

The reasons for Russian intervention in Ukraine

1. Russia's reason for action #1: State Nazism, persecution and murder of Russian speakers	3
1.1 The Ukrainian 'army has been bombing towns in the Donetsk Republic and Luhansk Republic for eight years, killing civilians	3
1.2 Ukrainian 'army killed more than children 150 in Donetsk and Luhansk republics in 2014-2021, injuring many more	6
1.3 Russian-speaking people were deliberately burned in the union house (Odessa 02.05.2014). There is no investigation into the 'crime'	7
1.4 Ukrainian military, volunteer units torture, kidnap and rape on the territory of the Donetsk Republic and Luhansk Republic.....	8
1.5 In Ukraine, people are beaten for speaking Russian	8
1.6 Russian speakers are denied work.....	8
1.7 Ukrainian authorities legitimise persecution	9
1.8 Ukrainian authorities consider residents of the Donetsk and Luhansk Republics as 'scum'. 9	
1.9 Fascist organisations officially exist in Ukraine	10
"Stepan Bandera's Trident"	10
"Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists" (OUN).....	10
"Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA)"	10
Right sector	10
"UNA-UNSO".....	10
"The brotherhood of Korchiński"	11
'Misanthropic view' (MD).....	11
1.10 Nazism in Ukraine is supported at state level	11
2. Reason for Russia's action #2: Ukraine was prepared for a military attack on Russia, including the possibility of a nuclear attack	12
2.1 'Ukraine had the ability and willingness to build its own nuclear weapons and use them against Russia	
2.2 Foreign countries are supplying Ukraine' with weapons, even for offensive operations, not for state defence. Lethal weapons supplied to Ukraine since 2016.....	13
3. Russia's reason for action #3: Ukrainians have been manipulated to hate Russia. The 'West needs them for political, economic, cultural and military (NATO) 'expansion towards the Russian borders and to weaken the state.....	14
3.1 Ukrainian politicians are officially inciting hatred' towards Russia and pushing Ukrainians towards war. An attempt is being made to drag the international community into the conflict. 14	

3.2	Ukrainian journalists and public figures are making Ukrainians aggressive towards Russians.....	15
3.3	'LUkraine, with direct US support and funding, is waging an active information war against the Donbass and Russia. Since December, a 2019, network of information and psychological operations centres (CIPSO) has been deployed in Ukraine.	16
4.	Western politicians deliberately develop Nazi movements in Ukraine to create hatred towards Russians and a direct military threat. The West condemns Russia, neglects fascism in Ukraine and even supports it financially to fuel hatred of Russians.....	17
.... 4.1	Foreign politicians and military are openly in contact with Ukrainian Nazis, supporting them with weapons, training.....	17
4.2	The 'West openly funds NGOs in Ukraine to promote hatred' towards Russians.....	18
4.3	Nazism in Ukraine frightens thinking westerners.....	20
5.	Unlike the Ukrainian chauvinists, the Russian 'army works carefully on resisting military targets, protecting civilians	21
5.1	Russian troop movements are peaceful, in stark contrast to the actions of the AFU' in the Donetsk Republic and Luhansk Republic. There are no real reports of negative actions by the Russian armed forces. The Ukrainian 'army surrenders en masse, not sharing the Nazi ambitions of the leadership	22
5.2	Lack of consensus in Ukrainian society on who is responsible for the current situation .	24
5.3.	Fakes about the Russian army are deliberately spread online.....	25
5.4	Ukraine's elite flee the country	25
6.	Appendix: History of S. Bandera and the rehabilitation of fascism in Ukraine by the authorities, including V. Zelensky	26
6.1	Bandera was sentenced' to life imprisonment by the Polish authorities for the murders, and has not been rehabilitated to date (i.e. he is considered a criminal).	26
6.2	During the German 'occupation, Bandera and his supporters, collaborating with Hitler's Germany, terrorised the population. Poles and Jews were killed the most.....	27
6.3	Stepan Bandera lived in Munich after the war and collaborated with British intelligence services.....	28
6.4	For Poles, Bandera is a symbol of the oppression and destruction of their people, but this does not prevent the West from ignoring the Ukrainian authorities' sympathy for him.	28
6.5	The Ukrainian authorities and Zelensky personally glorified the Nazi Bandera. They have made monuments to him. They allow marches in his honour, whose participants call for the killing of the Russians.....	28

1. Russia's Reaction #1 : Nazism-destate, persecution and murder of Russian-speaking people

1.1. The Ukrainian 'army has been bombing towns in the Donetsk Republic and Luhansk Republic for eight years, resulting in civilian deaths.

Elderly people's home in Lu h a n s k bombed (28.07.2014), defenceless elderly killed ([video here](#)).



Mortar shelling on a beach in Avdeevka on 20.07.2014 ([video here](#)).



2014 An Orthodox priest from Luhansk was killed in a bombing raid on 31.07.. ([video here](#))



On 13/08/2014 Ukrainian forces bomb Luhansk. Numerous civilian victims ([more photos here](#)).



26/08/2014 Artillery shelling in Donetsk again causes many deaths ([here video](#))



Donetsk is bombed again on 01. 102014 ([video here](#)).



On 24.01.2015 the city of Mariupol in Donetsk was bombed by the Ukrainians ([video here](#)), many civilian victims.



1.2. Ukrainian 'army killed more than children150 in Donetsk and Luhansk republics in 2014- 2021, injuring many more

On 27.07.2014 the central streets of Horlivka (Gorlovka in Russian) were shelled by Ukrainian armed formations with ["Grad" rocket launchers](#). As a result, civilians20, including four children, were killed in the streets. This day became a mournful date and went down in the history of the city as 'Bloody Sunday'.'.

Kristina Zhuk, years23 old, together with her month-old10 daughter Kira, whom she was holding in her arms, died during the bombing in Horlivka. She was running with her daughter in her arms trying to escape. After her death, Christina Zhuk became known as the 'Madonna of Gorlovka' (more on [this here](#), here and [here](#)).



Kristina Zhuk with her daughter



The corpse of Kristina Zhuk and her daughter, dismembered by Ukrainian bombs.



Again the corpse of Kristina Zhuk and her daughter, dismembered by Ukrainian bombs.

Two years after the tragedy, an interview' with Kristina Zhuk's mother 27.07.2016, was published online. Here is how she describes those events: "I asked her: 'Christina, where are you?' In the square', she answered. 'Stay where you are', she replied, and as soon as I said this, the square started to be bombarded with Grad missile launchers. It was the first bombardment of the city done with those machines. Explosion after explosion, fire, smoke and all that. The world was floating before my eyes. I ran out of my flat into the street shouting: 'Kira! Kristina! Kira! Kristina! '. When I arrived, the square was quiet. I couldn't find my girls. As I fell through the bomb craters, I tore up the grass with my hands looking for toys, but not finding them I thought they were OK. My only thought was that they were in a shelter". (Read more [here](#)).

Many children died or were mutilated as a result of the Ukrainian bombings.



Source: <https://rusvesna.su/news/1581079658>



Source: <https://yadocent.livejournal.com/1416159.html>



Source: <https://www.5-tv.ru/news/131659/>



Source: <https://miaistok.su/207623>

Memorial dedicated to children killed in Donbass



In September, the National Guard shot two teenagers in Mariupol, mistaking them for gunmen ([more on this here](#)).

1.3. Russian-speaking people were deliberately burned in the union house (Odessa 02.05.2014). There is no investigation into therocity.'

In May2, during2014, mass demonstrations against the new government in Odessa, radicals from the extremist Right Sector organisation', banned by Russia, and the so-called Maidan Self-Defence burnt down a tent city in Kulikovo Polye. People took refuge in the House of Trade Unions, which was also set on fire, killing, burnt alive, dozens of people. Those who tried to save themselves on ledges were shot dead.



Source: <https://rusidea.org/25050205>



Source: <https://pantv.livejournal.com/1498901.html>



In the picture above, a woman near the lift with no clothes below her waist. She was most likely raped and then sprayed with a flammable mixture on her head and burnt.



The scariest image. Most likely a pregnant employee. She was one of the staff who cleaned the offices and watered the flowers on days when the institutions were not working. She was strangled with an electric wire. She tried to resist, as evidenced by the vase that fell on the floor.

The Ukrainian poet Evgenja Bilchenko also took part in the terrible massacre in Odessa. A few years later she realised the criminal nature of the Ukrainian government, went to the

Donbass with help and asked the population for forgiveness. Today she addresses [a video appeal](#) to the Ukrainian soldiers that delegitimises the government in Kiev.

1.4. Ukrainian military, volunteer units torture, kidnap and rape on the territory of the Donetsk Republic and Luhansk Republic



Source: https://antimaydan.info/2019/07/21_nacisty_xxi_veka_zverskie_prestupleniya_ukrainskih_nacionalistov_v.html



Source: <https://antifashist.com/item/amnesty-international-obvinila-ukrainu-v-voennyh-prestupleniyah.html>

More information can be found [here](#) and [here](#).

1.5. In Ukraine, people are beaten for speaking Russian

- Street musicians in Lvov caught singing in Russian were beaten up ([source here](#)).

- In Kiev and Zaporizhzhya, women are beaten for speaking Russian (sources [here](#) and [here](#)).
- In July 2018, in the village of Buimer near Sumy, a disabled migrant from Donbass was beaten for speaking Russian ([source here](#))
- In the city of Kamenskoye (formerly Dniprodzerzhinsk), Dnipropetrovsk region, in May 2017 a taxi driver was beaten and shot in the leg for speaking Russian ([source here](#))

1.6. Russian speakers are denied work

The Ukrainian singer of the band 'Vopli Vidoplyasova', Oleh Skrypka, said in an interview' in April that 2017 he only recruited Ukrainian-speaking personnel for his group. He stressed that if people do not speak Ukrainian, "they have every right to look for work elsewhere".

Skrypka also said: 'People who cannot learn Ukrainian have a low IQ, they should be diagnosed as retarded. We should separate them because they are socially dangerous, we should create a ghetto for them. And we will help them as we help people with problems, we will sing "Vladimirskiy Tsentral" to them on a voluntary basis.' (sources [here](#) and [here](#)).

1.7. Ukrainian authorities legitimise persecution

In 16 July 2019, the law "On ensuring the functioning of the Ukrainian language as the state language" came into force in Ukraine, according to which, despite the massive presence of Russian-speaking citizens, the public service sector must use the Ukrainian language exclusively. Serving customers in another language will only be possible if they request it (source [here](#)).

Russian-language schools are abolished in March 2020, when Zelenski signs the law on general secondary education (source [here](#)).

On 24.05.2017, Radical Party MP Ihor Mosiychuk, in a discussion on language policy on the ZIK TV channel, suggested that the actions taken by Nazi Germany at the time should be taken as a starting point (source [here](#)).

On 24.04.2018, the Secretary of the Ukrainian National Security and Defence Council Oleksandr Turchynov published an essay on his website where he claimed that the classics of Russian literature help "reveal the essence of the Russian soul", that Russians need a totalitarian form of statehood and that war has become a form of self-fulfilment for Russians (source [here](#)).

On 14.06.2020, the Ukrainian Ministry of Culture nominated Sviatoslav Litinsky, a Russophobic extremist Lviv activist who coined the term 'pork suckers' for Russians, for the position of language mediator (source [here](#)).

On 23.06.2018, Irina Farion, a Ukrainian MP, called for "kicks in the jaws for anyone who speaks Russian". On 05.08.2020, the same Irina Farion says that Russian-speaking

citizens of Ukraine must be left "out of the historical paradigm of the country". And again: 'Their historical homeland is Moscow, I really want them to feel comfortable there. I really want them to feel comfortable there. And again: 'They are shooting at us with their language' (source [here](#)). Irina Farion also claims that the writer Nikolai Gogol 'went mad' and died because of the Russian language (source [here](#)).30.10.2021

On the day01.07.2021, the Verkhovna Rada, the Ukrainian parliament, adopted a law 'On the indigenous peoples of Ukraine'. The indigenous peoples mentioned do not include the Russians (sources [here](#) and [here](#)).

1.8 Ukrainian authorities consider residents of the Donetsk and Luhansk Republics as 'scum'.

In an interview with the BBC in April 2019, Ukrainian Social Policy Minister Andriy Reva described residents of the Luhansk Republic and Donetsk Republic as follows: "All those who were Ukrainians have left. And those who want to get two pensions, there and here, have patience. I do not pity them at all. On the contrary, I pity those soldiers and officers and their families who were killed there by that *scum*."

In 2014, Zelensky, the future president of Ukraine, spoke to the Ukrainian military who were conducting a punitive operation in the Donbass. Zelensky said from the stage, "Men, a bow to you for protecting us from this kind of scum!" (Source [here](#)).

1.9 Fascist organisations officially exist in Ukraine

A significant number of Nazi organisations have been established in Ukraine:

"Stepan Bandera's Trident". In November-December Trident2013, was the backbone of "Right Sector", an association' of radical right-wing organisations formed during Euromaidan, the Ukrainian coup d'état of 2014.



"Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists" (OUN). It is the successor of a Ukrainian nationalist political organisation active from the 1920s to the 1950s. The organisation's fighters were actively involved in fighting alongside Chechen gangs during the conflicts in Chechnya.



"Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA)". It is a militant unit of the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) established by [Stepan Bandera](#)'s comrades-in-arms at a special conference in October 1942. Representatives of the organisation actively participated in fighting alongside Chechen gangs during the conflicts in Chechnya.



Right Sector. It is an association of far-right nationalist activists formed during the Kiev "Maidan" (the December 2013-February 2014 coup). It was known for its involvement, on 1 December 2013, in clashes with internal troops and special units of the Ukrainian Interior Ministry guarding the presidential administration building, as well as for [its seizure of several administrative buildings](#).



A 2016 UN report on extrajudicial, summary and arbitrary executions classifies "Right Sector" as a "violent militia operating as an independent force through high-level official condonation and with almost total impunity".

"UNA-UNSO". It is a party of 'integral nationalism' and anti-Semitism. It was part of

the political party 'Right Sector', which was created [on its platform](#). Militants fought on the side of Chechen gangs.

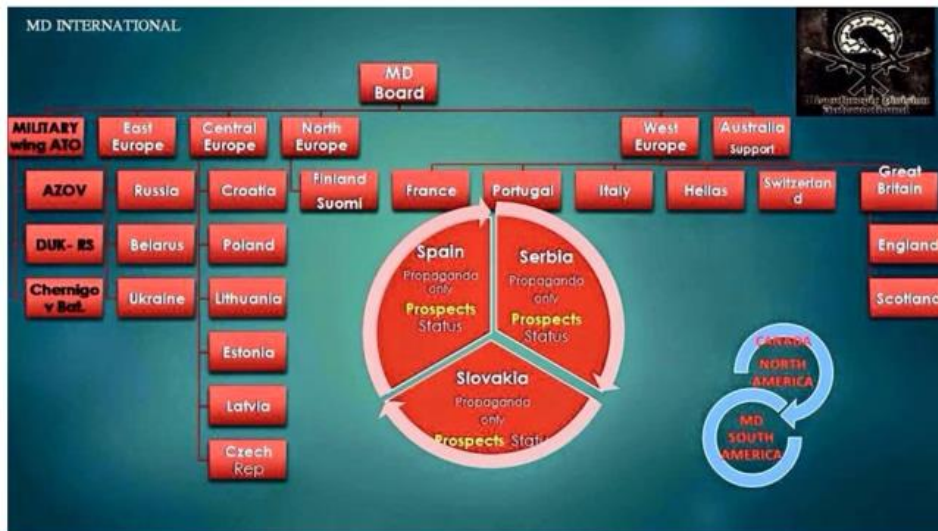


"Korchinsky's Brotherhood". The leader Dmytro Oleksandrovych Korchinsky is one of the ideologists of 'Right Sector'. From 1996 to 2003 Korchinsky and his comrades-in-arms participated in military actions on the side of Chechnya. Korchinsky and his comrades-in-arms participated in military operations in Chechnya on the side of the militia.



"**Misanthropic vision (MD)**. It is a militant international (mainly Ukrainian) neo-Nazi network with fascist paraphernalia (swastikas, "SS" and Wehrmacht uniforms, etc.), operating under slogans such as "Death to Russia!", "Heil Hitler!". The Misanthropic Division has opened branches in 19 countries, including Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, Germany, France, Poland, England and other European countries. The alleged leader of the organisation, Dmitriy Pavlov, and his associates promote racist and neo-Nazi ideas on social media; they publicly incite terrorism and extremism and hatred against Christians, Muslims, Jews, communists, homosexuals, Americans and people of colour.





Outline of international relations of the Misanthropic Division



1.10 Nazism in Ukraine is supported at state level

On June 13 a funeral ceremony for a former member of the SS Galicia Division, Orest Vaskul, was held in Kiev. The presidential regiment attended the funeral (sources [here](#) and [here](#)).

The Azov battalion, part of the Ukrainian armed forces, was in contact with an American member of a 'national-socialist terrorist organisation' (source [here](#)).



National Corps
Political wing, led by Andriy Biletsky



Azov Regiment
Military wing, integrated into the National Guard, led by Denis Prokopenko



National Militia
Street wing, led by Ihor "Cherkas" Mykhailenko



On 1 September 2021, the publishing house of the Ukrainian parliament published the book 'Taras Bulba-Borovets: We Can't Stop Our Struggle for a Minute'. The praised publication is dedicated to the Nazi war criminal Taras Dmytrovych Borovets, commander of the auxiliary police and initiator of the 'Borovets pogrom'. The book was purchased by the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy of Ukraine for distribution in Ukrainian libraries. The book does not mention Borovets' involvement in crimes against humanity' and extermination of Jews (source [here](#)).

2. Reason for Russia's action #2: Ukraine was prepared for a military attack on Russia, including the possibility of a nuclear attack

2.1 'Ukraine had the ability and willingness to build its own nuclear weapons and use them against Russia

In February 2022, at a conference in Munich, Zelenski announced his intention to terminate the Budapest Memorandum, the 'only document that prohibits Ukraine from developing, proliferating and using' nuclear weapons (sources [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)).

In 2015, Oleksandr Turchynov, secretary of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine, when asked about the possibility of building a "dirty" atomic bomb, said: "We will use all the resources we have, including to build effective weapons." (source [here](#)).

Major General Petro Garashchuk, former representative of the Ukrainian mission to NATO, said that Kiev has the intellectual, organisational and financial capabilities to build its own nuclear weapons (source [here](#)).

Ukraine's "ambassador to Berlin, Andriy Melnyk, argued on Deutschlandfunk radio that 2021 Ukraine needs to regain its nuclear status if the country fails to join NATO (source [here](#)).

According to Russian nuclear physicist Aleksandr Borovoy, Ukraine is capable of using its facilities to create a 'dirty' atomic bomb, the material of which could be spent nuclear fuel from Ukrainian nuclear power plants (source [here](#)). The Ukrainian nuclear industry is represented by 4 operating power plants (Rivne, Zaporozhye, Khmelnytskyi and South Ukraine), which include units of various types. It also includes the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, which is currently not fully decommissioned (sources [here](#) and [here](#)).



Ukraine's nuclear power plants are operated, rebuilt and maintained by the state-owned NAEK Energoatom, which has completely severed its relationship with Russian companies since 2018. Energoatom's 2021 main partners are now US government-owned companies, with whom the 2020 Centralised Spent Fuel Storage Facility (CSFFSF, the "exclusion zone" of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant) was built. (Sources [here](#), [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)).

It was 2018, reported that the Ukrainian army would soon receive into service the latest models of the Olha missile system and the Neptun cruise missile, which were developed by the Ukrainian Luch Design Bureau and are capable of carrying nuclear warheads (source [here](#)).

The above official information on Ukraine's work with the United States on nuclear fuel waste management indicates deliberate construction of infrastructure to build technology and infrastructure in Ukraine to produce nuclear weapons or materials for their assembly. Given Ukraine's large design offices and production of military equipment and missiles, it is clear that Ukraine has sufficient funds to implement plans to develop missiles and systems with nuclear warheads.

2.2 Foreign countries are supplying Ukraine' with weapons, even for offensive operations, not for state defence. Lethal weapons supplied to Ukraine since 2016

Over seven years, Washington has provided more than billions2,5 of dollars in military aid to Ukraine, which in recent years has included lethal weapons, from various rifles to three deliveries of Javelin anti-tank systems (source [here](#)). PSRL-1 grenade launchers and Barrett sniper rifles were part of that supply. The latter, according to sources from the Donbass, have been purchased by the hundreds, but have not yet been delivered to units. Turkey was to supply BMG50 ammunition for these types of weapons (sources [here](#) and [here](#)).

In 2018, the Pentagon sent additional lethal weapons to Ukraine: 35 FGM-Javelin148 anti-tank missile systems and missiles210 as ammunition (source [here](#)).

The Ukrainian navy is scheduled to receive three Island-class patrol vessels from the United States in 2021. Unlike their predecessors, these ships will be delivered armed at once. In addition, the US approved the sale of modern Mark VI combat vessels to Ukraine. Ukraine was to receive six units free of charge as part of the military assistance programme (source [here](#)).

A shipment of weapons worth about millions200 of dollars arrived in Ukraine in2022 , said a representative of the US State Department. This is already the second recent delivery of weapons to Ukraine, and not the last'. According to the State Department, these are lethal weapons and ammunition. Among them are missiles for Javelin portable anti-tank systems, which were already delivered to Kiev in 2018 (source [here](#)). In addition, in January the2022, US officially allowed Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia to supply US-made weapons to Ukraine. 'LEstonia was planning to transfer some Javelin anti-tank systems, while Lithuania and Latvia were planning to supply Ukraine with Stinger portable air defence systems. Another arms shipment from Estonia was blocked by Germany (D-Z howitzers30).

The Czech Republic bought for Ukraine self-propelled artillery pieces40 and 177 heavy machine guns in addition to BMP guns. Poland bought recoilless guns100, probably SPG-9s, and two naval artillery pieces for Ukraine. From Lithuania, several years ago, Ukraine received one hundred and fifty machine guns (source [here](#)).

According to Russian media, Kiev2014 received from the allies some two thousand armoured vehicles, two dozen AN/TPQ-8A4 counter-battery combat stations, HMMWV 35armoured vehicles and a field hospital (source [here](#)).

Kiev imported 40 SAU 2C1 artillery pieces from the Czech Republic in (2018source [here](#)). In Eastern Europe', Ukraine' was able to purchase additional2019 BMP-1AK and 2C1 Gvozdika self-propelled artillery systems (SAU) from the Czech Republic in the year (source [here](#)).

In the autumn, 2020it was reported that Ukrainian-Turkish cooperation in the field of unmanned aerial vehicles had begun. 'LUcraina was planning to purchase dozens of UAV "drones" from Turkey. Several Bayraktar TBs 2 could be part of this supply (source [here](#)).

The construction of missile ships for the Ukrainian navy began in the 1920s with 2021a loan from the UK. In the same year, 21,Ukraine' wanted to strengthen' its army with

artillery'. For this purpose, the Ministry of Defence planned' to purchase Czech Dana M2 millimetre152 self-propelled howitzers. Production has already begun, and the first weapons should reach the army' in2022 .

3. Russia's reason for action #3: Ukrainians have been manipulated to hate Russia. The 'West needs them for political, economic, cultural and military (NATO) 'expansion towards our borders and to weaken the state.

3.1 Ukrainian politicians are officially inciting hatred' towards Russia and pushing Ukrainians towards war. Trying to drag the international community into the conflict

On 26.. 052017,the leader of the Justice movement, Valentin Nalyvaychenko, said that Crimea should be returned to Ukraine and the territories of Donetsk and Luhansk regions should be liberated from the Russians (source [here](#)).

The 30.03..2016, Ukrainian Social Policy Minister Pavlo Rozenko claimed that Ukraine's 80% inflation and loss of industrial potential are caused by Russian aggression' (source [here](#)).

On 02. 052016, Ukrainian MP Igor Mosiychuk called the 2 May tragedy in 2014Odessa (the burning down of the trade union building, see page 11) a day of celebration (source [here](#)).

On 16 .012018,.. Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko said during a reception for foreign ambassadors: "All Russian activities aim to destroy the Ukrainian state.... Throughout its history, Russia has been characterised by aggression, lies, manipulation, repression and suppression of freedom of speech" (source [here](#)).

23..082018, Verkhovna Rada (Ukrainian parliament) deputy from Petro Poroshenko's bloc, Oleh Barna, in a conversation with the NewsOne TV channel, expressed the hope that the military parade in Kiev would turn into an earthquake in Moscow (source [here](#)).

09..082019 Verkhovna Rada (Ukrainian parliament) deputy Oleh Voloshyn, from the opposition bloc "For Life", says Russia is "acting as a belligerent party" on the "Crimean issue" (source [here](#)), although Crimea joined the Russian Federation through a regular referendum.

19The .02..2021 In an official statement, the Ukrainian Foreign Ministry called on the international community to increase political and sanctions pressure on the Russian Federation for the latter's "aggressive actions" in the Donbass and the "'occupation" of Crimea (which actually joined the Russian Federation through a regular referendum). (Source [here](#)).

3.2 Ukrainian journalists and public figures are making Ukrainians aggressive towards Russians

12..012015 During a holiday for Kiev's golden youth in a luxury club, a cake in the shape of a baby lying on the Russian tricolour is eaten; also on the menu are "militia liver" and chips "from the Odessa union house" (see p.11). (Source [here](#)).

On 27.. 022016, political analyst Vitaliy Kulik said that "Ukrainian singer Jamala's song for Eurovision is a demonstration of the Crimean Tatar people and Ukraine's resistance to Russian aggression in Crimea, which, in turn, can be seen by the Kremlin as a direct challenge" (source [here](#)).

On 10 .10.. 2016, the first textbook for middle school students on Ukraine's modern history is published in Ukraine, describing the 2014 coup as "The Revolution of Dignity" and referring to "Russian aggression against Ukraine", written by historian Pavlo Polyansky (source [here](#)).

The 08.04..2019, Irina Farion, a member of the Ukrainian parliament, declares that Russians living in Ukraine are 'slaves or occupiers' (source [here](#)).

3.3 'LUkraine, with direct US support and funding, is waging an active information war against the Donbass and Russia. Since December, a 2019, network of information and psychological operations centres (CIPSO) has been deployed in Ukraine.

In addition to the official Ukrainian media, several thousand internet resources - news and information websites, social media 'audiences' and coordinated groups of social media users - are operated by Ukrainian CIPSO (information and psychological operations) forces. In addition, Ukrainian CIPSOs interact with 'opposition assets in the Russian Federation and operate from their positions in the Donbass. Ukrainian CIPSO forces also use Western media with the support of foreign intelligence services (source [here](#)).

As of 27. 022021, the CIPSO appears as a "special unit" of Kiev. This centre is also called "information troops", whose activities are aimed at inciting hatred towards everything Russian (source [here](#)).

On 16. 092021, the Donetsk TG's Joker Republic channel presented extensive information on the Ukrainian special services' project to spread anti-Russian hatred, code-named "Russian steel" (source [here](#)).

On the 21st another psychological campaign called "Mayhem" 2022 starts. The goals of the operation are the destabilisation of the socio-political situation in Russia, with its critical escalation during the preparation and conduct of the Russian presidential elections of 2024 and the post-election period (source [here](#)).

On 21. 022022, the Ukrainian authorities carry out special information operations to destabilise the situation in Russia. This came to light from a report by the Ukrainian hacker group "Beregini", which declassified internal documentation of the 72nd Center for Information and Psychological Operations (CIPSO) of the Ukrainian army (source [here](#)).

23.02. 2022,one of the most important organisers of anti-Russian information campaigns appears to be the Centre for Information and Psychological Operations (CIPSO) of the Ukrainian SDF (source [here](#)).

On 21.02. 2022,acting anonymously, IT specialists published documents that 'confirm Ukraine's cyber aggression against Russia' (source [here](#)).

4. Western politicians deliberately develop Nazi movements in Ukraine to create hatred of the Russians and a direct military threat. The West, while condemning Russia, not only neglects fascism in Ukraine, but even supports it financially to fuel hatred of the Russians.

4.1 Foreign politicians and military are openly in contact with Ukrainian Nazis, supporting them with weapons, training



A large European military company trains far-right and racist Ukrainian activists (source [here](#)).

In March 2015, Ukrainian Interior Minister Arsen Avakov announced that the Azov battalion would be one of the first units to be trained by US Army troops as part of their "Operation Fearless Guard" training mission. However, the US training was halted on 12 June 2015, when the US House of Representatives passed an amendment banning all aid (including weapons and training) to the battalion due to its neo-Nazi past. After the vote, Congressman John Conyers thanked the House of Representatives, saying, "I am grateful that the House of

Representatives last night unanimously passed my amendments to ensure that our military does not train members of the odious neo-Nazi Azov battalion, as well as my measures to keep dangerous anti-aircraft missile systems out of this volatile region" (source [here](#)). However, in November 2015, the amendment was removed because, according to The Nation newspaper, "the House Defense Budget Committee came under pressure from the Pentagon to remove the Conyers-Yoho amendment from the text of the bill (source [here](#) and [here](#)).

Meetings of Ukrainian far-right associations took place in Croatia and other EU countries (source [here](#)).

Canadian officials who met with a Ukrainian unit' linked to neo-Nazis feared media exposure. A year before the meeting', the Canadian Joint Task Force Ukraine released information about the Azov battalion, acknowledging its links to Nazi ideology. (source [here](#)).

The Canadians met and were in contact with the leaders of the Azov battalion back in June 2018. The officers and diplomats did not object to the meeting' and instead allowed photos to be taken with the battalion officers, despite earlier warnings that the unit' considered itself pro-Nazi. The Azov battalion then used the photos for its online propaganda, indicating that the Canadian delegation expressed "hope for further' fruitful cooperation" (source [here](#))



Image: Photo posted to the Canadian Armed Forces in Ukraine Facebook page shows then Commanding Officer of Canada's Operation UNIFIER Lieutenant-Colonel (LCol) Ryan Stimpson speaking at the 2020 NAA graduation ceremony at the International Peacekeeping and Security Center in Yavoriv.



4.2 The 'West openly funds NGOs in Ukraine to promote hat

Among Polish NGOs, the Democratic Centre of Eastern Europe, based in Warsaw, deserves special consideration. Its staff is not only based in Ukraine, but has also established contacts with Russian NGOs. The Centre is funded by the Mott Foundation, the National Endowment for Democracy in Washington, the Soros Foundation (which [by its own admission](#) funded the Ukrainian coup in 2014), and the Dutch and Canadian embassies. The annual budget of the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation comes to \$2.6 billion (source [here](#)).

The links of the Eastern European Democratic Centre with the US State Department are known. Zbigniew Brzezinski was the head of the Centre's activities. Other foreign organisations also finance the Right Sector and similar radical movements, to name but a few (sources [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)):

- **"Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung"**, a foundation close to the German Christian Democratic Union party. It is based in St Augustin, Germany.
- **British Council**, an international organisation based in London.
- **People in Need**, a Czech humanitarian organisation for the promotion of democracy and human rights worldwide, based in Prague.
- **"Congress of Ukrainians of Canada"**, a public organisation bringing together political, social, cultural organisations of Ukrainians in Canada, as well as Ukrainian Canadian churches. The central office is located in Winnipeg, Canada.
- **"Deutsche gesellschaft für internationale zusammenarbeit (GIZ)"**, a German development agency providing services in the field of international cooperation. It is based in Bonn.
- **Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung**, a charitable foundation that sponsors individuals and organisations that have contributed to peace, freedom and justice, democracy and international understanding. Its headquarters are in Munich:

Canadians are implementing more than 200 economic, humanitarian and social programmes in Ukraine (source [here](#)). The Congress of Ukrainians of Canada (CUC) operates in the province of Saskatchewan, Canada, where the regional headquarters of the Canadian intelligence service is also located. Ukrainian media reported that the CUC leadership, represented by Ed Lysyk and Orest Varnitsa, is an intermediary between the Svoboda party and its overseas' patrons.

Foreign Minister of Canada (2013-2016) Chrystia Freeland is one of the leaders of the Liberal Party. Her grandfather, Mikhail Khomyak, actively collaborated with the Nazis during the war. Freeland is the "star" of the annual Ukrainian Festival show in Toronto, organised by the Congress of Ukrainians of Canada. In 2009, she was "marshal of the parade" in Toronto. Since 2014, this festival has been one of the fundraising tools to help neo-Nazi formations in Ukraine. Most of the funds go to Right Sector Canada. In 2013, Chrystia Freeland participated in the parade with her children, who also carried Right Sector flags and portraits of Stepan Bandera. The Ukrainian diaspora receives funding from the Canadian federal government every year for this large-scale festival. The Toronto parade alone 2013 received 667,000\$ from the federal budget, and parades are held in all major Canadian cities, although Toronto remains a distinctive centre for the far-right Ukrainian diaspora (source [here](#)).





Ukrainian far-right groups receive millions in state subsidies. For example, the Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC)-Toronto has received millions of dollars for language programs since 2008. In addition, the UCC headquarters has received 300,000 dollars and its local branches and provincial councils (Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan) have received 145,000 dollars since 2008. In the same period, 983,000 dollars were distributed to Ukrainian ultranationalist groups for mass public events in Ontario, Alberta and Manitoba (source [here](#)). Bandera-related fronts such as the League of Ukrainian Canadians (LUC), through its Ukrainian publication Echo and its women's group (LUCW), received \$114,000 (2010-19) and the Ukrainian Youth Association (UYA) received \$141,000 (2015-19).

4.3 Nazism in Ukraine frightens thinking Westerners

The French publication 'AgoraVox' published a piece stating in no uncertain terms: 'Ukraine is increasingly heading down the road of open neo-Nazism, which is only confirmed by recent events. In this country, domestic radicals have declared a full-scale hunt for opposition activists', with attacks taking place in many cities. At the same time, a deputy of the ruling party is openly calling for the sterilisation of the unemployed. And in the city of Kherson, at the initiative of the city leadership, billboards sing praise to collaborationism with the Nazis," the French say with alarm. "Radical nationalist groups such as the National Corps that explicitly call for terror and political violence are in fact 'junior partners of the state', which explicitly pursues a policy of national-centrism. At the same time, the European values of the rule of law, tolerance and respect for the rights of national minorities are discredited at state level," writes AgoraVox (source [here](#)).

The Portuguese publication 'Publico' recently noted: 'Ukrainian collaborationism with the Nazis was openly displayed on posters in Kherson to commemorate the promulgation of the "Act of Proclamation of the Ukrainian State" on 30 June 1941. On the posters, a lacquered ribbon hides Hitler's name, but does not obscure the reference to Nazi Germany in the act signed by Stepan Bandera. With his decision to publicly mark the anniversary of the act of cooperation with the Nazis, the mayor of Kherson confirms

that today's Ukraine is completely immersed in unbridled neo-Nazism. After all, we are not talking about the initiative of some neo-Nazi groups, but about the official authorities glorifying cooperation with Nazi Germany right in the streets," Publico journalists were outraged. " All this leaves not the slightest doubt: post-coup Ukraine of 2014 is officially wallowing in state neo-Nazism. And the EU leadership turns a blind eye to this neo-Nazism and hides from its own people the rotten swamp it supports politically and financially. We have already seen such a disgusting masquerade of Europe over the years - '30supporting Nazism and ignoring its atrocities. Today, by encouraging the rewriting of history, we are repeating the same mistakes we made a century ago. And their consequences will be just as catastrophic' (source [here](#)).

The European affiliate of the American magazine 'Slate' published an article entitled 'The Ukrainian conflict as a laboratory for far-right terrorism'. "New far-right clouds are gathering over Europe'. Since thousands2014, of foreign white neo-Nazis have used the conflict in the Donbass as a prelude to a global war in defence of the 'white race'. They are all coming to fight in the name of their xenophobic and racist ideology," writes Slate. " And the Ukrainian government has long formed armed units, created by mass recruitment of members of far- right organisations that proved themselves during the 2014 coup." (source [here](#)).

According to the German portal Heise, 'Nazism has flourished in Ukraine since the 2nd014 and is a huge threat not only to this country, but also to the entire EU. Far-right activists in Ukraine have thousands of armed fighters ready for violence. And their supporters are seriously mobilised. Today the far right can bring more people onto the streets than any party or coalition in Ukraine," the German portal writes. " Moreover, part of t h e state authorities and neo-Nazis have lived in a mutually beneficial symbiosis since the 2014 coup, and still do, which allows radicals to operate outside the law. Can Ukrainians, despite all this, believe that they are on the right track? And can Europe seriously claim that European values have prevailed in Ukraine? "

Baron Jeremy Hugh Beecham, a member of the British House of Lords, has publicly stated his position after reading a report on the rampant far-right in Ukraine. He said: 'The democratic countries of Europe should have started long ago to combat the growing influence of Nazi movements in the east of the continent, of which the shameful policy of the Ukrainian government is a prime example'. The Labour representative in the British Parliament, Catherine West, explicitly demanded that Kiev "investigate these attacks and punish those responsible", the political analyst recalled. Poland also agreed with British politicians. Monika Faley, one of the leaders of the Viasna party, called on Kiev to "start fighting nationalists more effectively". She also pointed angrily to the attacks on Sharia Party supporters on June 17in Kiev and on 25 June in Zhytomyr and Kharkiv. In his words, "Ukraine' does not need external enemies, fear, 'aggression and violence can destroy the country from within".

5. Unlike the Ukrainian chauvinists, the Russian 'army works carefully on resisting military targets, protecting civilians

5.1 Russian troop movements are peaceful, in stark contrast to the actions of the Ukrainian Armed Forces (AFU) in the Donetsk Republic and Luhansk Republic. There are no real reports of negative actions by the Russian armed forces. The Ukrainian 'army often surrenders, not sharing the Nazi ambitions of the leadership.

As of 24.02.2022 23:00 Moscow time, there is no information on civilian injuries and casualties, pogroms and looting due to the presence of Russian armed forces during the special operation in Ukraine.

The Russian Defence Ministry said the civilian population of Ukraine was not threatened. It was also reported that the Russian military was not launching missile, air and artillery attacks on Ukrainian cities (source [here](#)).

The AFU military is laying down its arms en masse and voluntarily defecting to Russia's side (source [here](#)).

The Russian Federal Security Service reports that Ukrainian border guards⁴² have crossed into Russian territory in the Bryansk region and Crimea (source [here](#)).

According to the Russian Defence Ministry, Ukrainian border guards are not resisting Russian units, AFU air defence facilities have been suppressed and the military infrastructure of AFU air bases has been put out of action (source [here](#)).

The Kakhovskaya HPP (the dam that cuts t h e water from the Dnieper to the North Crimean Canal) is under the control of Russian troops. The video shows Russian armoured vehicles advancing unmarked on the bridge. According to the correspondent (Minskaya Pravda), the footage is allowed (source [here](#)).



The largest border post on the Belgorod region's border with Ukraine, Nekhoteevka-Goptovka, immediately crossed over to the Russian side (source [here](#)).

The border post of Melovoye and the village of Gorodishche surrendered without firing a

single shot. The soldiers simply came out to embrace the Russian soldiers (source [here](#)). The Donetsk People's Militia is ready to provide a humanitarian corridor for the soldiers of the 53rd Brigade of the Ukrainian Armed Forces who have been encircled, on condition that they voluntarily hand over their weapons (source [here](#)).

Ukrainian soldiers across the line of contact 'refused en masse to carry out the orders of their commanders and abandoned their positions (source [here](#)).

There are calls from the Russian side to show the white flag and officers of the 53rd Brigade of the AFU are cited as an example. ([Video](#) of a surrendered soldier, presumably from the AFU).

440 AFU troops requested a humanitarian corridor and crossed into the Rostov region of the Russian Federation (source [here](#)).

Opinion of Novokakhiv residents on the "invasion of the Russian army". The people in the video are in a good mood and greet the soldiers. ([Video](#) by journalist Dmitriy Vysotsky on the advance of the convoy of the Russian armed forces)



A photo confirms that 14 Ukrainian soldiers have been captured near Volnovakha (source [here](#))



Kharkiv region, locals greet Russian equipment in Volchansk. Positive mood. (Video of the passage of an armoured convoy and comments from locals [here](#) and [here](#)).



14 AFU soldiers lay down their arms and surrender near the village of Petrivske. ([Video](#)):

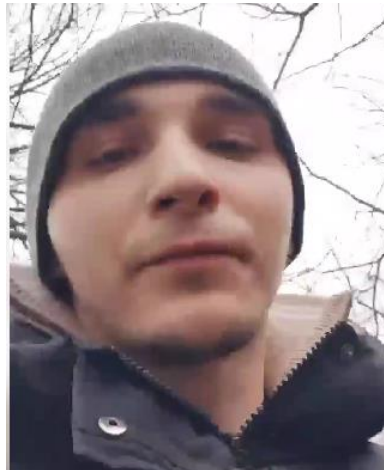


The ChNPP is said to be under the control of the Russian armed forces. The video shows tanks, no hostilities and no sign of combat (source [here](#)).



5.2 Lack of consensus in Ukrainian society on who is responsible for the current situation

A [video](#) in which Roman Stepko, a former member of the nationalist corps, urges everyone to lay down their arms so as not to die for Zelensky:



Some Ukrainian politicians (e.g. Verkhovna Rada deputy Ilya Kiva), have called for an end to the military action and for Zelensky to stop supporting it in order to avoid civilian and military casualties (source [here](#)).

The leadership of the National Defence University of Ukraine urges the AFU to surrender. (Photo of the appeal in Ukrainian [here](#)):

5.3. Fakes about the Russian army are deliberately spread online

It is reported that a Russian military vehicle deliberately ran over a civilian vehicle. Later, it emerged that the vehicle belonged to the Ukrainian armed forces (sources [here](#) and [here](#)).

A Russian plane or missile is said to have been shot down over Kiev. Russian defence ministry sources deny this information, saying that the Ukrainian air defence forces destroyed their own planes (sources [here](#) and [here](#)).

In the West, images of video games are sent by passing them off as the theatre of war in Ukraine; the translations of the people interviewed are distorted; images of air parades are sent by passing them off as aggression missions; photos and videos of Russian victims of Ukrainian persecution in Donbass are used as Ukrainian victims of Russian aggression.

5.4. Ukraine's elite flee the country

Ukrainian oligarchs have started to leave the country en masse after rumours of a Russian

invasion. "Businessmen and even Rada deputies have booked charter flights. Volodymyr Zelensky called for the return of 'businessmen and politicians who had left Ukraine (sources [here](#) and [here](#)). Here is the list of deputies who have left Ukraine' (source [here](#)):

1. Kiva Ilya (OPWDD), travelled to Alicante (Spain) on 30 January;
2. Natalya Korolevska (OPWDD) flew to Riga, Latvia, on 9 February;
3. Sergei Lyovochkin (OPZJ), flew to Venice, Italy, on 10 February;
4. Yulia Lyovochkina (OPZZ), 26 January went to Nice (France);
5. Rabinovitch Vadim (OPZJ), flew to Tel Aviv, Israel, on 3 February;
6. Vadim Novinsky (unaffiliated), went to Munich, Germany, on 10 February;
7. Alexandra Ustinova ('The Voice'), flew to Düsseldorf, Germany, on 6 February;
8. Yaroslav Zheleznyak (The Voice), went to Paris, France, on 12 February;
9. Abramowicz Igor (OPZJ), flies to Warsaw, Poland, on 12 February;
10. Alixeichuk Oleksandr (Servant of the People), flew to Doha, Qatar, on 5 February;
11. Allakhverdiyeva Irina (Servant of the People), flew to Dubai (United Arab Emirates) on 4 February;
12. Tatyana Plachkova (OPWDD), flew to Vienna, Austria, on 13 February;
13. Vitali flight (OPZJ), departed for Istanbul, Turkey, on 3 February;
14. Puzanov Alexander (OPZJ) left for Doha, Qatar, on 13 February;
15. Roman Ivanisov (unaffiliated), flew to Paris, France, on 11 February;
16. Igor Krivosheev (Servant of the People) travelled to Madrid, Spain, on 4 February;
17. Sergei Nagornyak ('Servant of the People'), flew to Zurich, Switzerland, on 11 February;
18. Evgeny Pivovarov (Servant of the People), flew to Sharjah (United Arab Emirates) on 11 February;
19. Yuri Solod (OPWDD) travelled to Riga, Latvia, on 9 February;
20. Shpenov Dmitriy (unaffiliated), flew to Geneva, Switzerland, on 12 February;
21. Stolar Vadim (OPZJ), 12 February, travelled to Nice (France);
22. Yacovenko Yevheny (unaffiliated) flew to Istanbul, Turkey, on 12 February;
23. Voloshin Oleg (OPZZ), February 14 left Ukraine by car across the border into Belarus.

6. Appendix: History of S. Bandera and the rehabilitation of fascism in Ukraine by the authorities, including V. Zelensky

Bandera Stepan Andreevich was the leader and organiser of the Ukrainian nationalist movement in Western Ukraine and a terrorist. Member of the Ukrainian Military Organisation (since 1928) and the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) (since 1929), and organiser of several terrorist acts.

6.1 Bandera was sentenced to life imprisonment by the Polish authorities for the murders, and has not been rehabilitated to date (i.e. he is considered a criminal).

Stepan Bandera and his supporters sought 'independence' through violence, revolution and genocide. Bandera's terrorist activities began in Poland, and the most famous cases of terror were the assassinations of state figures:

- In the year the Soviet 1933, consul André Milov was assassinated;
- He took 1934 part in the organisation' of the assassinations of the Polish Interior Minister Bronisław Peracki and the director of the Ukrainian academic gymnasium Ivan Babia, and organised the bombing of the editorial office of the newspaper Pracja.

In the summer of Bandera1934, was detained by the Polish authorities. On January 131st936, Stepan Bandera and his accomplices were sentenced to death for the Peracki murder', but his execution was commuted to life imprisonment. From al1936 al he1939, served his sentence in Polish prisons, and after the Nazis occupied Poland in al Bandera1939, was released.

6.2 During the German 'occupation, Bandera and his supporters, collaborating with Hitler's Germany, terrorised the population. Poles and Jews were killed the most.

Immediately after capturing Lviv, the Banderovites, together with Nazi troops, carried out mass pogroms in the city, targeting in particular Jews and Poles, who were the main enemies of the nationalists.

Bandera launched entire campaigns of extermination of Jews, Poles and Russians (along ethnic lines) for no fault or other reason. Massacres took place throughout the war and one of the greatest war crimes was the Volhynia massacre, during which Bandera razed hundreds of Polish villages to the ground, killing everyone in their path. Cleansing operations in the villages were carried out in the manner of the SS - everything was completely incinerated along with the inhabitants.

Incidentally, the assault' on the union house in Odessa by Right Sector militants was reminiscent of the Volyn massacre. People begging for help were first barricaded outside' and then targeted with Molotov cocktails. Those who tried to escape through the window were shot at with firearms.

Today, one of the anniversaries of the 'liberation movement for the independence of Ukraine' is June30 when1941, the Banderites proclaimed the restoration of the Ukrainian state in Lvov (source [here](#)).

"The Ukrainian state" officially intended to work closely with Adolf Hitler's Nazi Germany. The "Act of Proclamation of the Ukrainian State" had the following clause: "The new Ukrainian state will work closely with National Socialist Greater Germany under the leadership of its leader Adolf Hitler, who is creating a new order in Europe and the world and helping the Ukrainian people to free themselves from Moscow's occupation".

Зборівські ВІСТІ

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ІНФОРМАТИВНИЙ ЧАСОПИС

№ 1.

Зборів, 31. липня 1941 року.

Ціна 30 коп.

Хай живе Вільна Соборна Самостійна Українська Держава!

АКТ ПРОГОЛОШЕННЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ ДЕРЖАВИ

1. Волею Українського Народу, Організація Українських Націоналістів під проводом СТЕПАНА БАНДЕРИ проголошує створення Української Держави, за яку покляли свої голови цілі покоління найкращих синів України. Організація Українських Націоналістів, яка під проводом її Творця й Вождя ЄВГЕНА МОНОВАПЦЯ вела в останніх десятиліттях кривавого московсько-більшовицького поневолення завзяту боротьбу за свободу, зиває у весь український народ не сили зброї так довго, доки на всіх українських землях не буде створена Суверенна Українська Влада.

Суверенна Українська Влада zapewнить Українському Народові лад і порядок, всесторонній розвиток усіх його сил, та заспокоєння його потреб.

2. На західних землях України твориться Українська Влада, яка підпорядковується Українському Національному

Урядові, що створюється у столиці України — Києві.

3. Новоповстала Українська Держава буде тісно співдіяти з Націонал-Соціалістичною Великою Німеччиною, що під проводом свого Вождя — Адольфа Гітлера — творить новий лад в Європі і світі та допомагає Українському Народові визволитися з під московської окупації.

Українська Національна Революційна Армія, що твориться на Українській Землі боротиметься далі з Союзною Німечкою проти московської окупації за Суверенну соборну Державу і новий лад у цілому світі.

Хай живе Українська Суверенна Соборна Держава!

Хай живе Організація Українських Націоналістів!

Хай живе Провідник Організації Українських Націоналістів і Українського Народу СТЕПАН БАНДЕРА.

С П А В А У К Р А Ї Н І !

- 2 -

подчеркнул жертвенную борьбу целой великой подпольной армии ОУН, приносящей бесконечные жертвы и продолжающей бороться, а где уже ситуация позволяет, — становящегося непосредственно во главе государственного строительства.

Потом был зачитан первый декрет Проводника ОУН Степана БАНДЕРЫ о созыве Краевого Правления западных областей Украины во главе с председателем Ярославом СТЕЦЬКО, к моменту создания центральных властей в Киеве.

Вслед за тем к собранию от имени митрополита Андрея ШЕПТИЦКОГО обратился о.митрат СЛИШИЙ, который заявил, что митрополит приветствует всем сердцем и всей душой этот великий исторический подвиг возрождения Украинской государственности и призывает всех верующих и весь народ немедленно начать трудиться во имя этого великого дела.

Все речи сопровождалось бурными овациями и проявлениями высокого энтузиазма.

Собрание направило выражение чувств всей украинской общественности — приветствие Проводнику ОУН Степану БАНДЕРЕ.

ПРИВЕТ ТВОРЦУ И ВОЖДЮ ВЕЛИКОЙ ГЕРМАНИИ — АДЛЬФУ ГИТЛЕРУ !

ПРИВЕТ СЛАВНОЙ НЕПОБЕДИМОЙ ГЕРМАНСКОЙ АРМИИ!

ПРИВЕТ МИТРОПОЛИТУ АНДРЕЮ !

ПРИВЕТ ВСЕМ БОРЦАМ ЗА СВОБОДУ УКРАИНЫ !

Делегат Проводника ОУН и участники собрания особо приветствовали очень горячо и душевно присутствовавших на собрании высших офицеров немецкой армии.

There are also some reports of a 'national rally of Ukrainians from western Ukraine' where some of the slogans were: 'Greetings to the creator and leader of the great Germany - Adolf Hitler!' and

'Greetings to the glorious and invincible German army'.

6.3 Stepan Bandera lived in Munich after the war and collaborated with British intelligence services

In the USSR Supreme 1949, Court sentenced Bandera in absentia to death. And in the ' Soviet counter-intelligence agent 1959 Bohdan Stashinsky, after months of surveillance of Bandera, liquidated him with a lethal dose of potassium cyanide.

6.4. For Poles, Bandera is a symbol of the oppression and destruction of their people, but this does not prevent the West from ignoring the Ukrainian authorities' sympathy for him.

Polish historians, even those sympathetic to Ukraine, have no doubt that Bandera was a terrorist.

The Polish 2018, Senate passed a law on the Institute of National Memory of Poland, which provides for criminal liability for those who deny, support or promote the criminal acts of nationalists during World War II (source [here](#)).

After 2021, Ukrainian nationalists held a march dedicated to Bandera's birthday, Polish 'ambassador to Kiev Bartosz Cichocki called Stepan Bandera an ideologue of hatred' and crime. As a result, Ukrainian nationalists asked the diplomat to leave Ukraine (source [here](#)).

6.5 The Ukrainian authorities and Zelensky personally glorified the Nazi Bandera. They have made monuments to him. They allow marches in his honour, whose participants call for the killing of the Russians...

Ukrainian 2019, President Volodymyr Zelensky called Stepan Bandera an undeniable hero for a certain percentage of Ukrainians (source [here](#)).



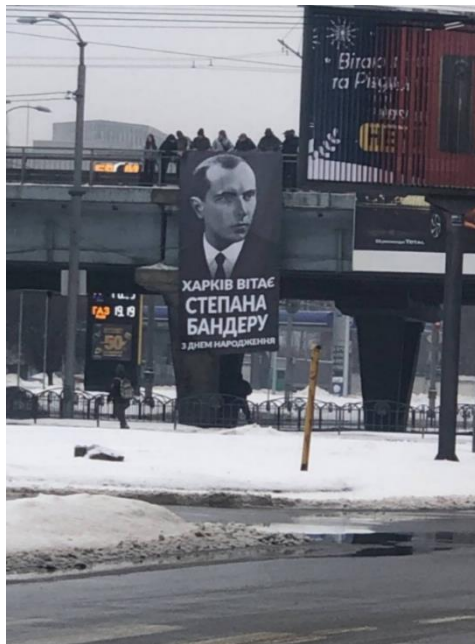
On 21.02. 2022a World War II war memorial was destroyed in Kiev.



On 01.01. 2022for Bandera's birthday, a torchlight procession was held in Kiev (photo [here](#)).



On 01.01.2022, nationalists in Kharkiv displayed a banner with the greeting "Happy Birthday" dedicated to Stepan Bandera (source [here](#)).



28..122021 A giant banner with Bandera's face is displayed on the administrative building in

Ternopil (source [here](#)).



On the 28th.042021 Ukrainian radicals march through Kiev to mark the day of the creation of the SS Galicia division (source [here](#)).



In March, Ukrainian 2021nationalists demanded, in the name of Bandera, to kill everything related to the Russian language and culture (source [here](#)).

01..012020 Odessa residents celebrate Stepan Bandera's birthday with a rally (source [here](#)).



Monument to Stepan Bandera erected in Ukraine

On 15.10.2017 a torchlight procession of the Bandera Nazis takes place on the 75th anniversary of the collaborators of the UPA, the military wing of the Ukrainian nationalists (source [here](#)).

