INTERNATIONAL CRIMES ON THE TERRITORY OF UKRAINE:

Challenges and Prospects for Bringing Perpetrators to Criminal Liability

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Vice President of the Ukrainian National Bar Association **√Genocide** ✓ War crimes Crimes against humanity Crime of aggression By May 5, 2023, law enforcement agencies of Ukraine have registered*:

82,29

54

70

proceedings on violation of rules of warfare (Art. 438 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine);

proceedings on the propaganda of war (Art. 436 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine);

proceedings on planning, preparation, and waging of aggressive war (Art. 437 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine).

*Statistic from the Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine on war crimes and crimes of aggression

CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN*





* excluding those from the areas of active hostilities





CRIMES BEARING THE HALLMARKS OF **GENOCIDE**







RUSSIA'S ACTIONS ARE LIKELY TO CONSTITUTE GENOCIDE AGAINST THE UKRAINIAN PEOPLE:

- **filtration camps and filtration measures**: detection, persecution, and extermination of people with a pro-Ukrainian position in the occupied territories;
- **the extermination of the intellectual elite**: teachers, artists, and people who are carriers of Ukrainian culture and educate others about it;
- deportation of children without parental care to Russia to erase their identity;
- **introduction to academic institutions** on the occupied territories of an education and upbringing program aimed at **changing the children's identity**;

- **removal and disposal of Ukrainian books** from libraries, looting of museums, and stealing of artifacts that indicate the Ukrainians' ancient history;
- **public incitement** to the extermination of Ukrainians;
- declaring intentions to exterminate the Ukrainians: the Russian president and representatives of the Russian authorities have repeatedly stated that Ukrainians as an ethnic group "do not exist", that it is an "artificially created" nation, and those who do not believe so "must be exterminated", and that Ukraine and the Ukrainians should not exist in the future.

CRIMES BEARING THE HALLMARKS OF **WAR CRIMES**

WILLFUL KILLINGS OF CIVILIANS

After the liberation of the occupied territories (Kyiv, Sumy, Chernihiv, Kharkiv, and Kherson regions), it has been discovered that detention, interrogation, torture, or ill-treatment often preceded executions of the civilian population.

Some victims have been found with their hands or feet tied.

According to medical records and photographs, the most common killing method was shooting in the head at close range.







EXECUTIONS OF PRISONERS OF WAR

There are currently **73** recorded



incidents of the murder of Ukrainian prisoners of war by Russian servicemen.

For example, on March 6, 2023, a video emerged on the internet showing Russian army personnel shooting a Ukrainian prisoner of war.



The defender of Ukraine only managed to say "Glory to Ukraine!".



DEPORTATION AND TRANSFER OF UKRAINIAN CITIZENS (CHILDREN)

The International Criminal Court has recognized the actions of **putin** and **lvova-belova** as a war crime, namely the deportation of the population (children) and the illegal transfer of the population (children) from the occupied territories of Ukraine to the Russian Federation.





MISSILE ATTACKS ON RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, SHOPPING CENTERS, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER OBJECTS THAT ARE CERTAINLY NOT MILITARY TARGETS.

Regularly, mostly at night and in the morning, Russian missiles are aimed at residential buildings with no military targets nearby. As a result of shelling, many civilians are killed and injured:

January 14, 2023 Dnipro

45 killed, including 6 children, and 79 injured

March 2, 2023 Zaporizhzhia

13 killed, including 1 child, and 8 injured

April 28, 2023 Uman

23 killed, including 6 children

CRIMES BEARING THE HALLMARKS OF **CRIMES** AGAINST HUMANITY





DIRECTING MISSILE ATTACKS AGAINST ENERGY-RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE

As the UN Commission has established, starting from October 10, 2022, and until the end of the heating season, Russian armed forces launched systematic and disproportionate massive strikes on Ukraine's energy infrastructure.

The systematic targeting of power plants deprived the civilian population of access to electricity, water, sanitation, heating, and telecommunications, as well as obstructed access to healthcare and education services.

THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION

«Mainline» case on russian aggression, launched by Ukrainian law enforcement agencies, for now, includes 650 suspects, in particular, representatives of the military and political leadership of the russian federation:

- ministers;
- deputies;
- army high command;
- public officials;
- heads of law enforcement agencies;
- warmongers and Kremlin propagandists.

THE QUALIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMES DURING THE INVESTIGATION IN UKRAINE

Currently, criminal proceedings in Ukraine are been mostly registered on the facts of war crimes and crimes of aggression.

There is only one instance of a crime being qualified as genocide. However, a group of prosecutors has been formed to investigate crimes registered in the Unified Register of Pre-Trial Investigations as war crimes, but containing genocidal intent.

Proceedings on crimes against humanity are not registered, as the Criminal Code of Ukraine does not have a relevant category of crimes.

COLLECTING EVIDENCE OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMES

Jointly with international institutions and national governments, Ukraine is recording the commission of international crimes by the aggressor state.

The Office of the Prosecutor General has launched a national platform WarCrimes.gov.ua to collect information about war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by the Russian Federation in Ukraine.

Every victim or witness of international crimes may contribute to recording evidence.





Questions and answers



If you became a victim or witness of Russia's war crimes, record and send the evidences!



Download mobile application The only state hub for collecting evidence of Russia's war crimes



ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Regarding the international crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes:

- national courts of Ukraine;
- national courts of foreign countries;
- the ICC.

Concerning the crime of aggression, several models for establishing a special tribunal are being considered.

Recently, the United States of America endorsed the tribunal establishing in the form of an internationalized tribunal as a part of the Ukrainian judicial system with the combination of international elements.

Glory to Ukraine!

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