant Troops** on the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine

Commanders of the Russian-occupant Troops



Since Spring 2015

Colonel General Andrey SERDYUKOV
Chief of Staff of Southern Military District Rus AF



Autumn 2014 - Spring 2015

Lieutenant General Andrey GURULOV
Commander of 58th Army
Southern Military District Rus AF

Chief of Staff of Russian Occupation Troops

Formed
2nd Army Corps
"militia of LNR"



Lieutenant General Sergey SOLOMATIN
Commander of 35th Army
Eastern Military District Rus AF



Winter - Spring 2015

Major General Sergey YUDIN
Head of Manpower, Personnel and Administration
Department, Western Military District HQ Rus AF

**Serve on the occupied
territory of Ukraine
a 3-6 months shift**

Identified Russian generals directly involved in forming and organization of combat actions of Russian Occupation Troops on the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine

Commanders of 1st Army Corps
“DNR militia”

Commanders of 2nd Army Corps
“LNR militia”



Since Spring 2015

Major General
Aleksey ZAVIZYON
Chief of Staff
41st Army
Central MD AF of RF



Since Spring 2015

Major General
Evgeniy NIKIFOROV
Deputy Commander
58th Army
Southern MD Rus AF



Autumn 2014 - Winter 2015

Major General
Sergey SOLODCHUK
Commander
7th Landing Assault Division
Airborne Troops Rus AF

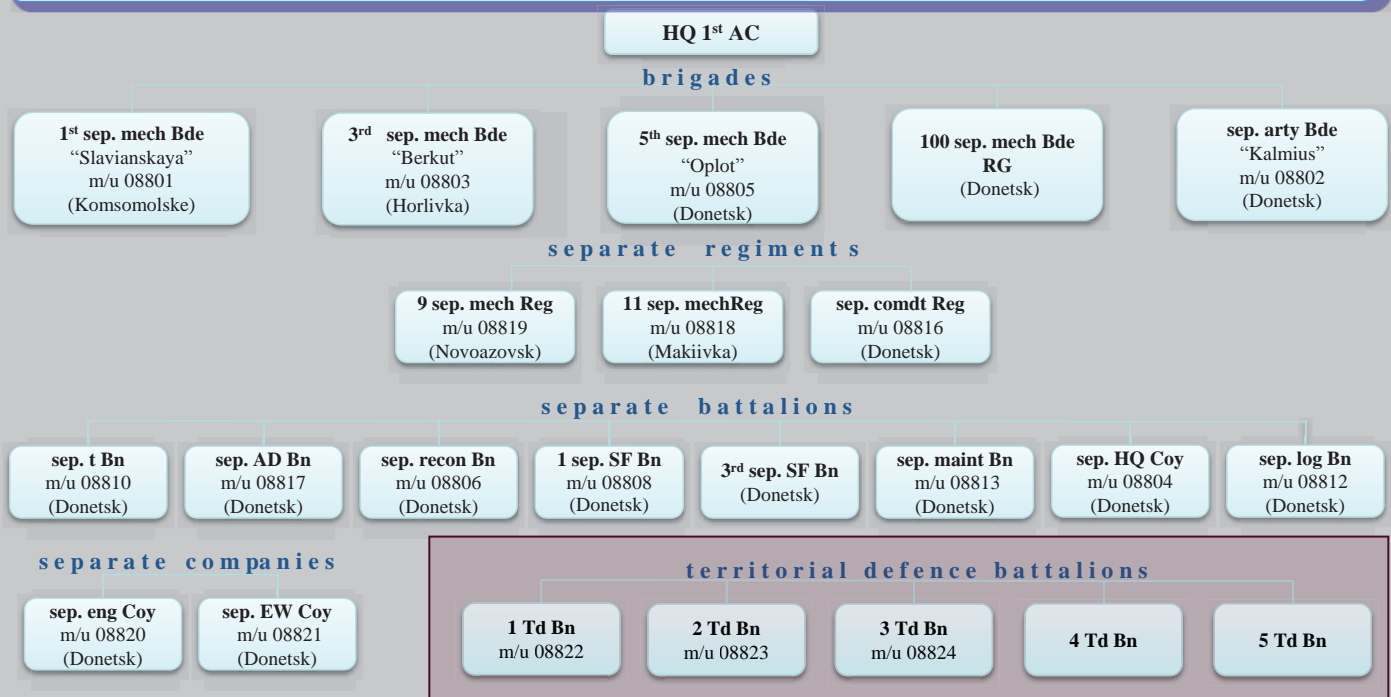


Autumn 2014 – Winter 2015

Major General
Sergey KUZOVLEV
Commander
20th Army
Western MD Rus AF

Serve on the occupied territory of Ukraine a 3-6 months shift

Structure of the 1st Army Corps of the Russian-occupant troops
(dated on 28 August 2015)

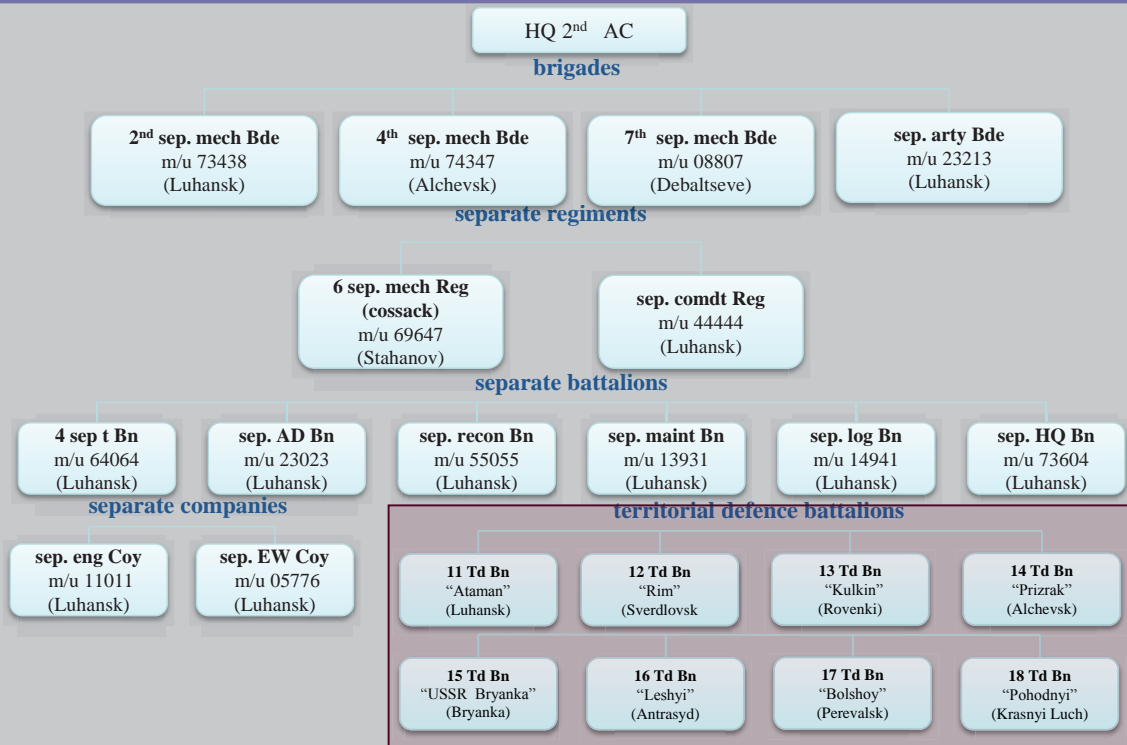


Legend:

- sep mech Bde – separate Mechanized Brigade;
- sep art bde – separate Artillery Brigade
- sep Mech Reg – separate Mechanized Regiment;
- sep Comdt Reg – separate Commandant Regiment;
- sep t Bn – separate tank battalion;
- sep ADBn – separate Air Defence Battalion;
- sep recon Bn – separate Reconnaissance Battalion;
- sep SF Bn - separate Special Forces Battalion;
- sep maint Bn – separate maintenance Battalion;
- sep HQ Bn – separate HQ Battalion;
- sep Log Bn – separate Logistic battalion;
- sep EW Coy – separate Electronic Warfare Company;
- TD Bn – Territorial Defence Battalion;

Structure of the 2nd Army Corps of the Russian-occupant troops

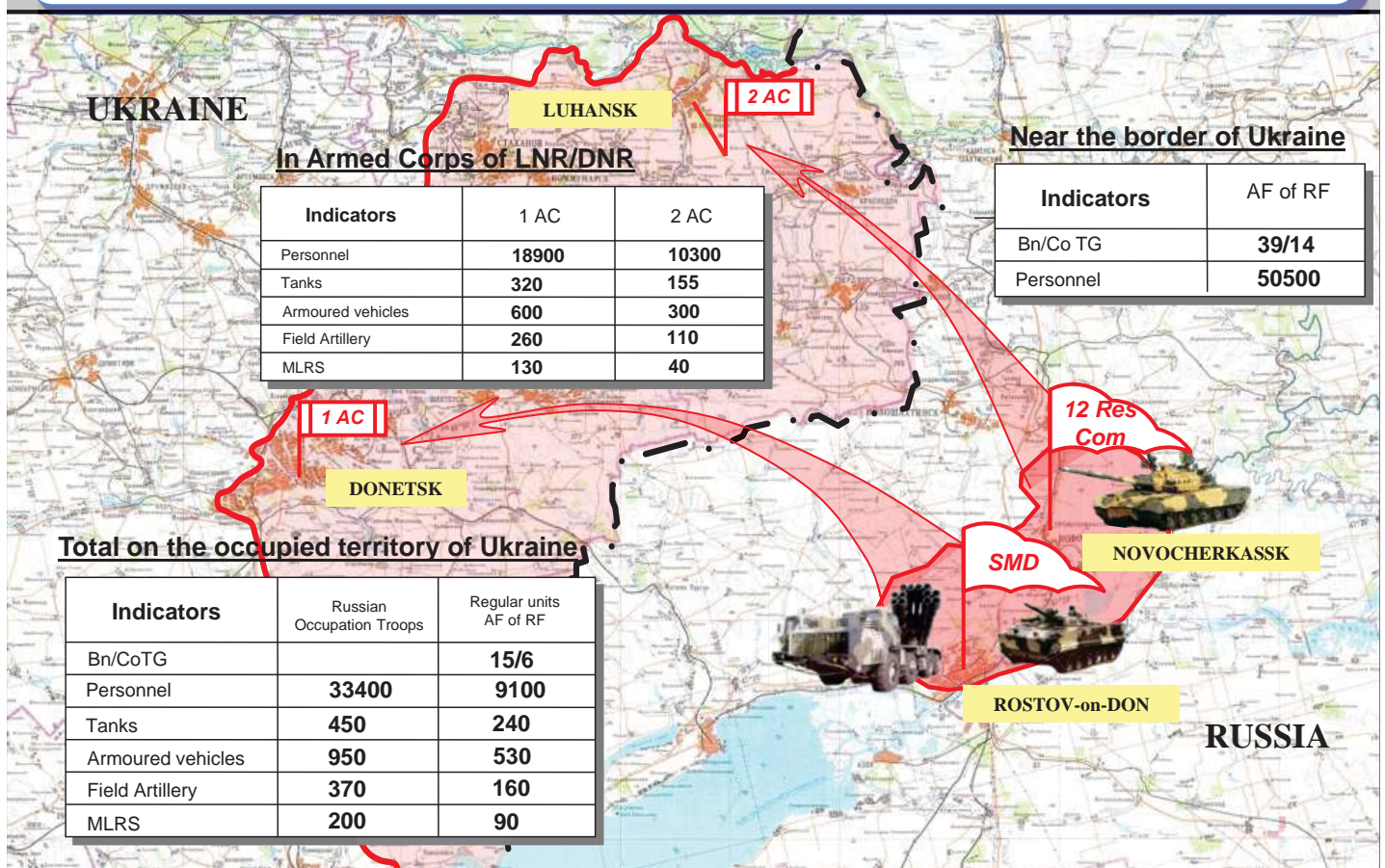
(dated on 28th of August 2015)



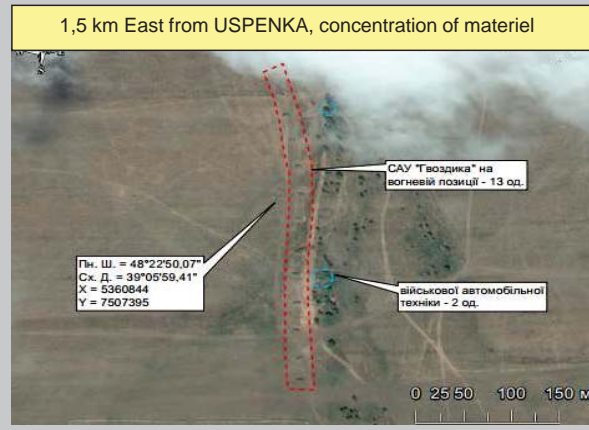
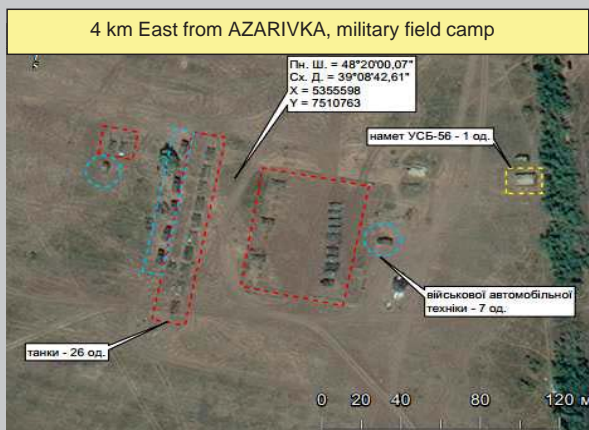
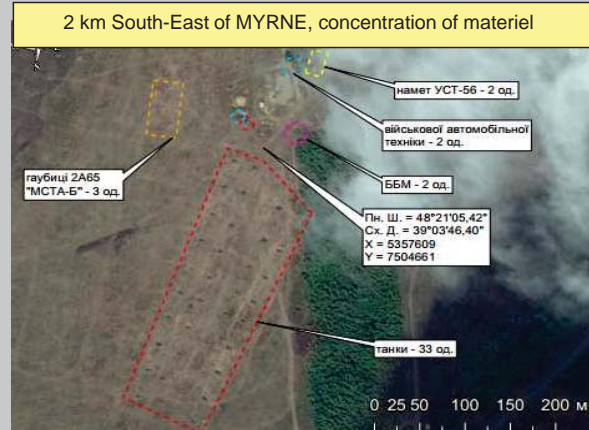
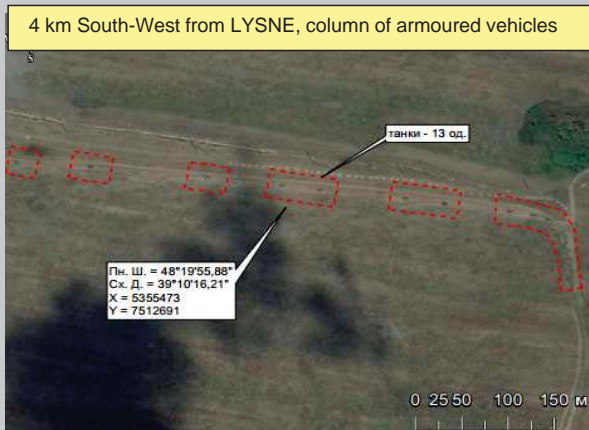
Legend:

- sep mech Bde – separate Mechanized Brigade;
- sep art bde – separate Artillery Brigade
- sep Mech Reg – separate Mechanized Regiment;
- sep Comdt Reg – separate Commandant Regiment;
- sep t Bn – separate tank battalion;
- sep ADBn – separate Air Defence Battalion;
- sep recon Bn – separate Reconnaissance Battalion;
- sep SF Bn - separate Special Forces Battalion;
- sep maint Bn – separate maintenance Battalion;
- sep HQ Bn – separate HQ Battalion;
- sep Log Bn – separate Logistic battalion;
- sep EW Coy – separate Electronic Warfare Company;
- TD Bn – Territorial Defence Battalion;

Total Strength of the 1st and 2nd Army Corps DNR/LNR and Russian Troops on the occupied territories near the Southern border of Ukraine



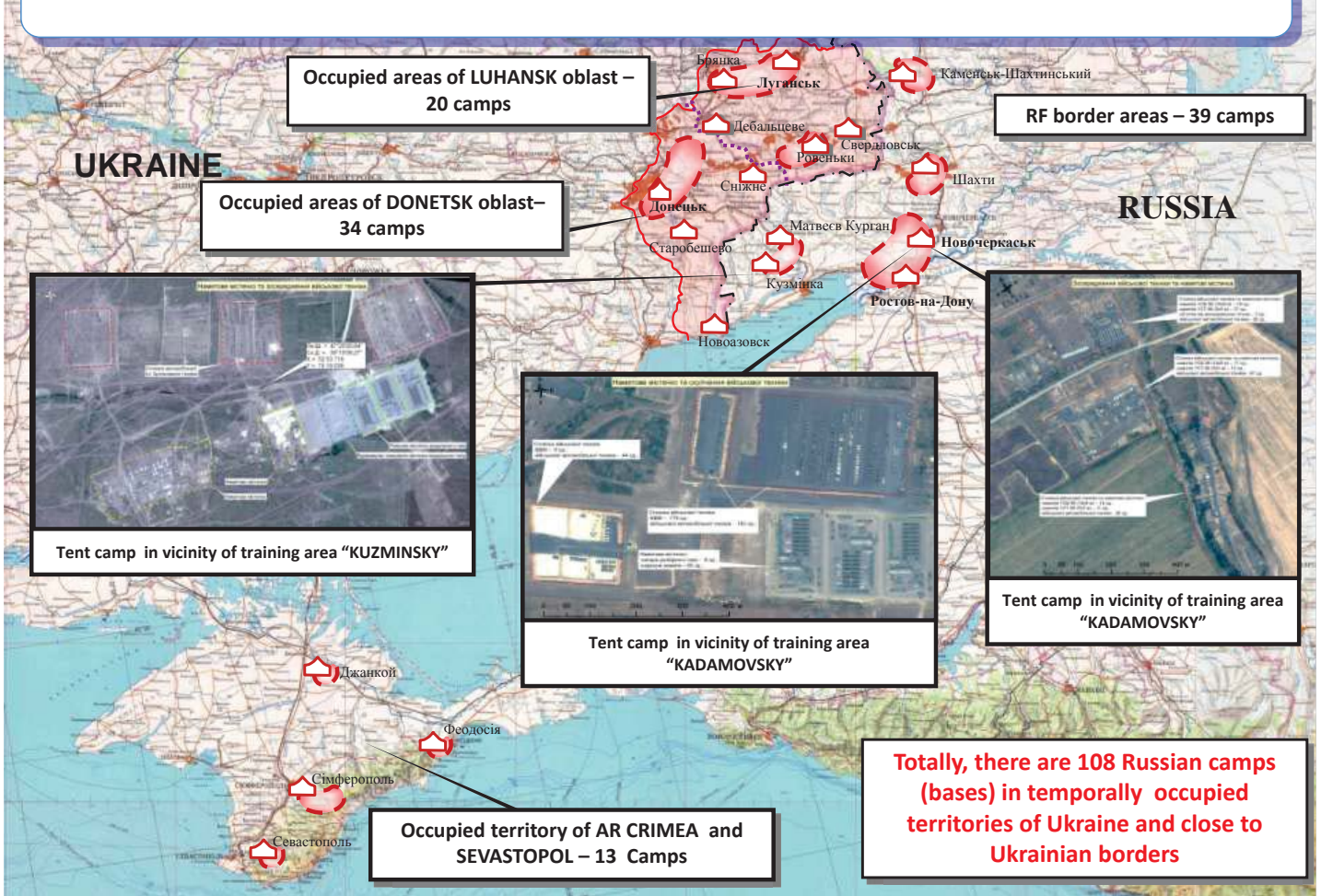
Satellite images of the Russian-occupant troops concentration areas on the eastern part of Ukraine



Main routes of Russian AF units redeployment and logistical supplies into the territory of Ukraine



Training camps (bases) of Russian-occupant troops, that Russian AF GS, GRU and FSB train to operate in Ukraine

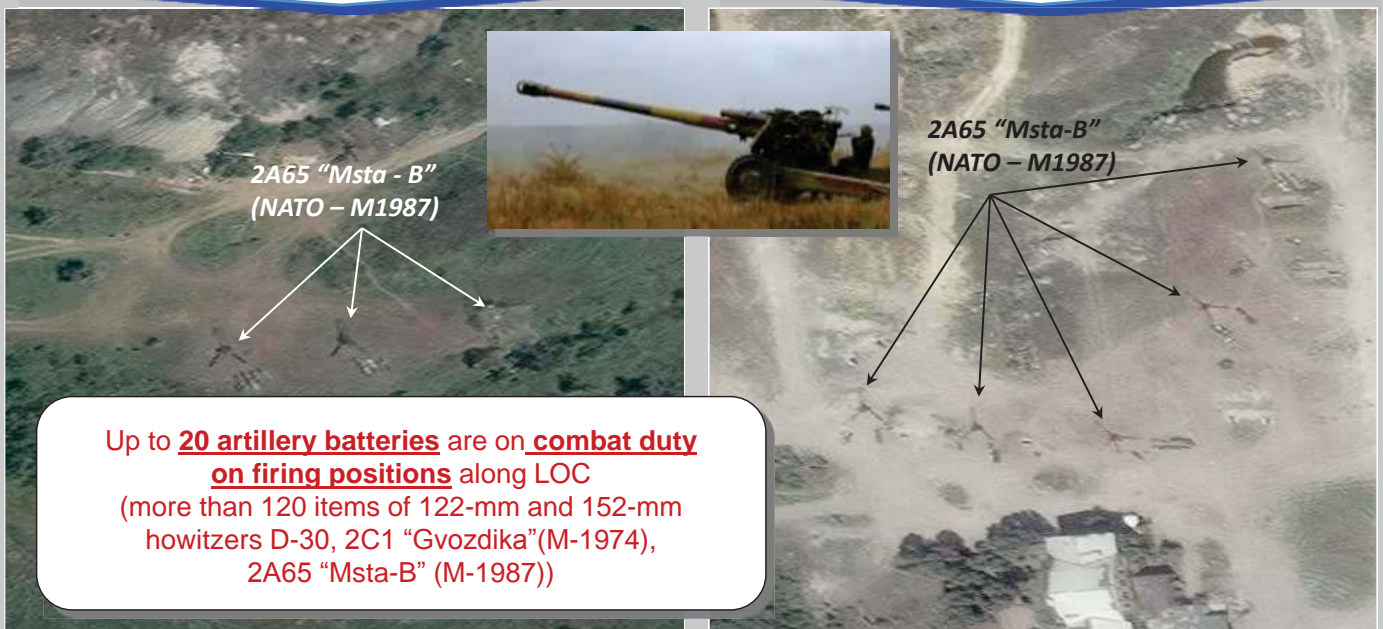


Satellite images confirming violations by Russian-occupant troops of the Minsk Agreements concerning the heavy weaponry withdrawal

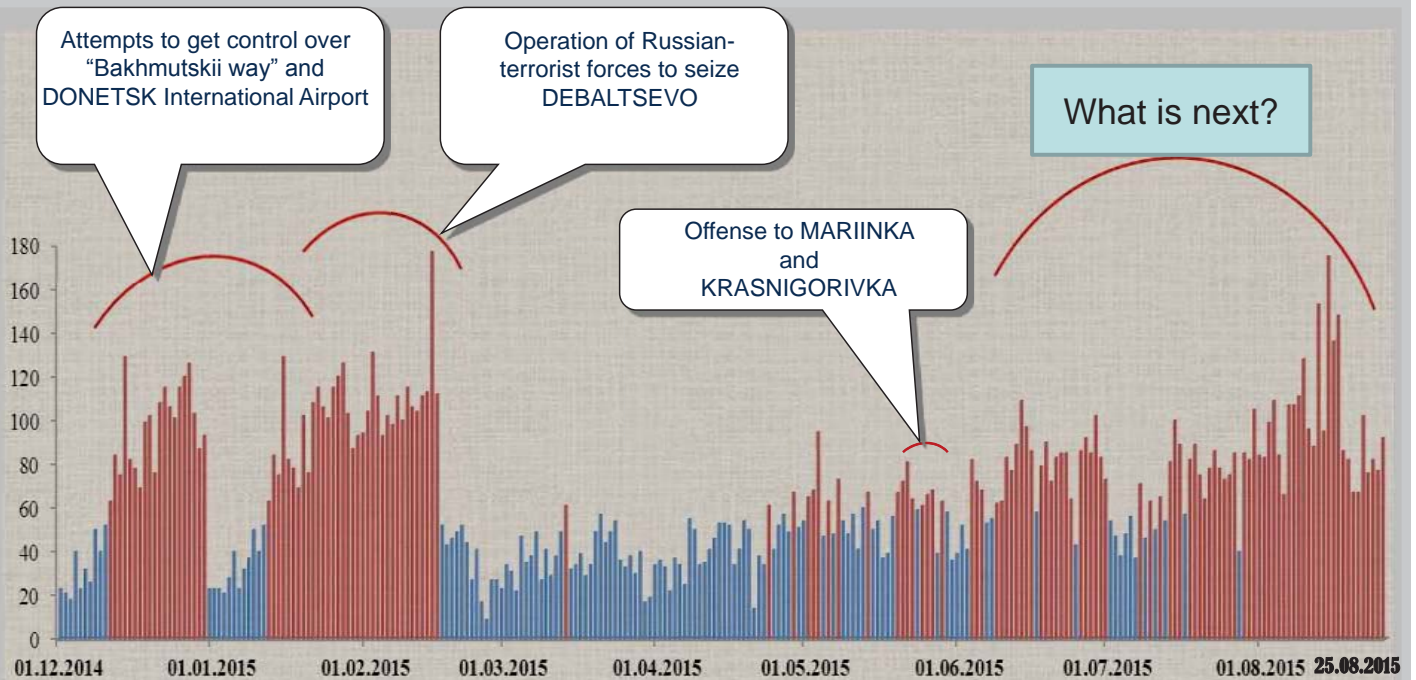
Field artillery on firing positions

5 km to the East of SPARTAK village
(area of Zasiadko mine)
48 04'28,35" N, 37 50'02,02" E
Distance from LOC – 10 km
Date: 11.08.2015

Area of DURNA BALKA village
(KUIBYSHEVSKII district, DONETSK)
48 00'08,70" N, 37 45'23,08" E
Distance from LOC – 7 km
Date: 14.08.2015



The average fire intensity by the Russian-occupant troops in the period 01.12.2014 – 25.08.2015



Facts of direct involvement of Russian AF servicemen in combat action in the eastern Ukraine

Captured May 16, 2015 in LUHANSK region whilst carrying out a sabotage missions

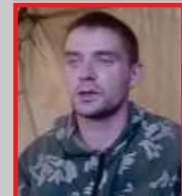
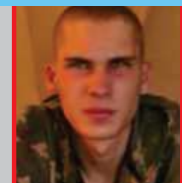


Captain
YEROFEEV Evgeniy
SF team leader 3rd sep SOP brigade
(Rus AF GS, "GRU")



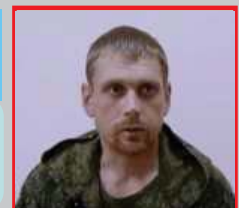
Sergeant
ALEKSANDROV Aleksandr
SF team member 3rd sep SOP brigade
(Rus AF GS, "GRU")

Soldiers 98th Airborne Div Russia AF, captured in August, 2014 in DONETSK region



Captured on July 25, 2015 in DONETSK region whilst escorting an ammunition-laden cargo vehicle

Major **STARKOV Vladimir**
ordnance officer, Russian regular unit, NOVOCHERKASSK



- Interrogations confirmed permanent deployment of regular Russian military units to the east of Ukraine
- In 2014-2015, regular Russian military units deployed to Ukraine's Donbas region were constantly increasing in strength, reaching the present figure of 8,6 thousand soldiers.

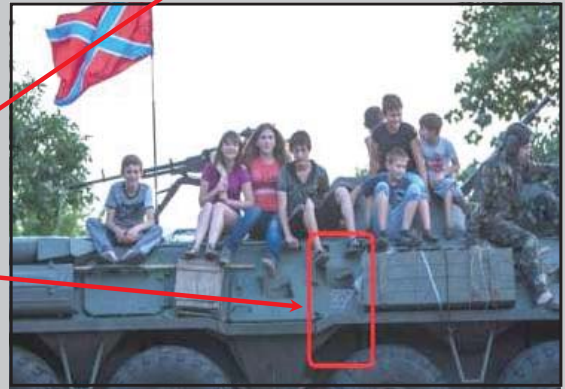
Proof of usage **Russian armored vehicles** in combat action in the eastern Ukraine



Identification Tactical Sign
23rd sep. mech. infantry brigade (SAMARA)
 Central Military District Rus AF



Identification Tactical Sign
5th sep. tank brigade (ULAN-UDE)
 Eastern Military District Rus AF



Identification Tactical Sign
11th engineering brigade (K-SHAKHTINSKII)
 Southern Military District Rus AF

Facts of usage of the **Russian Armed Forces weapons and military equipment** in combat actions in the eastern Ukraine, that are not in operational service of Ukrainian Armed Forces

Armored Vehicle



Infantry fighting vehicle
BMP-97 "Vystrel"

Air defense weapon



Air defense missile system
 комплекс "**Pantsyr-C**" (SA-22 Greyhound)

Antitank weapon



AT Missile "**Konkurs-M**"

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles



UAV "**Eleron-3SV**"



UAV "**Tahion**"



UAV "**Forpost**"



UAV "**Orlan-10**"

CONCLUSION

- ATO forces withstand the Russian Armed Forces regular military units;
- Russia concentrated huge number of heavy weaponry and military equipment on the occupied Ukrainian territory;
- It continues to build up the echeloned accumulation of fuels, lubricants and ammunitions to support active offensive actions, which, according to the Russian General Staff plans, will be reinforced by deployment of additional units of Russia's Armed Forces into Ukrainian territory.