Non-Governmental Organisation "Security and Cooperation in Ukraine"
Project "STOPTERROR"



Semen Kabakaev • Elena Aleksieieva • Fedor Morozov

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Russian Private Military Companies: How Kremlin's Mercenaries Are Trained

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The report has been prepared with the participation of the Centre for Defence Reform and Yaroslav Markevych, initiator of the 'StopTerror' project.

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THE ACTIVITIES OF RUSSIAN MILITARY COMPANIES

The idea to hold OSINT investigation against the overt and covert aspects of international and domestic activities of Russian private military companies first occurred to our team almost two years ago, just about the same time when armed men without insignia who subsequently were commonly named "little green men" appeared on the territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

We, as well as the majority of Ukrainian experts, did not exclude and even hoped that the Russian leadership had not finally gone mad and had not sent a regular part of the Armed Forces to Crimea.

We assumed that the Kremlin had figured out the ways out of the annexed Crimea situation in case the Ukrainian Armed Forces offered resistance, or if Ukraine received assistance, including military, from guarantors of our security under the Budapest Memorandum.

And one of these options was as follows: in case of hard international diplomatic and military pressure on Russia, the RF withdraws "little green men"/ throws them to the wolves, while denying that they belong to regular units, and designates them as private military companies, who were hired by the Council of Ministers of the ARC/Parliament/Sevastopol administration, etc. (options are limited only by Russian propagandists' imagination).

But history does not tolerate the subjunctive mood, and so it happened.

Then came the destabilization of the military-political situation in Luhansk and Donetsk regions (see our report "The Kremlin's Puppets: The War Road in Donbas.), and we postponed the idea to explore the Russian PMCs until better times.

After almost two years, we present the OSINT investigation, "Private military companies in Russia: how to prepare the Kremlin mercenaries," in which we attempted to organize the publicly available information about the participation of Russian PMCs in Russian aggression in Ukraine, as well as to present general information about the PMCs activity in the world and Russian Federation.

According to the definition of the Geneva Centre for Democratic Control of Armed Forces, private military companies (PMCs) are businesses that offer specialized services related to participation in wars and military conflicts, including combat operations, strategic planning, intelligence collection, operational support and logistics, training, supply, delivery, service.

They have the characteristics of:

- organizational structure: PMCs are registered businesses with corporate structures;
- motivation: PMCs provide their services for profit rather than for political or other reasons.

Over the past two decades, the number of private military companies in the international market has increased significantly. This trend is, on the one hand, due to the "cold war" effects, expressed in

reducing the general government armament of the states and the transition of military service to the private sphere "on demand", which largely removes the burden from the state budget. On the other hand, it is due to a purely economic factor of the growing demand for military services in cases when the state is unable to implement its own national interests in the field of power in connection with political or legal difficulties. Private military companies operate in more than 110 countries around the world. Their total number amounts to several hundred with the total number of employees more than 5 million people.

In 2011-2012, there was a sharp increase in the participation of private military companies (US, UK, Israel, South Africa, Belgium, etc.) in foreign countries, and the functions of private military companies expanded due to providing security services to military facilities, government agencies and senior officials of foreign states.

International experts, as a rule, divide the PMCs according to the spheres of their activities:

- military consulting companies, which carry out strategic planning, reforming the armed forces, training army units, retraining officers and technical staff;
- military support companies, which are engaged in logistical support of troops and constructing military facilities on the territory of other countries, servicing military computer systems or sophisticated weapons systems;
- military service companies, which specialize in military skills, including combat operations, intelligence collection, operational support.

In addition to PMCs, there are also the so-called private security companies, specializing in security and protection of personnel and property. These organizations, in addition to the immediate protection of objects, offer bodyguards, provide security consulting; perform separate functions of military units: mine clearance, training the army and police units. However, in the XXI century, the phenomenon of private military companies has become more complex, so there is no clear distinction between private military and private security companies.

In the international legal field, PMCs and the legal status of their employees are not settled. One of the few official documents, which concerns PMCs activities is the "Montreux Document on pertinent international legal obligations and good practices for states related to the functioning of private military and security companies during armed conflict" of September 17, 2008.

The international humanitarian law (or the law of armed conflict) provides a strict ban on outsourcing of military service: only representatives of armed forces can be involved in a military campaign. The prohibition of mercenary is recorded in the Declaration of the UN General Assembly on Principles of international law concerning friendly relations and cooperation among states in accordance with the United Nations Charter of 1970: "Every State has the duty to refrain from organizing and encouraging the organization of irregular forces or armed bands, including mercenaries, for incursion into the territory of another state "(Declaration on principles of international law concerning friendly relations and cooperation among States in accordance with the United Nations Charter of October 24, 1970. [1]

If the employees of private military and security companies are not members of the state armed forces, they are classified as civilians. If they carry out actions that could be classified as direct participation in combat operations, they lose protection from attack for the period of their participation in hostilities. In case of captivity, this category of persons does not receive POW status and may be prosecuted for direct participation in hostilities even if they have not committed violations of international humanitarian law.

In all countries where PMC activity is permitted, it is strictly regulated by domestic law. But not in Russia.

Russian legislation does not permit the establishment, and existence of private military companies, whereas it allows activities of private security companies. An interesting fact: private security companies are vested with functions of the primary delinquency prevention and basic counterintelligence search. In this regard Russian private security companies are fully accountable to the RF FSB.

Despite the ban on establishment and functioning of the PMCs, scores of private military companies (RSB Group, "Antiterror-Orel") have been existing in Russia for a long time. They are successfully

functioning outside the law. They are registered either abroad, or as a "security/consulting agencies".

Despite the lack of a legal framework, the Russian society has been discussing the need for establishing PMCs and legal regulating their activities for a long time. Thus, according to Russian media, A. Lugovoi (LDPR faction), deputy of the Russian Federation State Duma and the suspect in the murder of a former officer of the Russian FSB A. Litvinenko has been participating in the development of the bill on PMCs since 2008.

Thus, on April 11, 2015, during the State Duma meeting the Russian Federation President Vladimir Putin was asked about the development of a new branch for Russia - private military companies. State Duma deputy Alexei Mitrofanov (LDPR faction) then said: "Such business as private military services has been growing in the world in recent years. Americans spend almost \$ 350 billion on these services. Private military companies that protect foreign property, train foreign personnel and protect infrastructure, render also a great number of services in Iraq and other countries. Don't you think that we should also be presented in this business? Are you ready to create, say, a working group that would look into this issue? Clearly, this issue is solely under competence of the President, since we are talking about companies that have not only small arms and medium weapons. Therefore, it is a serious thing."

Vladimir Putin, answering the deputy's question, said that he was not against the establishment of private military companies in Russia. He promised to consider the issue and to respond to the proposal: "I think that it is really a tool for the realization of national interests without the direct involvement of the state. It is my belief that this issue may be thought over and settled." (Putin supported the establishment of private military companies in Russia/ RG.[2]

Franz Klintsevich, the first deputy chairman of the RF Council Committee on Security and Defense added that soldiers of Russian PMCs will likely get the right to use a wide variety of weapons and have the opportunity to participate in special operations without waiting for the parliament's decision. Under the martial law conditions PMCs will become a reserve of the Ministry of Defence (E.Zemskova). Mercenaries will be separated from volunteers. Rosbalt Portal 25.07.2014. [3]

In 2014, the Russian Federation State Duma deputy G. Nosovko submitted a draft of federal law "On private military and security companies" (draft № 630327-6).

Paragraph 1 of Article 3 of this law defines PMCs as follows: A private military and security company is a legal entity that has a special permit (license) of the Federal Security Service and specializes in the provision of military and security services to the state, individuals and legal entities (including foreign ones) on contractual basis; and paragraph 3 defines a customer of military security services as a person or legal entity, as well as the state, including the foreign one, that entered into an agreement on the provision of military and security services with the private military and security company.

Article 5 of this law defines the types of activities that cannot be carried out by private military and security companies.

Thus, the private military and security companies are prohibited to carry out activities aimed at:

- overthrowing the government or undermining the constitutional order of the state;
- undermining the territorial integrity of the state;
- selling arms without a license;
- seizing a foreign territory.

The explanatory note to this draft law specifies the Russian Federation government as a major beneficiary that gets an additional tool of its activities justifying their existence not only in the context of expanding the tax base, but also in the framework of increasing the flexibility of domestic and foreign policy.

From the same document it follows that "it is expedient to vest the Federal Security Service with a function of licensing and control of the activities of PMSCs. This service should be entrusted with powers of registrating PMSCs and monitoring their activities both on the Russian Federation territory and abroad. The Federal Security Service should be charged with the task of creating and managing the unified information system, which will reflect the numbers of licenses issued to PMSCs, as well as information on the conduct of the activities of PMSCs.

Despite the fact that the draft law was first submitted submitted in 2012, finalized in 2014, at the moment it has not been adopted. At first glance it may seem strange that the initiative supported by Vladimir Putin has not yet been implemented in the Russian Federation. Have the RF State Duma deputies lost their sense of self-preservation?

No! It's very simple - the principle "none is there" - the denial of the obvious things, events, and facts at the state level persists in Russia.

"Slavonic Corps" could not take part in hostilities near Luhansk in 2014 because PMCs do not exist in Russia.

"MAR" could not cooperate with Gubarev because PMCs do not exist in Russia.

Various evidences of the contrary are rejected by Russian propaganda as intrigues of "white ribbon protesters", "libtards", "State Department," etc. Russia does not need legal PMCs, as the PMC is a tool of aggressive wars, and the Russian Federation had never waged their aggressive wars.

Also noteworthy is conflict of laws. Formally, the RF Criminal Code provides for criminal responsibility "for creating an armed formation not envisaged by the federal law, as well as for managing such a formation or financing it, which is a crime" (Art. 208 of the RF Criminal Code). At the same time, publicly available information about the prosecution of leadership and employees of PMCs (except for the "Slavonic Crorps") is not found.

In addition to denying the obvious facts, the Russian government uses a classic scheme: they can always compel to fulfill their will, especially when it comes to such a sensitive sphere as PMCs, and especially when the activities of such companies are beyond the legal framework. Given the cynicism of the Russian authorities, the use of PMCs in aggression in Ukraine and land operation in Syria is quite logical and justified, especially as a record of casualties is not kept, because dead are mercenaries and not the army.

Next we will try to bring proof of participation of Russian PMCs in aggression against Ukraine.

^[1] http://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/declarations/intlaw_principles).

^[2] http://ria.ru/defense_safety/20120411/623227984.html)

^[3] http://www.rosbalt.ru/main/2014/07/25/1296029.html).



THE ASSOCIATION "E.N.O.T. CORP"

E.N.O.T. CORP originated due to the merger of two national-patriotic organizations, the Association of military-patriotic clubs "Reserve" and the Patriotic Youth Movement "Svetlaya Rus" (Light Russia). [1]



PYM "Svetlaya Rus" is an unregistered Patriotic Youth Movement, formed in late 2009 as an Orthodox-Patriotic Youth Movement, which chose moderate nationalism as its ideological component.

The main goals and objectives of PYM "Svetlaya Rus" is military-patriotic education of the younger generation, fight against illegal migration, fight against the propaganda of homosexuality and corruption, cooperation with the FMS (Federal Migration Service) in the fight against illegal immigrants living in basements and settled homes, orientation of youth at all possible support and assistance to employees of the Federal Migration Service. [2]





The youth movement "Svetlaya Rus" is headed by a resident of Moscow Mangushev

Igor Leonidovich (formerly bore his father's surname Reimer), date of birth August 16, 1986, lives at Apt.13, 23 Proletarskiy Prospect St., Moscow.

The movement's leader, Igor Mangushev (call sign: "Bereg" is also in the Central Cossack Army, in the Hundred of Special Forces of the Ataman Regiment of the Central Cossack Host.

He has incomplete higher education, completed four years at Frunze Naval College (Faculty of ACS). Has no respect and influence in the Russian nationalist circles, because of his Jewish roots, which is not acceptable for the Russian nationalists. [3]

PYM "Svetlaya Rus" has been is an active participant and organizer of various events since its inception. From February 2011, the PYM activists were trained in a number of military and sporting activities aimed at the younger generation. In total, from February 2011 to January 2012, the movement held more than a dozen different military-patriotic activities. But the main driving force of the movement is fight against illegal migration.

In early June 2011, with the proposal of the Public Council under the UFMS (Federal Migration Service) in Moscow, the "Cordon" project of PYM "Svetlaya Rus" begins its work. Its goal is to identify and eliminate places

where illegal migrants live. Later, this project made the movement famous. Afterwards, fight against migration and military-patriotic education will be the main activities of PYM "Svetlaya Rus".

Using the Internet as a source of distributing and obtaining information, "Svetlaya Rus" will create a number of groups and communities to organize struggle against migrants and carrying out raids jointly with the Federal Migration Service to identify them. One of the most famous actions is the raid conducted together with the Association of military-patriotic clubs "Reserve" to identify illegal migrants at "Cherkizovskiy market", which was held under the patronage of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Federal Migration Service. [4]



Since ATO began in Ukraine, a number of "Svetlaya Rus" activists formed two branches in the LPR battalion "Vityaz" (Hero), which took part in hostilities against the Ukrainian Armed Forces, participated in the liberation of Novosvitlivka and other operations. Another part of "Svetlaya Rus" activists took over the collection of aid for the civilian population in the territory of Luhansk region, as well as providing various assistance to the militants of LPR. [5]



The Association of the military-patriotic clubs "Reserve" is association acting at the All-Russian public movement "Narodnyi Sobor" (People's Assembly). Co-chairmen of the "Narodnyi Sobor" are Khomyakov Vladimir Yevgenyevich and Kassin Oleg Yuryevich.



Vladimir Yevgenyevich Khomyakov was born on January 8, 1960 in Moscow and lives at Apt. 13, building 15, Chertanovskaya St., Moscow. Vladimir Yevgenyevich is also the co-chairman of the "Velikoye Otechestvo" (Great Motherland) party, Head of the National-patriotic faction. Vladimir Khomyakov fully devotes his time to social activities. From 2004 to 2006, he was deputy director and co-founder of "Edinstvo natsii" (Unity of the nation) fund. Since 2005, he has been the co-chairman and chief ideologue of the interregional (and since 2010 – all-Russian) public movement "Narodnyi Sobor". He is a staunch supporter of national patriotism. [6]



Kassin Oleg Yuryevich was born in 1965 in Kirov (Vyatka). He has higher legal education. In 1989, he graduated from Judicial - Prosecutorial Faculty of Sverdlovsk Law Institute (Ural State Law Academy).

Oleg Kassin is a former deputy chairman of the Moscow branch of the RNE (Russian National Unity) and one of the prominent leaders of the organization. In 2000, he left it and created the National Orthodox Movement "Russkoye Vozrozhdeniye" (Russian Renaissance) (the Russian National Unity is a nationalist paramilitary movement, which arose in 1990 and still exists in a rudimentary form. The movement copies the Nazi NSDAP party and its SA storm troops). [7]



"Narodnyi Sobor" is a Russian public movement which relies on the ideas of national patriotism and Orthodoxy, and embodies these ideas by using the slogan "Russia for the Russians". The "Narodnyi Sobor" movement was launched in October 2005 as a community of national-patriotic, Orthodox and human rights organizations.

The movement includes more than 250 different public organizations and associations, including Orthodox, human rights, veterans, military, patriotic, scientific, cultural, historical, artistic, parental and family, sports and other associations of citizens. Members of the movement are scientists, historians, politicians, lawyers and businessmen, cultural figures, and representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church. "Narodnyi Sobor" has a goal to reorganize Russia on the basis of "traditional spiritual and moral values of Russian civilization." The "Narodnyi Sobor" movement is struggling with Russophobia in all its manifestations, as well as with uncontrolled immigration. The movement recognizes only Orthodoxy and struggles to eradicate "totalitarian sects" on the territory of Russia. [8]

The "Narodnyi Sobor" leaders rely on the younger generation, so they created the military patriotic club "Reserve", which later developed into an association with branches in Moscow and other Russian

regions. The main task of the Association of military-patriotic clubs "Reserve" is to educate young people on the basis of patriotism and nationalism. The "Reserve" training program includes: obstacle course competitions, military tactical games with the use of various types of training weapons.

Training seminars and workshops on military-applied disciplines, namely military medical training, tactics, mountain training, disassembling and assembling the gun, the basics of martial arts, knife throwing, shooting from air pistols and rifles. In addition to classes at their bases, members of the association visit similar activities at schools and children's homes, spreading their influence on children aged from 10 to 18. They also perform a variety of trainings and gatherings for these age groups.

According to "Narodnyi Sobor" co-chairman Vladimir Khomyakov, such classes and trainings are normal things. "At these trainings we are busy preparing the future elite of warriors," commented Khomyakov on regular military-patriotic trainings that involved underage children. The Association of the military-patriotic clubs "Reserve" is also engaged in collecting assistance to citizens of "Novorossia". [9]

hoto-77291250_351216357%2Fphotos-77291250

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HGaKycad0o4

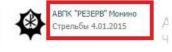


АВПК "РЕЗЕРВ" стрельбы



(Photo from AVPK "Reserve" archive: firing exercise with teenagers).

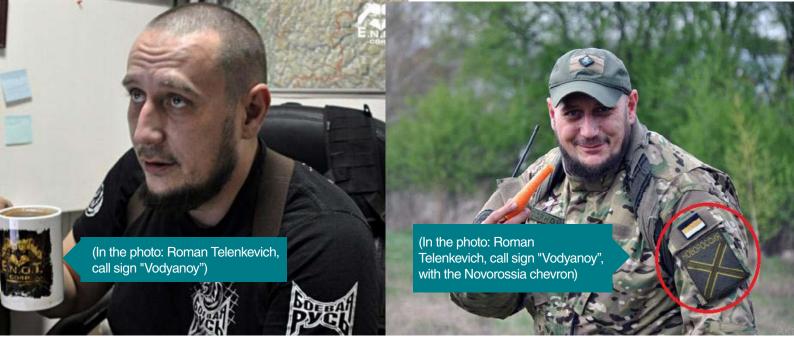
на 16 января 2015 | Мне нравится 💚 1



Roman Telenkevich (call sign Vodyanoy) was appointed head of the military-patriotic club "Reserve", acting under "Narodnyi Sobor". It was Telenkevich who eventually headed the E.N.O.T. CORP Association. Roman Nikolayevich Telenkevich was born on August 28, 1974. In 1994, he was called up for military service from Vladimir region, in military unit 93810 and served in the military transport aircraft communications battalion. He participated as a contractor in the first Chechen war.

After military discharge, he tried to do business and for a while he lived in the city of Noginsk. From 2011, he worked as head of the Moscow region department of "Narodnyi Sobor". According to the decision of the "Narodnyi Sobor" Central Council, he was awarded with the medal "Together for one!"

The same award was given to Mangushev Igor Leonidovich (PYM "Svetlaya Rus" leader). They received these "Narodnyi Sobor" awards for delivering humanitarian aid to the Russian people on the territory of Novorossia in difficult combat conditions, for performing specific tasks, as well as for active work on military-patriotic education of youth. [10]



The E.N.O.T. CORP Association appeared after the merger of the Association of military-patriotic clubs "Reserve" and the Patriotic Youth Movement "Svetlaya Rus" with the direct participation of the "Narodnyi Sobor" movement.

E.N.O.T. CORP is an association which sells various military ammunitions and delivers assistance to militants in the occupied territory of Donbas. E.N.O.T. CORP interests are very broad, ranging from training and supporting terrorists to direct participation in hostilities. The main association office is located at 22 / 2, Bolshaya Nikitskaya St., Moscow. Tel.: 8 (495) 644-73-79. E.N.O.T. CORP informs about its activity through a variety of Internet resources. In this way it conducts national-patriotic propaganda and raises funds for militants' regimentals. With the help of Internet resources, E.N.O.T. CORP is also involved in selling clothing and merchandise under its logo. The association has its own YouTube channel, which puts videos about E.N.O.T. CORP life, their activities, and a large number of clips on E.N.O.T. CORP participation in the fighting on the territory of Ukraine. [11]





E.N.O.T. CORP is known for supplying "humanitarian aid", as they themselves write, which consists of unloading, optical sights, uniform, tactical equipment, personal protective equipment. E.N.O.T. CORP delivered means of communication, means of camouflage, special equipment and other military equipment. All this aid is delivered to militants, not for the peaceful settlement of the conflict, but for further warfare. Food and civilian clothes for the population are either not available or delivered in very small batches.

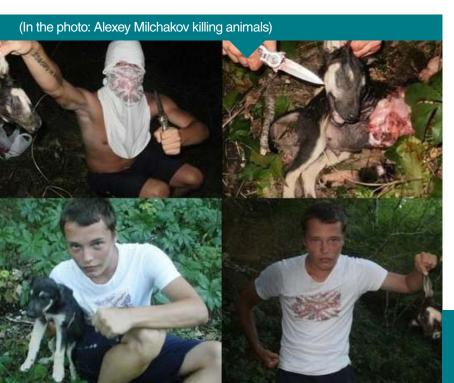
E.N.O.T. CORP can be described as a community of people sponsoring terrorism and directly involved in its development in the occupied Donbas territories. The association is good at disguising its activities as if volunteering. By creating a number of volunteer and charity funds, E.N.O.T. CORP is engaged in equipping and supplying militants. The E.N.O.T. CORP team has made more than 14 long-term missions to the occupied Donbas territories.

Cargos delivered by E.N.O.T. CORP were targeted delivery to various units of DPR/LPR army corps and groupings. Over the entire period, they have delivered more than 1,400 pairs of military shoes, 3,500 sets of military uniforms, about ten tons of various medicines that were sent to the militants' hospitals. [12]

E.N.O.T. CORP actively helped the Rusich DSHRG (sabotage and reconnaissance group) armed gang, headed by Milchakov Alexey Yuryevich (call sign "Serb," "Fritz") and other militant groups. What E.N.O.T. CORP and Rusich have in common is that these two groups are mostly made up of Russian neo-Nazis.

Neo-Nazism in Russia is characterized by openly praising Adolf Hitler and the entire party leadership. Neo-Nazi organizations in Russia began to appear in the early 1990s, shortly before the collapse of the USSR. Several right-wing movements were created on the wave of democracy and glasnost. The reasons for the growth of neo-Nazi movements were economic and social challenges: shortages, low salaries and pensions, poor living conditions. [13]

Milchakov Alexey Yuryevich was born on April 30, 1991. He lives at Apt.30, 53 A Galernaya St., St. Petersburg. In 2011, Alexey Milchakov became notorious for killing animals and posting photos with them on the Internet. Milchakov also called for the "slaughter of animals, homeless people and





In 2014, at the age of 23, Alexey Milchakov was sent to the territory of Ukraine, according to his own words: "To fight against fascists." However, Milchakov forgot to mention the views which he upholds.

children" in social networks.

Milchakov was not brought to any punishment other than public censure for his actions. In 2009, Milchakov Alexey Yuryevich was conscripted into the military service - the elite Pskov Airborne Division. He served in the 234th Order of Kutuzov 3rd Class Guards Air Assault Regiment.

It is known that Alexey Milchakov joined the terrorist group GBR "Batman" (Rapid Response Group) acting in Donbas. According to the GBR Batman documents, he started his service from 06.22.2014. In the GBR he was promoted to the rank of platoon commander. Later he organized and headed DSHRG "Rusich" (Sabotage and Reconnaissance Assault Group)

DSHRG "Rusich" is a group of militants characterized by special cruelty. The group consists of neo-Nazis and national-patriots. With DSHRG "Rusich" Milchakov participated in combat operations near Donetsk airport, Shchastia, Bakhmutka, Komisarivka, Debaltseve.

Due to combat operations, Milchakov's popularity has grown in Russia, and he has become a frequent guest in

various TV and radio shows. But in Ukraine his popularity is quite different. There Milchakov is known as a real sadist, a person with unstable mentality.

September 5, 2014, Luhansk area. The Ukrainian supply convoy was attacked from ambush by militants from DSHRG "Rusich". The film footage of this event called "Destruction of Battalion "Aydar" was aired by the Life News and other propaganda resources of the Kremlin for a long time. But journalists did not show what happened after they left the scene [17].



(In the photo: captive Ivan Issyk who accompanied the convoy. Terrible burns and the photographer's shoe are seen on his back. We can see that "Solstice," the DSHRG "Rusich"distinguishing sign, was cut on Ivan Issyk's cheek)



(Sample of the DSHRG "Rusich"chevron)



Характеристика

Вильчаков Алексей Юрьсвич 1991 года рождения с

празделения «Группа быстрого реагирования БЭТМЕН» на

время службы Мильчаков А.Ю. зарскоменловал себя с лучших с

знатомет ГП-25, гранатомет РП -7Д1. Оружием владеет на от

Допецькой Нарадных Республик. Выполияз боевые задачи грузов и охражение в городе Донецк, разведывательной и ваятельности на территории Международного аэропорта

в воинского этикета соблюдает, приказы выполняет своевремени

ехически устойчив, филически развит, обязанности ко

(Judging by the boot, we see the same photographer who takes pictures of the killed Ukrainian soldier)







(When these photos are compared, it is clear whose shoes these are. In the photo: Alexey Milchakov)



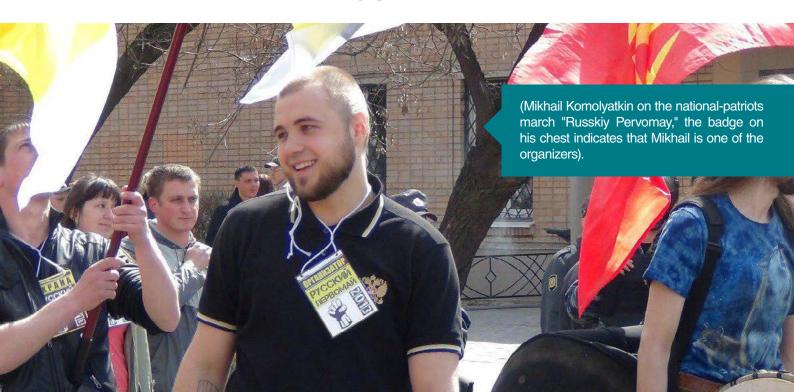
(One of the E.N.O.T. CORP leaders is Komolyatkin Mikhail Yuryevich (call sign "Lesnik" (Forester)) Date of birth: 12/08/1988. Registered at Apt.336, 9/2 Altayskaya St., Moscow. Komolyatkin Mikhail is a member of the "Narodnyi Sobor" movement, a member of the Association of military-patriotic clubs "Reserve". He is an organizer of national-patriotic march "Russkiy Pervomay." He heads the "E.N.O.T. CORP" trips to the territory of Ukraine. [14]

(Photos from Mikhail Komolyatkin's personal archive)

Members of the E.N.O.T. CORP Association travel "on business" to the war zone on the territory of Ukraine. They do not just carry loads for "Novorossia" terrorists, but also take a direct part in the fighting and clean-up operations. The close relationship with the Kremlin and patronage of its leaders fully "free" their hands and provide freedom of action to the E.N.O.T. CORP Association. It is known that E.N.O.T. CORP was engaged in mopping up the militants who did not want to join in the 1st and 2nd Corps of the DPR and LPR People's Militia.

Neither Zakharchenko nor Plotnitsky could give them permission to carry out such an operation on the grounds that E.N.O.T. CORP themselves operate semi-legally, which means that the order to clean-up was given by the Kremlin curators. E.N.O.T. CORP actively cooperated with the LPR Ministry of Internal Affairs, took part in assaulting the military units of Luhansk region. During the summer campaign of 2014 they participated in seizing Ukrainian border check points on the border with Russia and controlling over them, took part in the clashes with the Ukrainian army near Krasnodon, thus providing a corridor for further movement of the convoys that arrived from the Russian Federation.

The E.N.O.T. CORP Intelligence department collected information for various structures which operate in the territory controlled by "LPR". Association members participated in armed clashes on Vesyolaya Gora and conducted clean-up operations against the groups that got beyond control of the DPR and LPR leaders. Together with the personnel of the LPR commandant's office they conducted raids on the identification and elimination of disparate groups, armed groups in Luhansk region. During the winter campaign of 2014-2015, they participated in assaulting Chernukhine, 31th checkpoint, Komisarivka and in combats for Debaltseve. [15]





Grachev, LPR military commander,

strengthening law and order in the

awarded to E.N.O.T. CORP for

territory of LPR).



(In the photo: members of the E.N.O.T. CORP Association crossing the Ukrainian border. The sign warns that this territory is the state border of Ukraine and that passing through it is prohibited. 1. Roman Telenkevich. 2. Mikhail Komolyatkin).

E.N.O.T. CORP Association with fighters of Antratsyt commandant's office. 1. Roman Telenkevich. 2. Mikhail Komolyatkin)

(In the photo: members of the

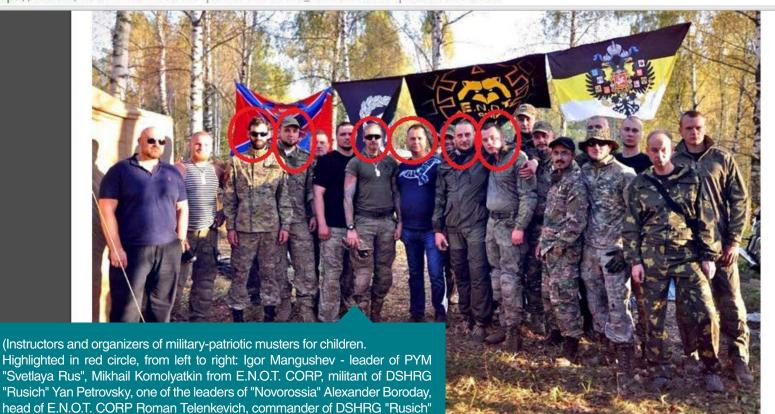


Taking advantage of the fact that many members of the E.N.O.T. CORP Association are patriotically-minded citizens of the Russian Federation, the Association started to conduct various events for young people through a network of such organizations and military patriotic clubs as "Svetlaya Rus" and "Reserve" both in the Russian Federation and in Ukraine.

Under the guise of patriotic upbringing of the rising generation, the Association conducts a variety of events: military patriotic musters, initial military and tactical training. These activities aim at recruiting young people and training small arms and cold weapons skills. Under the guidance of E.N.O.T. CORP curators, various musters and rallies are held, where special attention is given to young people aged 12 to 18.

Instilling in young people the love for their motherland, the militants inform them about the ideals of "Novorossia", about how important it is to extend the "Russian world" to other territories that do not belong to Russia. Besides, the E.N.O.T. CORP instructors, who took part in combat operations in Ukraine, share their experience with the rising generation of Russians, teaching them to conduct a battle in the woodland and to use small arms.





На этой фотографии: Veliki Slavian, Роман Водяной

Добавлена 30 сентября 2015 | Мне нравится 🛡 45

E.N.O.T. CORP | Война и размножение Сборы во славу св. Дмитрия Донского

Активаци

(DSHRG "Rusich" militant Yan Petrovsky controlling the process of training in the use of small arms)

Alexey Milchakov)



(Commander of DSHRG "Rusich" Alexey Milchakov training children)





Since 2011, the Association of military-patriotic clubs "Reserve" and the Patriotic Youth Movement "Svetlaya Rus" which later became E.N.O.T. CORP, have conducted various events of this nature attended by dozens of military-patriotic clubs. Instructors of such events were people who had received real combat experience both in the Chechen campaigns and in Ukraine.

The instructors hold master classes in applied military disciplines and tactical games competitions. Attracting youth by such activities, E.N.O.T. CORP created youth divisions, which hold regular training on the territory of Russia. Youth Divisions of E.N.O.T. CORP are operational reserves of the Association. They are trained weekly on the Association's bases.

In E.N.O.T. CORP training camps people learn the fundamentals of individual and group combat tactics, fundamentals of reconnaissance and surveillance, first-aid skills, fundamentals of mountaineering and survival in extreme conditions. All tactical exercises and war games are held with the permission of the RF Ministry of Education.

Employees of the Ministry and management of educational institutions have been familiarized with the course of lectures and classes that are conducted by the E.N.O.T. CORP volunteers and volunteers who cooperate with the Association of youth organizations. With the tacit consent of the Russian Federation authorities, E.N.O.T. CORP instills nationalist views and ideology in the rising generation and brings it up as the generation that will be able to participate in armed conflicts. [16]

Source:

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PRIVATE MILITARY COMPANY "MAR".

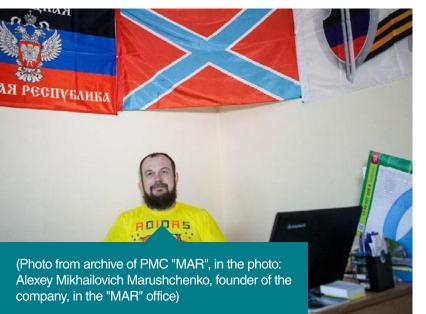
PMC "MAR" is a new, recently established Russian military company founded in 2014. The business profile of PMC "MAR" is private military activity.

The company's management and staff provide the following services: investigation and security, technical protection, security of individuals, security of road convoys and other vehicles, security of gas and oil pipelines (oil platforms, oil refineries).

By the nature of its activity, the company is also involved in escorting and guarding of important goods, control of sensitive objectives and facilities, civil airports, sea ports in areas with high terrorist activity, protection of important state objects, armed escort and protection of ships from pirates. It ensures safety of operating activities in the areas with unstable political situation. Other spheres of its work include competitive intelligence, intelligence activities, assisting citizens in transportation and conveyance from places of: a natural disaster, hotspots, hostilities, armed conflicts. PMC "MAR" provides assistance in organizing humanitarian aid, humanitarian corridor for the victims, provides assistance to state and law enforcement agencies.

The company's leadership is also involved in conducting specialized seminars, practical courses for the staff of security and paramilitary units, counseling on business and management, activities for

creating and using databases and information resources and providing other services. [1]



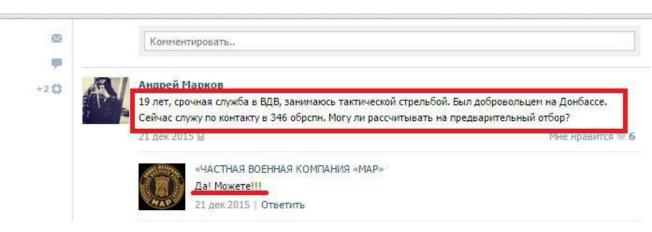
PMC "MAR", as any modern company, uses various online resources such as the social network "Vkontakte" and their own personal website to advertise and promote their activities. [2]

PMC "MAR" resources give detailed information on the activities and development of the company, as well as the services they offer. The website also gives the company's phone numbers and electronic addresses to communicate with the PMC administration or management. The PMC "MAR" official group

in the social network "Vkontakte" also lists the persons who cooperate with the "MAR" administration. There is co-operation with such groups as the DYUO "Young Novoross", "People's Militia of Donbas", representing LPR / DPR self-formations, which are terrorist organizations. [4] The majority of the Private Military Company "MAR" members are citizens of Ukraine and the Russian Federation who took part in the armed conflict against the Armed Forces of Ukraine on the side of the militants.

The group actively covers the Russian armed forces activities on the territory of Syria. This group can help a person enlist in the "MAR". Preference is given to candidates who were in "hot spots", the list of such "points" includes Donbas as well. Accordingly, the Private Military Company is recruiting people who are terrorists. [5]

vk.com/chvk_mar



The annexation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea served as an impetus to found the company. In one of his interviews Alexey Marushchenko (PMC "MAR" founder) told about this fact, confirming his involvement and the involvement of his colleagues in the occupation of the Ukrainian peninsula:

"At proper time, we took part in the Crimean events, and a year ago we organized our PMC. We had dreamed of creating a military-patriotic unit for a long time, but there had not been any possibility to register officially before the president spoke about PMCs." [3]

After Alexey Marushchenko visited Crimea and took a direct and active part in the seizure of the Republic, he made a decision to create his own PMC.

Russian private military company "MAR" was registered on September 5, 2014, with a registered capital of ten thousand rubles.

Organization "PMC "MAR" Ltd is seated at 46 Kuznetsovskaya St., Saint-Petersburg. The company was registered on 2014-09-05. The Company is assigned the All-Russian State Registration Number - 1147847308234. According to the documents, its main activity is Carrying out investigations and providing security.

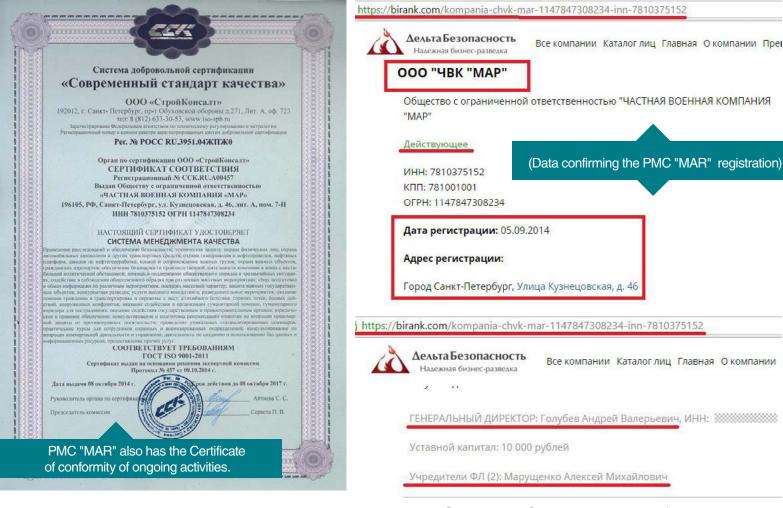
The company also has additional OKVEDs such as:

- other wholesale trade.
- other retailing trade in non-specialized stores,
- work on the creation and use of databases and information resources including the Internet resources.
 - advice on business and management.

Full name of the organization

Limited Liability Company "PRIVATE MILITARY COMPANY "MAR". The head is the GENERAL DIRECTOR Golubev Andrey Valerievich. Marushchenko Alexey Mikhailovich is listed as a founder. [6]

General Director of the Private Military Company is Andrey Golubev, who was born on July 8, 1979. Andrey Valerievich's place of residence is the city of St. Petersburg, where he is registered at



the address: Apt. 358 House 30 Building 1 Kupchinskiy St.. Andrey Golubev graduated from school number 53 and IMISP (St. Petersburg International Institute of Management). Andrey Golubev actively uses social networks and is the administrator of the "PRIVATE MILITARY COMPANY "MAR". [7]

The co-owner of the PMC "MAR" company is Alexey Mikhailovich Marushchenko,

who also lives in St. Petersburg (the data on Marushchenko Alexey Mikhailovich were not found). Despite the fact that Alexey Marushchenko is not registered in the social networks, he is known in various forums as an ardent advocate of "Novorossia" and as Ukrainophobe.

He writes on "Vkontakte", in the news feed of the official group "PRIVATE MILITARY COMPANY "MAR", "The grandfathers and great grandfathers fought for our happy and peaceful life, and I continue what they had begun, fighting the punitive, Kiev junta and nationalists in Donbas ". [8]

On the official website of Private Military Company "MAR" it is specified that PMC "MAR" is not engaged in mercenary activities and combat operations on the side of foreign countries and illegal groups. These words completely contradict reality.



Since the company's business profile is a private military activity, and its aim is to make profit from providing private military services (information taken from the PMC official website) [9], the company makes the following pretexts to justify its cooperation with the militants: protection of important facilities, civil aiirports and sea ports in high terrorist activity areas and safety of operating activity in politically volatile areas.

ATO in Ukraine fits these pretexts. But the Ukrainian side did not give permission for any PMC "MAR" activities in the occupied territory of Donbas and in Ukraine. Despite this, the PMC employees make regular business trips to the zone of combat operations conducted in the east of Ukraine.

PMC "MAR" could receive permission for their various activities only from people who are heading the pseudo DPR/LPR republics, which is collaboration with the terrorists.





PMC "MAR" staff openly collaborate with militants, making no secret of this fact. Previously, the PMC leaders collaborated with Pavel Gubarev (who is a terrorist, one of the former leaders of the militant organization "Novorossia") and with his wife's, Yekaterina Gubareva's, fund. There is much evidence of it.

Their cooperation stopped after Pavel and Yekaterina Gubarev decided to cash in on the aid delivered by "PMC". It seems to us not without its benefits and its enrichment. Here are some quotes from Marushchenko's interview:

"We found an organization "Yekaterina Gubareva Charity Foundation." Gradually, we began to contact them. Our first shipments can be considered as made together with them. But at present, we do not maintain any relations with Mr. Gubarev. Since we are competent military men, we cannot act the way he does. His principle "run with the hare and hunt with the hounds" is not for us. We disagreed on how the humanitarian aid should be distributed. They wanted to distribute humanitarian goods without our participation, as they see fit. And we want to distribute humanitarian aid as we see fit." [10]

The delivery of humanitarian aid and cooperation with the charity fund is not a crime, if the fund does not belong to the militants. PMC "MAR" began to gain popularity after engaging in the supply and convoy of a variety of goods to the militant-occupied territory. This "Humanitarian aid" includes unloading, optical sights, uniform and other military ammunition. All this aid is sent to militants for further warfare instead of the peaceful settlement of the conflict.

Besides, this PMC delivers humanitarian goods to the territory of the occupied areas as Putin's humanitarian convoys. It provides partial protection of the goods. [11]

The direct involvement of the Private Military Company in the armed conflict in Donbas does not end here, as Alexey Marushchenko says in one of his interviews:

"Now we are in a war zone; we provide force support to humanitarian convoys. We have not participated in combat operations in Donbas yet. But, if necessary, at the request of the DPR regular army, we are always ready to assist in suppressing enemy aggression seats."

The founder of this PMC Alexey Marushchenko does not deny the fact that the "MAR" staff has



participated and is ready to participate in combat operations against the army of Ukraine. Interests of Marushchenko and his "companions" are much broader than the services that are specified on the PMC website. According to him, they "help" wherever they have an opportunity (and the opportunity is there, where Russian troops are. (Author's note).

In his interview, Marushchenko informed that the company conducts courses of combat training for their people who are on the territory of Ukraine:

"Surely, we conduct the courses, but only for our people in Donbas. In the future, we are planning to create a youth patriotic organization at our PMC. This will enable us to recruit people and train them gradually in: obstacle course, shooting, martial arts, knife throwing, and so on."



"The Private Military Company leadership uses the events in Donbas as a platform for better training of its staff. The staff includes former servicemen who need additional experience to become more popular in the PMC service market.

Marushchenko's interview: "Our people are mainly former servicemen. I myself graduated from the Suvorov School and Higher Military Command School. I am a senior lieutenant of the reserve. Our staff includes 70 people who are in Donetsk now. Each of us can be a good combat unit, trained, and tried-and-true soldier.

PMC "MAR" is also engaged in the evacuation of citizens from different parts of the world, on a financial basis.

"We also provide assistance in evacuating people from the war zones: Libya, Syria, and Donbas. If your relative has gone to fight to the "Islamic state", we can pluck him from there."

Provision of such services is not so easy and it is quite possible that this PMC is overseen by the Russian Federation intelligence services. Alexey Marushchenko thinks that:

"PMC must uphold the interests of Russian citizens. First of all, PMCs are needed to provide assistance to Russian citizens in such places where the authorities cannot get into. Therefore, I agree with everyone who thinks that PMCs in Russia must be subordinated primarily to the Ministry of Defence and the President of the country. "[12]

Perhaps for this reason, the employees of the Private Military Company were seen with weapons in their hands and were in various localities in the ATO zone. In addition to their company's chevron, they use militants' chevrons.



(In the photo: Alexey Marushchenko wears chevrons used by militants in the occupied territory of Ukraine)

In the future, the founders of PMC "MAR" are planning

to participate in the Syrian operation which corresponds to their intended activity profile. There is every reason to suppose that this PMC was created specifically for participation in combat operations in the territory of Ukraine.

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PMC "RSB-GROUP"

(PRIVATE MILITARY COMPANY "RUSSIAN SECURITY SYSTEMS")

PMC "RSB-Group" is a company which positions itself as a "military consulting company". However, its spectrum of activities goes far beyond the provision of consulting services.

PMC "RSB-Group" is a Limited Liability Company. Private military consulting company "RSB-Group" specializes in armed security of sea-going ships in the Gulf of Aden and piracy-prone areas of the Indian Ocean, escorting and protection of land convoys, personnel of companies and enterprises of all forms of ownership in areas with high terrorist activity and political instability, military consulting services. The company also specializes in the legal sale of weapons outside the RF on the basis of authorization and has the exclusive right to supply weapons of non-lethal action (acoustic hailing devices) within the territory of the former USSR.

PMC "RSB-Group" renders the following services: special security tasks outside Russia, escort of convoys by land and by sea, protection of individuals, armed and unarmed escort of freights, mine clearing, training of staff for land and maritime operations, protection of different permanent facilities, competitive intelligence, military consulting services, conducting practical courses for paramilitary units.

"RSB-Group" is armed with semi-automatic 7.62 mm, 5.56 mm caliber weapons. HyperSpike acoustic hailing device (non-lethal weapon) may be used as an employment option. HyperSpike acoustic hailing device requires no special certificates, licenses, declarations and fully complies with customs codes.

The PMC personnel also use armor facilities, thermal imagers, night vision aids, satellite communication. They can also use UAV, if necessary.

Private Military Company "RSB-Group" (Russian Security Systems) was founded by a professional military man, reserve officer of the Border Authorities of Russian Federal Security Service, with a great practical combat and command experience gained on the Tajik-Afghan border.

About 30 staff employees (operational managers, lawyers, team leaders, heads of different departments etc.) work in the company in different directions. Personnel reserve of about 250 persons, including reserve officers of special purpose detachments of different combatant arms, with a great personal combat and command experience, is established for implementing special security tasks in the territory of other states. At the moment, the exact headcount of the company inside Russian Federation territory is unknown. [1]

"RSB-Group" officially operates in areas with unstable political situation in coordination with the legitimate government of other countries, and cooperates with the government of Russia, as well. Following the formulation "unstable political situation" the PMC could be engaged by Russian government, State security bodies of the RF in actions associated with Annexation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

PMC "RSB-Group" members could silently render services in training of personnel of the self-proclaimed terrorist organizations LPR/DPR, take part directly in the armed conflict on the territory of Donetsk and Luhansk regions on the side of "Novorossia" militants.

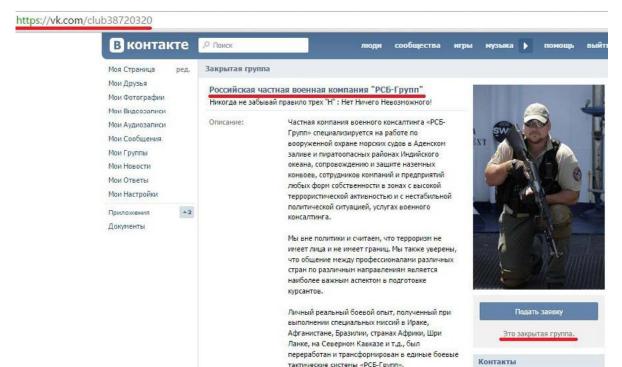


PMC "RSB-Group" uses Internet resources: web site [2], social networking service "Vkontakte" [3], social networking service "Twitter". [7]

The group specified on "VKontakte" is a closed community. Detailed information on the activities of this community and activities of the community members cannot be obtained without advance registration, which shall be reviewed and approved by the "RSB-Group" Administration.

Three contacts can be seen in the group: Oleg Kuznetsov, Mikhail Granit ("RSB-Group" officer) and Natalia Bochkareva (human resources). At the moment the number of members of the closed group on "VKontakte" is 1708 persons. Members of this group were spotted on the territory of Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

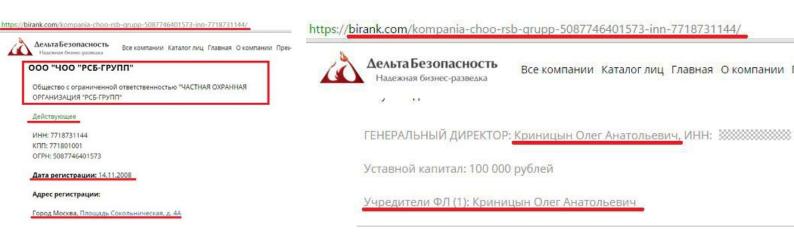
For example, Alexander Bulavin from Karaganda, just in his profile, points out to the record in "Mirotvorets" website database. In the photo Bulavin poses in the uniform with Novorossia military patches and Syrian chevrons.[4] Personal photo album of Dimko lordakiy from Kramatorsk is full of photos of terrorist activities.[5] Victor Zakharov poses with weapon.[6]



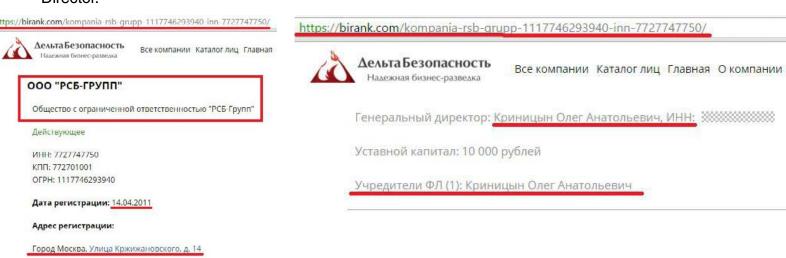
Chevrons "Military intelligence. Novorossia" are widely met in photos of members of the closed group on "VKontakte". Many members of this group with photos from Ukraine point clearly to direct or indirect relationship of PMC "RSB-Group" with DPR and LPR militants. They could have also participated in combat operations in Syria, which largely corresponds to the officially declared orientation.

The first mention of this PMC is on LiveJournal website. [8] In October, 2012, "RSB-Group" put up its official website, where "Copyright 2005-2016" is stated. Initially "RSB-Group" was registered as: Limited Liability Company "PRIVATE SECURITY ORGANIZATION 'RSB-Group".

Date of registration: 14.11.2008. Registered address: 4 A, Sokolnicheskaya Square, Moscow. [9] Contact person, who is registered as the General Director and founder of PSO "RSB-Group": Oleg Anatolyevich Krinitsin.



In 2011, Oleg Anatolyevich Krinitsin made a decision to extend the field of activities, having organized and registered PMC "RSB-Group". Full official name of the company: Limited Liability Company "RSB-Group" (LLC "RSB-Group"). The company renders a wider range of services in comparison with the previously established PSO "RSB-Group". [10] The organization LLC "RSB-Group" was registered at the legal address: 14, Krzhizhanovskogo Str., Moscow. The company was registered on 2011-04-14. All-Russian State Registration Number 1117746293940 was assigned to the company. International activity is the main activity as per documents. The Head is Oleg Anatolyevich Krinitsin, General Director.



Despite the fact that the company is an active PMC market participant and its activity is severely restricted in Russia due to absence of legal settlement of this business activity, the central representation of LLC "RSB-Group" is located within the territory of the RF at the place of registration.

Address: 14, Krzhizhanovskogo Str., Moscow, phone: 8 499 124 78 53, E-mail: office@»RSB-Group».ru Skype: rsb-ci

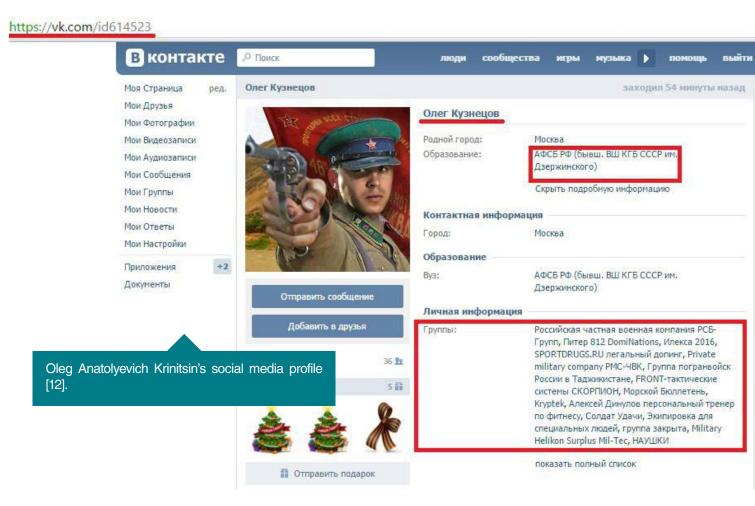
Little is known about O.A.Krinitsin, the founder of "RSB-Group". Oleg Krinitsin was born in 1971. Lack of information, gaps in Oleg Anatolyevich's biography relate to his previous activities. At the proper time, Oleg Anatolyevich Krinitsin graduated from Alma-Ata Border Command School of the KGB of the USSR (former Higher School of the KGB named after Dzerzhinsky, on the base of which the Border Command School of the KGB of the USSR was established, and later in 1992 - Academy of the Federal Security Service of Russia).

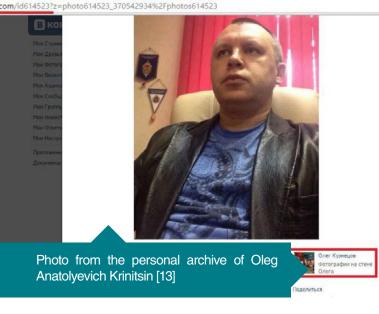
Most of information about Krinitsin is not available, because special services of the USSR, and FSB afterwards, do not like to betray their secrets. It is also known, that Oleg Krinitsin has battle honors, but credible information concerning his participation in any operations and armed conflicts within the CIS territory is not available.

Oleg Anatolyevich Krinitsin, apart from PSO "RSB-Group" and LLC "RSB-ROUP" is: General Director of Russian intelligence agency "RSB", owner of PSC "FORPOST", where he is responsible for strategic management, member of International Counter Terror Training Association. [11] In social media Oleg Anatolyevich Krinitsin is registered under a pseudonym

СИСТЕМА ДОБРОВОЛЬНОЙ СЕРТИФИКАЦИИ № 017186 Орган по сертификации ООО «Центр сертифик POCC PTC.0001.OC.AA арес: 199034, г. Санкт-Пете СЕРТИФИКАТ СООТВЕТСТВИЯ № CMK.PTC.RU.01000.14 ниой ответственностью «РСБ-Груп ИНН 7727747750, Алрес: 117218, Москва г., Кржижановского ул., дом № 14, корпус 2 НАСТОЯЩИЙ СЕРТИФИКАТ УДОСТОВЕРЯЕТ, ЧТО СИСТЕМА МЕНЕДЖМЕНТА КАЧЕСТВА При осуществлении работт морская безопасность, включая, вооруженную охрану торгового флога, сопровождение судов, охрану морских портов, охрану морских платформ и трубопроводов, установку специального оборудования на борту судов и морских платформ и условнах пиратской активности; обеспечение безопасности на суще, включая, вооружениям охрану станнонарных объектов нефтепроводов и газопроводов, объектов повышенной асности, физических лиц, вооруженное и невооруж минирование; услуги по консалтингу и аудиту в области безопасности; обучение в сфере безопасности личного состава и курсантов для наземных и морских операций; прод COOTBETCTBYET TPEGOBAHUЯМ ГОСТ ISO 9001-2011 (ISO 9001:2008 Руководитель органа по сертификации Ковальский С.В. Certificate of conformity to the activities implemented by "RSB-Group"

"Oleg Kuznetsov". He is a group manager in 'VKontakte': Russian private military company "RSB-Group" uses a fake account.





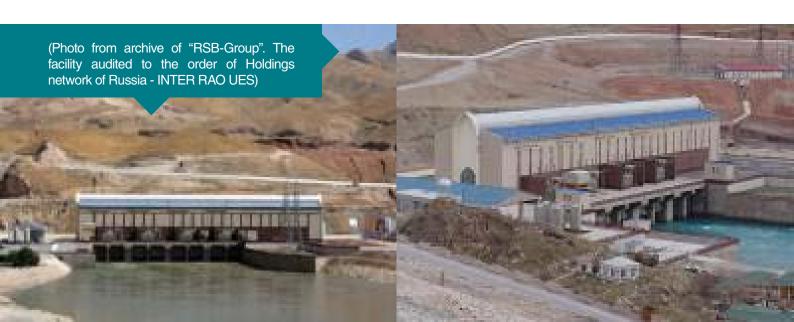


PMC "RSB-Group" has its representative offices on the territory of different countries. The number of the Russian PMC offices is increasing, and the scope of services rendered is steadily expanding. "RSB-Group" has an office in Senegal (supervises West Africa and Middle East), representative offices in Sri Lanka, Turkey, Germany and in Cyprus. Despite availability and editorial publicity of "RSB-Group", a lot of "black spots" and secrets remain in the company history. The company management team includes both citizens of Russia and citizens of foreign countries: Tuan Gafuur Badurdin - Sri Lanka official, Dilon Oleida – East Africa official. Persons who served as commissioned officers of the Russian Federal Security Service take senior positions in the company too, for example, Vitali Kosharsky.

One of secrecy examples in PMC operation is the security audit project at the request of one of the greatest Energy Holdings of Russia - INTER RAO UES. Specialists of a group of RSB companies audited anti-terrorism security of a power facility located on the territory of one of the Central Asia states. According to the audit results, recommendations were elaborated for the owner to see problems in organizing the facility security and to work out a further plan for improving security system of the unit. The main problematic issues in the course of auditing anti-terrorism security of the facility were: features of the facility geographical location and configuration of the terrain, not allowing the facility to be zoned in full.

However, the company employees, for some reasons, did not mention the fact that the state on the territory of which the above was performed is Tajikistan; instead, they used a phrase "one of the states of Central Asia" [20].

"RSB-Group" has a maritime security team which protects Russian merchant and research vessels, both within the territory of the Russian Federation and beyond its borders. The team includes from 3 to 7 staff employees. They are reserve officers of Russian Special Forces, who speak English, Persian or French.







PMC has employees who are engaged in land operations.

Convoy and escort of freights, protection of productive activity of companies in areas with unstable political situation, as well as protection of facilities of raw materials and mineral extraction and transportation. Creation of integrated security system for any productive activity in 'hot spots'. All this is within the scope of tasks of "RSB-Group" employees on condition that you are ready to pay their services.

The company is also engaged in protection of critical objects, civil airports, sea ports in areas with high terrorist activity. Items of these operations are ideally fit to the assumption that this PMC could be employed within the territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea by the government of Russia both in maritime and land operations. So, to visit a foreign country officially, the PMC representatives have to conclude a contract for services according to their line of activity.

They may include protection of different facilities, escort of freights or any other company service. The PMC special groups are not obliged to wear chevrons and uniform of their unit. PMC "RSB-Group" members could come to Ukraine as private persons, because the government of Ukraine did not deny permission to enter the country to citizens of the RF and other countries at the time of the Crimea events. Different Internet resources are lively discussing: Was PMC "RSB-Group" engaged in Crimea?[14] The study of materials associated with operation of this private company has revealed no reference to presence of its personnel within the territory of Crimea on official "RSB-Group" resources. However, the rumours, which flooded informational space, make us wonder.

Oleg Krinitsin confirmed the presence of Russian private military companies in the Crimea territory, which provided a gentler transition from one constitutional system to another.[15] Oleg Anatolyevich Krinitsin, the founder and owner of PMC "RSB-Group", in one of his interviews neither rebut nor confirmed the information that PMC "RSB-Group" or its employees had participated in the armed conflict in Donbas: "I cannot inhibit anybody from doing things in the way, which is directed by their heart," he explained. "But I cannot allow my subordinates to leave for Ukraine officially or send to Donbas either, until our state is ready to give such an order".[16] In this interview the policy of actions of PMC "RSB-Group" and company management is being well observed. In other words, if the Kremlin is ready to send this particular PMC to Ukraine, the management will be ready to redeploy their fighters to the armed conflict area, to Donetsk and Luhansk regions. After broad hints at the impossibility to inhibit travels to Ukraine, it is evident that the PMC employees were present on the territory of LPR/DPR nevertheless. Apart from protection and escort, "RSB-Group" also renders services for different kinds of intelligence and analytics. With the assistance of their instructors, they provide trainings and practical courses for tactical and combat training. [17]





The world community has no guarantee that employees of this private company did not hold practical seminars and training of "Novorossia" combatants in the territory of Russia or self-proclaimed terrorist organizations LPR/DPR out of duty. Previous personal real combat experience of employees, gained during special missions in Iraq, Afghanistan, Brazil, Africa, Sri Lanka, in the North Caucasus, etc., which was revised and transformed into joint tactical combat systems of "RSB-Group", directly assumes this probability [18]. In his numerous interviews and reviews Oleg Krinitsin very often emphasizes that the company's activities are carried out in the legal framework only. He puts emphasis on the fact that "RSB-Group" does not take part in combat operations on the side of foreign countries and on the side of different illegal armed forces. Manifestation of such activity suggests more and more that PMC employees were present both in Crimea and DPR/LPR, and obviously, not on a friendly visit.

rsb-group.ru

Мы гордимся нашей работой, своими сотрудниками и своей компанией.

ВНИМАНИЕ. ПОТЕНЦИАЛЬНЫМ ЗАКАЗЧИКАМ. РСБ-ГРУПП НЕ ЗАНИМАЕТСЯ НАЕМНИЧЕСТВОМ, НЕ ПРИНИМАЕТ УЧАСТИЯ В БОЕВЫХ ДЕЙСТВИЯХ НА СТОРОНЕ ИНОСТРАННОГО ГОСУДАРСТВА И НЕЗАКОННЫХ ВООРУЖЕННЫХ ГРУППИРОВОК.

We can't fail to take it into account, that all PMCs in Russia are supervised by the Federal Security Service (FSB) and main intelligence directorate (GRU), and General Director of "RSB-Group" is a graduate of the KGB institute. He does not deny the fact that he cooperates with

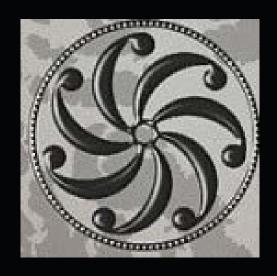
intelligence agencies of Russia. [19]. Still many, great many secrets concerning operation and activities of PMC "RSB-Group", both abroad and in Russia, are secured behind closed doors of the FSB and the Kremlin.



Sources:

- 1. http://topwar.ru/36279-soldaty-naprokat.html
- 2. http://»RSB-Group».ru/
- 3. https://vk.com/club38720320
- 4. https://vk.com/ulemek https://vk.com/away. php?to=https%3A%2F%2Fpsb4ukr. org%2Fcriminal%2Fbulavin-
- org%2Fcriminal%2Fbulavinaleksandr%2F 5. https://vk.com/id16904040
- https://pp.vk.me/c623231/ v623231040/4b146/peEbXi7OZ2U.jpg 6. https://vk.com/idskorpion44
- https://pp.vk.me/c623824/ v623824165/9548/84HSpHVDnvw.jpg 7. https://twitter.com/rsbgroup
- 8. .http://rsb-msk.livejournal.com/687.
- 9. https://birank.com/kompaniachoo-rsb-grupp-5087746401573inn-7718731144/
- 10. https://birank.com/kompania-rsb-

- grupp-1117746293940-inn-7727747750/ 11. https://moikrug.ru/oleg-krinitsyin,
- http://whokpo.com/person/krinitsyn/oleg/anatolyevich/1227381
- 12. https://vk.com/club38720320 https://vk.com/id614523
- 13. https://vk.com/id614523?z=photo61 4523_370542934%2Fphotos614523
- 14. http://kadykchanskiy.livejournal.com/205017.html
- 15. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5tNNyeRTjWA
- 16. https://archive.is/WiS1M
- 17. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RdJx-kZRk98
- 18. http://www.glamax.org/
- 19. http://www.klerk.ru/boss/articles/396398/
- 20. http://»RSB-Group».ru/news/security-audit-of-sangtudin-hpp



THE SLAVIC CORPS OR WAGNER'S PMC

Russian Federation is almost constantly in the state of declared or undeclared war, because of that there is huge number of people trained in military affairs. Moreover, unemployment, inability to find place in ordinary life, the pursuit of big money turns ex-soldiers to a combat tool of the government. By the means of private organizations state apparatus and law enforcement agencies monitor and coordinate the activities of paramilitary groups, giving them carte blanche to any illegal activity, including such activity in other countries.

Slavonic Corps Limited - private military company, consisting of the volunteer soldiers from countries of the former Soviet Union, a member of the Syrian conflict.

Creation date: January 2012
Place of registration: Hong Kong

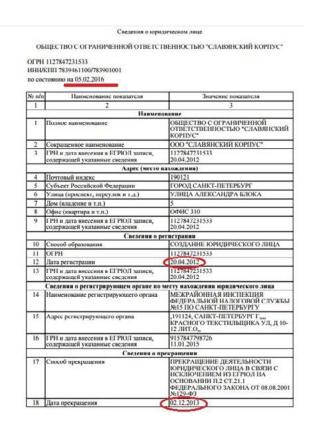
History of creation

One should consider this PMC as one of the most respected private armies in Russia. Special attention should be paid to the process of formation of the "Slavonic Corps" movement. In open sources, we can find often duplicate information about head and founder of the organization, location and creation date.

Here is some information about "Slavonic Corps" enterprise from the state resource of the Federal Tax Service of the Russian Federation.



Name of the legal entity	Address (location of the entity)	PSRN	TIN	Accounting reason code	Date of PSRN assignment	Winding-up date
Limited Liability Company "Slavonic Corps Limited"	190121St. Petersburg, Alexander Blok st. 5, office 310	1127847231533	7839461100	783901001	20.04.2012	02.12.2013



Information about the legal entity

Limited Liability Company "Slavonic Corps Limited"

Primary State Registration Number 1127847231533

Taxpayer Identification Number/ Accounting reason code 7839461100\ 783901001

3.0	NT C' II .	X
No	Name of indicator	Value of indicator

	N	ame
1	Full name	Limited Liability Company "Slavonic Corps Limited"
2	Short name	LLC"Slavonic Corps Limited"
3	SRN and date of registration	1127847231533 20.04.2012
4	Postcode 190121	
	Address	(location)
5	The subject of the Russian Federation	St. Petersburg City
6	Street	Alexander Blok st.
7	House	5
8	Office	310
9	SRN and date of registration	1127847231533
		20.04.2012
	Registration	n information
10	Creation method	the creation of a legal entity
11	PSRN	1127847231533
12	Date of registration	20.04.2012
13	SRN and date of registration	1127847231533
		20.04.2012
	Information about registering ager	ncy at the location of the legal entity
14	Name of registering agency	Interdistrict Inspectorate of the Federal Tax Service №15 in St. Petersburg
15	Address of the registration authority	191124, St. Petersburg, red textile st.10-12, O
16	SRN and date of registration	9157847798726
	, and the second	11.01.2015
	Information al	bout termination
17	Termination method	The termination of the legal entity in because with the
		exception from the General State Register of Legal
		Persons on the basis of paragraph 2 of Art. 21.1 of the
		Federal Law dated 08.08.2001 number 129-F3
18	Winding-up date	02.12.2013

23	Дата постановки на учет	20.04.2012		
24	Наименование налогового органа	МЕЖРАЙОННАЯ ИНСПЕКЦИЯ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЙ НАЛОГОВОЙ СЛУЖ №8 ПО САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГУ		
25	ГРН и дата внесения в ЕГРЮЛ записи, содержащей указанные сведения	6127847660891 20.04.2012		
	Сведения о регистрации в качестве стра Пенсионного фонда Ро			
26	Регистрационный номер	088011092616		
27	Дата регистрации	23.04.2012		
28	Наименование территориального органа Пенсионного фонда	ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ПЕНСИОННОГО ФОН, РФ ПО АДМИРАЛТЕЙСКОМУ РАЙОН САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГА		
29	ГРН и дата внесения в ЕГРЮЛ записи, содержащей указанные сведения	6127847954272 15.05.2012		
C	ведения о регистрации в качестве страхо социального страхования			
30	Регистрационный номер	781205571978121		
31	Дата регистрации	23.04.2012		
32	Наименование исполнительного органа Фонда социального страхования	ФИЛИАЛ №12 САНКТ- ПЕТЕРБУРГСКОГО РЕГИОНАЛЬНОГО ОТДЕЛЕНИЯ ФОНДА СОЦИАЛЬНОГО СТРАХОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ		
33	ГРН и дата внесения в ЕГРЮЛ записи, содержащей указанные сведения	6127847810414 03.05.2012		
Свед	ения об уставном капитале (складочном	капитале, уставном фонде, паевых взносах		
34	Вид	УСТАВНЫЙ КАПИТАЛ		
35	Размер (в рублях)	100000		
36	ГРН и дата внесения в ЕГРЮЛ записи, содержащей указанные сведения	1127847231533 20.04.2012		
Свед	дения о лице, имеющем право без доверен лиц	ности действовать от имени юридического а		
37	Фамилия	КРАМСКОЙ		
38	Имя	СЕРГЕЙ		
39	Отчество	ВИТАЛЬЕВИЧ		
40	инн	781313068986		
41	ГРН и дата внесения в ЕГРЮЛ записи, содержащей указанные сведения	1127847231533 20.04.2012		
42	Должность	ГЕНЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ЛИРЕКТОР		

Сведения с сайта ФНС России Страница 2 из 7

	Сведения об учредителях (участниках) юридического лица			
43	Фамилия	COXAPEB		
44	Имя	СЕРГЕЙ		
45	Отчество	ВАСИЛЬЕВИЧ		
46	инн	780157576811		
47	ГРН и дата внесения в ЕГРЮЛ записи, содержащей указанные сведения	1127847231533 20.04.2012		
48	Номинальная стоимость доли (в рублях)	100000,0000		
49	Размер доли (в процентах)	100		
50	ГРН и дата внесения в ЕГРЮЛ записи, содержащей указанные сведения	1127847231533 20.04.2012		

	Information about the founde	rs (participants) of the legal entity	
43	Surname	Sokharev	
44	First name	Sergei	
45	Middle name	Vasilyevich	
46	TIN	780157576811	
47	SRN and date of registration	1127847231533	
		20.04.2012	
48	Nominal value of the share in rubles	100000.0000	
49	The value in percentage	100	
50	SRN and date of registration	1127847231533	•
		20.04.2012	

So we can see that the Limited Liability Company Slavonic Corps were registered in St. Petersburg in April, 2012, but for an unknown reason it has ceased its activity in December 2013. [1] Another source indicates that the Slavonic Corps Limited similarly was registered in Hong Kong in January 2012. The main director was Sergey V. Kramskoy, and the company set up in Russia is registered at his name. [2]



SLAVONIC CORPS LIMITED Local Company

SLAVONIC CORPS LIMITED is a live business incorporated in Hong Kong on January 18, 2012. Their business is recorded as Local Company. It is not part of a group. The company has no filed accounts. The company was incorporated 2 years ago.

Name SLAVONIC CORPS LIMITED Name(hk) Identification number: 1700599 Business type Private Register date 18-JAN-2012 Active State Live Entity type Local Company.[3]

The authorized capital of the company in Russia was introduced by Lazarev Sergey Vasilyevich, who is registered as owner "SLAVONIC CASE" LLC.

The company was founded by professional military officers in reserve, with enormous experience of combat operations conducting.



СЛАВЯНСКИЙ КОРПУС

с услуги

ВАКАНСИИ

КОНТАКТЫ

*

OHAC

The organization itself on its website http://slavcorps.org/writes next

ЧВК это компания, выполняющая свои уставные задачи в зонах повышенного риска, в частности в зонах ведения боевых действий, где действия самой компании (ее сотрудников) носят характер не атакующий, но сдерживающий, и допускающий варианты превентивных мер. Эти меры обязательно должны трактоваться в пользу поддержки основных вооруженных сил страны, согласно общему приказу.

Частная военная компания **"Славянский корпус"** создана профессиональными военными, офицерами запаса имеющими большой практический боевой и командный опыт.

Деятельность компании осуществляется в строгом соответствии с российским законодательством, а так же с законодательством тех стран, где компания защищает интересы российских компаний. Мы принципиально не участвуем в вооруженных конфликтах в качестве наемников и не консультируем организации и группировки, имеющих хоть малейшее отношение к террористическим организациям. Так же, мы не участвуем в мероприятиях по свержению правительств, ущемляющих права мирного населения и иных действиях нарушающих Международные законы и Конвенции.

Для выполнения специальных оперативных задач на территориях других государств, создан кадровый резерв, состоящий из офицеров запаса подразделений специального назначения различных родов войск, имеющих огромный личный боевой и оперативный опыт.

"Славянский корпус" приступает к работе только после официального одобрения контролирующих органов и получения всех необходимых лицензий и разрешительных документов на охранную и иную деятельность в стране пребывания.

Мы имеем значительные преимущества перед аналогичными российскими и иностранными охранными компаниями:

Наша команда строго соблюдает Законы и правила страны пребывания.

Только в "Славянском корпусе" работают офицеры запаса, профессионалы высочайшего качества, владеющие уникальными военными профессиями, а так же имеющие опыт работы в Ираке, Афганистане, Восточной Африке, Таджикистане, Северном Кавказе, Сербии и т.д.

"PMC is a company performing its statutory tasks in the areas of high risk, in areas of combat operations, where the company acts (its employees) are not attacking but restrictive, allowing preventive measures. These measures should be interpreted in favor of the main armed forces, according to the general order.

Private military company "Slavonic Corps" has been created by professional military reserve officers who have extensive practical military and command experience.

The activity of company is carried out in strict accordance with the Russian legislation, as well as with the laws of the countries where the company protects the interests of Russian companies. We basically do not participate in the armed conflict as mercenaries, and don't consult organizations and groups with any relation to terrorist organizations. Also, we do not participate in activities to overthrow the Government, infringe the rights of the civilian population and other actions in violation of international laws and convention.

To perform specific operational tasks in the territories of other countries, we have personnel reserve composed of reserve officers, special forces of various arms having a huge personal combat and operational experience.

Slavonic Corps starts to work only after the official approval of the regulatory authorities and after obtaining of all the necessary licenses and allowing documents on protection and other activities in the country of stay.

We have significant advantages over similar Russian and foreign security companies:

Our company strictly complies with laws and regulations of the host country

In Slavonic Corps work only reserve officers, the highest quality professionals possessing unique military profession, with experience in Iraq, Afghanistan, East Africa, Tajikistan, North Caucasus, Serbia, etc."

"Slavonic Corps" starts to work only after the official approval of the regulatory authorities and obtaining all the necessary licenses and permits for security activity in the host country. The corps itself emphasizes that the team strictly complies with the laws and regulations of the host country.

Director

Sergei Kramskoy

One can find in the Internet such material about Sergei Kramskoy: President of groups of companies Moran Security Group.

Experience

From 1981 to 1994 he worked in the State Security Department in Leningrad (St. Petersburg), lieutenant colonel

From 1995 to 2001 he worked in various commercial structures, dealing with security issues

From 2001 to 2003 he was an assistant of Deputy Chairman of the Council of Federation A.P. Torshin

From 2004 to 2006 he worked as deputy director of the security company

From 2006 to 2009 he worked in the security service of the branch of JSC "TransCreditBank" in St. Petersburg

In 2009 he headed the Moran Security Group

Education:

Higher Order of October Revolution, Red Banner School of the KGB of the USSR named after FE Dzerzhinsky

Additional education and training:

Specialized courses on state security

He is fluent in German. [4] We couldn't find more information about this person.

Staff

As of October 2013, there were 267 people. The structure includes former employees of riot police, SWAT, Special Forces Airborne and Russia. Also, at the official website of "Slavonic Corps" was posted information about the personnel reserve created on the territories of other countries (one should assume the former Soviet Union - ed.), number of members of reserve is not available in public domain.

During the Syrian campaign there was an attempt to increase the number of fighters to two thousand, unfortunately, this information does not find any refutation or confirmation. We can say just one that for 2016 after the participating of "Slavonic Corps" daughter PMC Wagner in an armed conflict in the Donbass number of "Slavonic Corps" really could grow to several thousand.

Peculiarities of work

Services of the organization are very diverse. It can be assumed that the "Slavonic Corps" is one of the most capable and holds a leading position in the former Soviet Union in the field of private military firms.

It is difficult to find information about the direction of the organization's activities in the public domain, the company had a website http://slavcorps.org/, but at the moment this resource can't be accessed. It is noteworthy that the web site of "Slavonic Corps" had a pagan symbolism. [3]



However, in the network we can find the archives page of this website. It is from the archives, you can find a complete list of services that this military movement provides.

Implementing tasks

- Protection of embassies and diplomatic missions
- Airports security

- Protection of river ports
- Protection of pipelines (gas, oil, water)
- The protection and defense of stationary objects
- Help in the release of the hostages and the cargo
- Exploration and observation
- Escort and security of media groups
- Covert / not covered convoy
- Clearance
- Dog handlers services
- Special safety measures
- Implementation of the secretive security for the Customer

Communications of PMC

It should be noted that above list is very similar to the services list of other PMCs - «Moran Security Group».

We can talk not only about the close connection with the Moran Security Group, but that the PMC «Moran Security Group» is the founder of PMC "Slavonic Corps", the gathering in Syria was conducted with the direct involvement of the representatives of this company. And detained after a failed military operation in Syria, Russian managers of Moran Security Group were directly involved in the creation and management of "Slavonic Corps" not only in Syria but also in Russia.

And in order to go on a business trip it was necessary to meet with the head of Moran Security Group Vyacheslav Kalashnikov, who has introduced himself as General and explained the general conditions. Then goes an interview with a personnel specialist in the office at the Baltic rifle center at Alexander Blok Street, Building 5, questionnaire and the order of the passport for abroad trips.

An interview with candidates was held in Moscow in September 2013 at the premises of Moran Security Group, in the Potapov lane, 5. They explain that they would go to Syria, with "Slavonic Corps" company.

There we can see a connection of PMC "Slavonic Corps" with the FSB of Russia, because Kalashnikov is the FSB lieutenant colonel in reserve.

Of course, such a connection is noticeable not only because of close friendship with the Moran Security Group, but also because of unimpeded establishment, and the formation of the private company under the total control of the special services of Russian Federation.

Omerta, which should be signed by mercenary before leaving on a business trip, prevents the consequences not for mercenary but for country - the Russian Federation, the document contain phrases that are more concerned about the image of country, not the safety of the soldier.

"I voluntarily leave from Russian Federation with observance of the established rules of departure to get objective information about the events on the border with the Russian Federation territory. I am not a mercenary, because not going to participate in armed conflict or hostilities. I'm going to respect the laws and regulations of the host country.

I was not subjected to recruitment, not trained and did not receive financial remuneration for participation in armed conflict or military operations outside the Russian Federation.

My only goal is and will be the obtaining of objective information about the events and their fixation

on a material medium.

My solution hadn't been effect, no one asked me to commit illegal acts, and no one is responsible

for my actions, which will be committed by me in the future because my actions will always by protective or deterrent.

Whatever names or any organization referred to in connection with my future actions in the host country, it will not always be true, because everything I do, I do only on my inner conviction and on my own initiative ". [5]

Why in this case a private company should take care about the image of the country in which their activities are not even provided in regulatory enactments, such approach had been created by special services to smooth out issues in foreign policy for the country. In this case it is Russia.

Taking into account geopolitical interests of the Russian government, then it can be assumed that the private military company, in this case corps, is sent to the Middle East not for "saving" Russian, but for lobby interests of the Kremlin with the help of hands of non-state paramilitary organization.

Because of the foreign relations, Russia could not afford, especially after the spread of information about arms shipments to the government of Bashar, new sensations for media at the time, so it was decided to bring the "independent" soldiers who, through front companies would conclude a service agreement. And this kind of services should remain a secret as long as possible.

Vacancies

"Slavonic Corps" specializes in land and sea operations in the field of security, it had carried out recruitment of staff from the former military Special Forces, Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Interior forces, with appropriate education, a prerequisite was the experience of taking part in the hostilities, to work in foreign missions (3-6 months). Preferred age of candidates - from 25 to 45 years, but depending on the qualifications there is individual approach.

Completed application form had to be sent on e-mail, after those suitable candidates had been contacted by administration. [3]

Salary

For taking part in the Syrian conflict soldiers could receive 5 thousand dollars, but to the great disappointment of the participants of Syrian adventure, payments did not follow, because the organizers were arrested and sentenced after return to Russia.

According to one of the leaders of the other Russian PMC, the approach to the creation of the "Slavonic Corps" did not differ particularly of stringent, everyone could get there, there were tried and those who are not possess of moral and ethical qualities.

History of participation in armed conflicts



Syria

From spring of 2013 to December 2013 the mercenaries took part in the war on the side of the Syrian President Assad's government forces. [7]

The activity of corps in Syria is quite entertaining. After receiving permission from the Government of the Russian Federation 267 mercenaries, fully equipped and armed, were recruited to fight with armed rebels between Homs and Deir ez-Zaz. Being fully confident and fooled by the fact that all their actions have permission by the Russian leadership and coordinated with the Syrian government, they started to perform their mission.

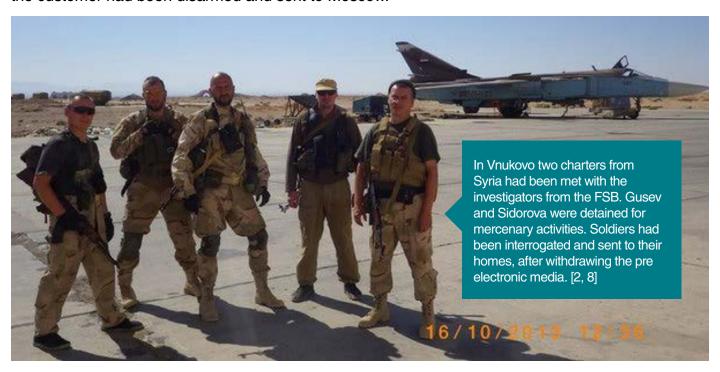
The training base was there in Latakia. Soldiers were equipped with form in American-style. They got a very outdated heavy weapons, sniper rifles, and Kalashnikovs rifles. It was issued and shaped

like a special division of the Syrian army. They were equipped also with the form looked like form of special division of the Syrian army.

After arrival in Syria, the mercenaries know that their employers were private individuals but not the government of Syria, and the weapons that they had been promised, including T-72 tanks were replaced obsolete tanks, and home-made armored vehicles. In addition, they find out that instead of guarding the oil fields, they had to fight for them with the rebels. The mission had collapsed.

Since the beginning of bombing positions of so-called "Islamic State" on the shoulders of mercenaries lay down the runway strip.

As a result, after a month in training camp under Latakia instead of protection rigs "Slavonic Corps" joined the battle collision with parts of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant. After wounding six soldiers Corps was forced to retreat. [2, 8] Subsequently, "Slavonic Corps" because of misunderstandings with the customer had been disarmed and sent to Moscow.



In 2014, the first time in the Russian history mercenaries of the PMC Slavonic Corps had been convicted for participating in clashes in Syria. Defendants Vadim Gusev and Yevgeny Sidorov had been sentenced to three years in prison for having tried to form a two-thousandth army of mercenaries in Syria. They say that they were forced to deal with the investigation. [3] Ordinary soldiers were dissatisfied with the organization's commanders and the loss of unpaid remuneration for war. With bitterness and frustration some members of the organization still give interviews to the Russian media.

For the Russian Federation the recognition and the court was a political decision in order to avoid a possible scandal and show the world their "active" fight against terrorism and mercenary activities. Russia deliberately went to this sacrifice, even though this and other Russian PMCs continue their semi-legal activities and on. [2]

There is significant reason to believe that the FSB is not only knew, but also managed this mission. FSB could not have been unaware of the intention of the "Slavonic Corps" to take part in the Syrian conflict, and yet it had the tacit support. Also, it is likely that the mercenaries are merely a cover for the personnel of Russian military servicemen and other Russian technicians. Applying this experience in Syria in March 2014, we look at "green men" or "polite people" in the Crimea.

There is information that Russia has placed Syria in the list of countries which adopted the foreign operations. [8]

The end of story explains the foreign policy of the Russian government, which was a good opportunity for the kind of circumcision of mercenaries' wings. At a certain period in international community there was carefully formed opinion on the elimination of PMCs "Slavonic Corps", online resource with a description of the organization and the contact is closed up to this day.

There is no longer a mention of the "Slavonic Corps", it replaced by a private association of the military under the direction of Wagner, of the same name. Little later contractors gather, but under management of their colleague, who was commissioned to Crimean scenario of "Russian Spring".

The story of Slavonic Corps does not end. Russia resumed its participation in the fighting in Syria, continuing recruitment and sending new volunteers who had received combat experience in Donbas. There are rumors about the restoration of the combat capability of the Slavonic Corps, which means that soon we will hear about the new combat "accomplishments" mercenaries.

Wagner's PMC

PMC Wagner - private military company, which originates from PMC "Slavonic Corps", it is taking part in an armed conflict in Donbas.

Creation date allegedly February 2014 Place of registration Argentina

Director

The head of this organization is Dmitri Utkin, although most of the media believe that Eugene Wagner is the man around who the PMC had been formed.

The opinions about identity of the Wagner due to lack of information are divided. Many media expounded information about Wagner Eugene who was born in 1971 (Pictured), who is the deputy commander of the Russian group Interior Ministry in the North Caucasus, the former commander of the special forces "Vityaz" colonel of internal troops. But there is another opinion that Wagner - it's just call sigh of an employee of the GRU of the General Staff of the Russian Federation, which he took after attending "Slavonic Corps" in the Syrian conflict. [13]

Since the information concerning the given private military company is strictly concealed from public it would be silly of us to suppose that it is possible to find the detailed personal information on Evgeny Wagner in the Internet. We deem that commander of the PMC Wagner is the Lieutenant Colonel of the Main Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation.

Dmitri Utkin has served in GRU, he was the commander of a separate unit. He was discharged as a lieutenant colonel. In 2013, by the contract he went to Syria as a retiree volunteer as part of PMC's "Slavonic Corps." Callsign "Wagner" he gets already in Syria.

Now, he was sent to New Russia - to "protect" it from the prominent leaders of the "militia" who do not agree with the closing of "project." By his order, a group of "Batman" was gunned down in an ambush from flame throwers. [9, 10, 11]

While Wagner's secret identity is protected by the secret services of Russia, we do not know about him anything new, it remains to wait until he becomes a victim of the regime, for which he is working.

Work Features

This private military company is one of the most sensitive groups, its members strictly observe secrecy, no trace in social networks or photo or video of the organization. Only small information is known about their activities on the occupied territory of Donetsk and Lugansk region. In addition to the former mercenaries of the "Slavonic Corps" Wagner pulled up professionals. Ideological considerations, decent pay, a kind of «career» growth attract many visitors. Taught by the experience of predecessors, "Slavonic Corps", members of PMC are trying to leave no trace on the network. But to find the way into the unit is possible by making a couple of calls. [8]

Contract

Each soldier at the entry signs the contract, which is symbolic, since it is clear that in the unexpected situation one couldn't get money by the "employer". There are no guarantees, but Wagner has reputation: "Crisp cash settlement, no cheat. Big money is invested, solid equipment, solid training. "[8]

Training

It is known that the training camp for further selection and sending to a hot spot occurs in Molkino, Krasnodar Territory on the basis of the military unit, where situated 10 separate brigade of special purpose GRU Defense Ministry. Also in Molkino landfill of Special Forces of the General Staff of the Defence Ministry, they are training to use all kinds of weapons. [5]

For the group of Wagner everything is arranged as for the special forces - arrival, interview, examination, quarantine and intensive specialized training, exam and sending on a mission. And the first priority is the principle of conservation of information as a secret.

Payment for work

The payment in PMC Wagner is made in rubles and amounts to 80 thousand during training in Molkino, 120 thousand after the border crossing (in this case it goes about border of Ukraine).

For the actions of "restore order" on the territory which is controlled by the LNR, - 180 thousand rubles a month. During the fighting with the Ukrainian units - "combat" 60 thousand rubles per week plus a salary. Cost of Living - 3 million rubles for family of the deceased. [5]

Denis Korotkov is a reporter of the St. Petersburg Fontanka, he is the only one who managed to talk to those who have served in the group in Ukraine. They argue that the funding has been a head and shoulders above that offered by other similar groups. [7]

PMC links

Based on the fact that the Wagner's PMC is a subsidiary of "Slavonic Corps" we cannot deny relationship with the FSB, as well as obvious close ties with the Russian GRU. (Training of mercenaries at GRU GSH base).

And considering the participation of the organization in the planned annexation of Crimea as the "green" men ("polite" people), the connection of PMC leaders with the ruling by the Russian Federation is confirmed.

On the Crimean peninsula we saw the result of a jointly developed operation of seize the territory of a neighboring country, to cover the regular Russian army activities it had been invited the mercenaries from private firms.

Crimea

The first work, or baptism of fire, this private army has acquired in the Ukrainian Crimea. For the implementation of Putin's plan of the annexation of the peninsula he needed people who unquestioningly carry out the task. Kremlin refers to private military companies, for the events in Crimea have been involved not only the "Slavonic Corps", but others, because it was high speed operation. PMC "Wagner" was the main group, which arrived in the Crimea from the Russian Federation, it was created to deal with such dirty issues in different regions.

Private Wagner's army was the main executor of Ukrainian military bases disarmament. Employees of PMCs had a great combat experience of the Chechen campaign, and oddly enough the Syrian.

They are remembering this work with good nostalgia: they had been paid a little, but the climate was pleasant, they lived not in the trenches and the risk was nominal. The idyll did not last long, soon Wagner's PMC began work on the lands of the self-proclaimed New Russia.

Donbas

After Crimea Wagner's PMC has relocated to Lugansk. The military group was one of the main strike forces, which were equipped and prepared with newest arms of the Armed Forces (several hundred personnel, divided into several companies).

There appeared YouTube videos in winter, in which at the territory of Krasnodon Luhansk we can see modern Russian armored vehicles - Wolf, Tiger and modern armored personnel carriers of the Russian Federation, which it was the movement of groups of little-known Wagner.

The words of an eyewitness: "Wagner's squad is based on the MOE. There is place to put the vehicles in the hangars, there is high fences, it is situated on the edge of the area in Mashinstituta but Lugansk - a small town, everyone looks after each other, watches movements. When they only came, I was amazed - such column I have not seen yet."

There is evidence that they were involved in a major operation in Ilovaisk, they have provided for the Russian regular army and illegal armed groups the way to Mariupol.

According to some information some part of soldiers was in the service of Igor Plotnitsky protection. Immediately after his appointment to the post Plotnitsky began to pick up the guards from PMC, including an engineering platoon of explosives. [11]

At the video of militants from the battalion "August" (LNR), we find out about the disarmament of Cossack garrison in the Petrovskoe city. He told to AP-TV reporter the details of this incident and other atrocities of PMC Wagner. Action argues that just hurt - he had stolen a car by the same masked gunmen. The mercenary states that he was also injured – his car had been stolen by the same masked gunmen.

He says that they are located on the territory of one of the units in the Luhansk region. On the territory of the unit there are personnel and military equipment.

It was seen the disarmament departments to establish and gain full control of the occupied territories by the Kremlin.

According to the militants Warner's people are easy to distinguish from other "volunteers" by form and weapons. Each leg is fixed with the Stechkin with the standard bundle and has a factory camouflage. On cars there are just numbers W*** number of the car. [12]

The participation of PMC Wagner in sweep of "ideological" fighters for the New Russia.

Wagner was suspected in involvement in the murder of the gang fighters leader of LNR the "Ghost" Alexey Brain, another leader Bednova Alexander "Batman" and the recent elimination of "Cossack" Ataman, commander of the sixth separate motorized infantry Cossack regiment Paul Dremova.

PMC Wagner was engaged in disarmament independent Cossack units. The Cossacks were against carbon trading with Kiev. They have repeatedly acted against the exploitation of miners, which profited from the old-new Lugansk officials.

Wagner's PMC was engaged in disarmament independent of Cossack units. The Cossacks were against carbon trading with Kiev. They were acted against the exploitation of miners, who were the source profit of the old-new Lugansk officials. Also, the Cossacks have always been in tough opposition to Mr. Carpentry & Co. Cossack commanders were repeatedly giving barrage of criticism on the government, ministers and "system" LNR commanders.

In addition, the Cossacks were much more radical militants then the "ghost" or "Batman". They insisted on the unconditional resignation of carpentry and setting in the LNR truly the people's power. It is clear that the nomenclature of Lugansk was not very enthusiastic about the presence of such implacable and persistent fighters.

Not only that, Carpenter was powerless in the fight with them, because the vast majority of terrorists were sympathetic to the Cossacks, and, in any situation, they could move to their side. Therefore, LNR government again resorted to the help of "PMC Wagner", which by the series of provocations and attacks disarmed Cossacks in a short time. Especially ideological ones were sent "to the basement", and field commander was given the opportunity to take a hike ... [5]

One of the militants of Wagner commented repression in LNR: "First, under the Lugansk it was just fight with the enemy. Then ... it was started to conduct "constitutional order" - to brush presumptuous commanders and cossacks ». [5]

Wagner was killed on the territory of Donetsk region, which is controlled by pro-Russian rebels. In the course of the operation to eliminate those who had refused to submit to the head of "the self-proclaimed" DNR Alexander Zakharchenko. In the Wagner's basement there were 4 women contained in inhuman conditions were found in the backyard it was found the corpse of a man with riddled feet, who was the father of one of the captives .

DNR reported that this "gang" was engaged in kidnapping and selling of girls into sexual slavery. It

is hard to understand as reliable is this information, there is an assumption that this is just a statement, to remove from the front of the stage Wagner's commander. [10, 13]

Since the summer of 2015 Wagner's PMC deliberately start to work on preparing and sending fighters to Syria. Now in Donetsk and Lugansk is actively campaigning for the involvement of militants in the Syrian conflict, they are pasting flyers on the street, with the number of the phone in the Rostov region? By this number they coordinate soldiers for further action, the commanders of units are working with the staff, they strongly urge to go to Syria . Also, active promotion is in the Russian Federation, and on many Internet sites. [8, 13]

Syria

In October 2015 Wall Street Journal wrote about a group of Wagner in Syria. According to the newspaper 9 mercenaries were killed in Syria. An official close to the Russian Defense Ministry said that the group consisted of about 1000 people.

Unlike western contractors who are usually armed only with light weapons, members of the group involved T-90 tanks and howitzers. [7]

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COSSACKS

History and their activity characteristics

In the Russian Federation, alongside with private war companies, there exist paramilitary forces such as Cossack associations. Goals of these paramilitary organizations are to provide spiritual, moral and cultural development for the next generations. At the present stage legitimation and transformation of Cossack associations into state-controlled structures has completely destroyed the goals set in the past. [1]

There are numerous different Cossack associations in the Russian Federation, which are divided into registered and non-registered Cossacks. Historically Cossacks were free people, had their own land, their won code of laws, ataman (leader) and their own regulations according to which their community existed for quite a long time. All the decision-making was done on Cossack meetings, ataman was a leader chosen by all of them and therefore the given Cossack community obeyed him. In such organizations vertical power structure was not top-down but vice versa. The whole of Cossack community was responsible for decision-making. All of these various communities of Cossack villages, khutors (isolated farmsteads) and urban Cossacks were not linked and did not fall under control of the Russian Federation government. Some attempts were made to introduce control mechanisms over spontaneous and self-organizing Cossack associations; there was even deliberate information policy of defamation, profanation and giving a clownish tint to Cossack movement. Such activities did work but gave little effect. That is why the decision was made to try and introduce in this system of disjoined Cossack organizations an association under the name of All-Russian Cossack Association, which code of laws would be approved by the President of the Russian Federation. This Association was supposed to have unified all the Cossack troops and separate district Cossack organizations into single system; however, All-Russian Cossack Association was never created.

To establish control over Cossack associations the President of the Russian Federation issued an order from 09 August 1995 № 835, which created a record-keeping system of Cossack Associations, which have partially undertaken commitment to military service. Thus, for the sake of a record keeping of such associations the "State Register of Cossack associations of the Russian Federation" was created. All the associations, which had undergone the procedure of registration, were filed in the register and since that moment counted as the registered Cossacks. At the present moment the register contains 11 Cossack military associations located in different federal districts of Russia. Separate Northwestern Cossack district and District Cossack Association "Baltic separate Cossack District – Baltic Cossack Union" also belong to the Registered Cossacks.

There are 506 thousand Cossacks in these associations and organizations on the territory of 72 regions located in the Russian Federation.

Cossack associations filed in the State Register of Cossack associations of the Russian Federation may be involved in civil service according to the Federal law from 5 December 2005 № 154¬Ф3. By this law the Russian Government gave the registered Cossacks some privileges since, for example, non-registered public Cossack associations, commercial and non-profitable Cossack associations had no rights for carrying out civil service. Registration gives Cossack organizations and associations importance and special status. As opposed to non-registered Cossacks, the registered ones have official documents giving them right for various kinds of activity foreseen by the legislation of the Russian Federation.

What does the civil service of Cossack organizations and associations mean? There is no need to enlist all the issues stated in the legislation of the Russian Federation, let us single out only the main ones:

- Civil and territorial defense, carrying out environmental activities.
- Public order maintenance.
- Defense of State Border of the Russian Federation, antiterrorist protection.
- Protection of objects of state and municipal property.

Organization and conduct of military registration of the Cossack associations' members, organization of military-patriotic education of recruits, their training for military service and reserve military training of the Cossack associations' members at the period of their inactivity.

Cossack associations are involved in any kind of service on drafting and concluding contracts between the Cossack representatives and executive authorities of the Russian Federation. Having concluded the contract with a government entity, Cossacks can function as the municipal police force and carry out functions of public order maintenance. Thus, the number of functions to be carried out by the state authorities are laid on the registered self-organized military associations. Possibility to serve in "Cossack" troop unit may also be considered as the "privilege" although such unit has no difference from the regular troop unit of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation.

It is of no doubt that Cossacks are used by the Kremlin as a parallel non-governmental control structure over public order in the Russian Federation and for fulfillment of special tasks beyond the state borders. The power in nowadays Russia needs the Cossacks to be a controlled mass pervaded by patriotism that would sacrifice itself for the motherland. There is no way out beyond the given boundaries. Revival of Cossacks in the modern reality of Russian law enforcement is possible under the terms of total control over activities of the given associations, which cancels out the essence of the unions itself. People with dignity and ability to self-organization are dangerous for authorities of all levels. However, maintaining the no existing state of things is the straight way to catastrophe and the power has already realized this. [1,2]

Connections of Cossack associations

There is no need to doubt cooperation of Cossacks with state services of the Russian Federation for public order. Firstly, the Law of the Russian Federation provides Cossacks' military service, secondly, every Cossack deems it as his duty to serve the state. Cossacks take active part in various spheres of life. They patrol streets together with the police, provide order maintenance during mass events of city and district scale, help in disaster clean-up operations, tackles crime. Additional Cossack militia have the right to independently patrol streets without police officers' assistance since June 2014. Cossacks guarded the Crimean referendum, the Olympic Games in Sochi and contest of "Formula-1" in 2014 and 2015. [3]

For example, Kuban Cossacks together with the police force not only maintain public order but also fulfil tasks concerning illegal drug trafficking.

In all the municipal organizations on the territory of Taman division (historical region) specialized mobile Cossack groups of 5 men are working in Cossack associations.

In Rostov Region they have been patrolling national border together with Russian frontier sentry since 07 July 2014. In agreement with Federal Security Service of Russia (FSB) a cossack camp was organized in the border zone of Rostov Region. A decision was made to create direct-action detached units, which would be involved in cases of emergency. [4, 5]

At the present moment on the territory of the annexed Crimea Cossack units together with FSB agents make searches in the houses of Crimean Tatars. [6]

Cooperation of Cossack associations with state power ministries of the Russian Federation is proved by the speech of the senator of the Russian Federation, Dmitry Sablin, where he announced creation of new structure, "Anti-Maydan", which will unite sportsmen, bikers, military people and Cossacks. They will be involved in opposition meetings for oppression of the most active protestant.

"We would direct law-enforcement authorities to that provokers who would push people into riots by their actions or words. In some cases, for example, if we see somebody get a flare or try to set a tire on fire we would catch such people in the crowd and transfer them to law-enforcement forces", – Sablin said. [7]

According to internal documents in Cossack associations there were also organized direct-action detached units (KOBR – abbreviation adopted in Russian language). The main manpower of KOBR is Cossacks. Organization of such operative groups of KOBR followed certain goals: firstly, growth in numbers of Cossack associations; secondly, tight cooperation with state authorities. In case of emergency KOBR obtained possibility of increasing manpower and money inflow. These units in their structure should have contained the special group on interaction with Federal Security Service of Russian Federation. The main tasks they received were to conduct investigative activities on behalf of FSB interacting with them in the issues of counterterrorism, informational and other necessary interaction with regional and foreign Cossack and other organizations of any kind of form of ownership.

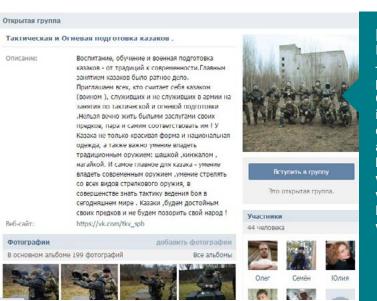
In accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation on investigative activity, all the members of such groups had to conclude contracts with Federal Security Service of Russian Federation to provide social or other guarantees of participation in investigative activity. [8]

Military and patriotic education

Cossack associations of registered as well as non-registered Cossacks pay enough attention to military and patriotic training. To train a strong in body and spirit Cossack is in the core of their beliefs and convictions. Besides, according to RF Government Decree from 26 February 2010 №93 Cossack association holds responsibility for the following: organization of military and patriotic education of recruits, their military and reserve military training. In the context of Cossack movement revitalization and involvement of such associations in armed conflicts started by the Russian Federation Government, the system provokes the need in real service to the motherland. [9]

There is a great massive of information connected with military training in different Cossack associations in public sources. Such associations conduct various military-patriotic trainings, schools, camps.

We will view military-patriotic trainings, which served as training for participation in armed conflict.



[Screenshot: Open group "Tactics and weapons training of Cossacks" Description: Education, training and military training of Cossacks – from traditions to present days/ The main activity of Cossack was participation in battles. We invite everyone who considers himself a Cossack (warrior), who served or didn't serve in the army to our lessons in tactics and weapons training. You can't be proud with only the past deeds of your ancestors, it is time you stand in line with them! Being a Cossack is not only about beautiful uniform and national clothes, but also about being able to wield traditional weapons: sabre, dagger, whip. And the most important for a modern Cossack to master modern weapons, ability to fire from all the kinds of small arms, have a perfect knowledge of battel tactics in the modern world. Cossacks, let us be worthy of our ancestors and let us not demean our nation.

Members of the group: 44 people **Photos:** 199 pictures in the main album.]

The Russian movement "Anti-Maydan" started speaking of preparing training camps for Cossacks in January 2015 года. They planned to organize not only training camps for the movement participants among which there were Cossacks as well, but to carry out joined demarches on the meetings of the opposition. [7]

In social network "Vkontakte" we found several groups conducting military trainings of Cossacks. Lessons are given in tactics and weapons training. On the screenshot we can see an example of the webpage of military training of Terskaya Cossack association of St-Petersburg and Lelingradskaya Region. [10]





ТЕРСКАЯ КАЗАЧЬЯ ОБЩИНА С-П6 и ЛОБлижайшая тактическая подготовка 16.01.16. Сбор в Ольгино в 9-30.



[Screenshot: Terskaya Cossack association of St-Petersburg and Lelingradskaya Region
The nearest tactics training is on 16 January 2016.
Meeting in Olgino at 9:30]
Screenshot from the same group proves that process of fighters training continues in 2016, and most probably they will be involved in war operations in Syria or on the East of Ukraine. The training camp is located in Olgino settlement under St.-Petersburg. [10]

On 27 June 2015 the Cossacks of Khutor Alekseevsky held tactics training.

During the trainings were honed the skills of crossing the plains in pairs with suppression of firing points on the run and transferring fire on the front and to the rear; also there were trained skills of firing at moving targets for which purpose one of the Cossacks, the most experienced mountaineer, bridged over a rope, on which the targets moved.

The leaders of the Cossack association "Alekseevsky" are intent on continuing active work on reserve military training, territorial group of self-defense training so that in case of emergency or beginning of act of war they could come to the aid to the regular divisions of Armed Forces of the Russian Federation and also to help to provide public order maintenance. [11]

Educational-training camps for children

Every summer in various regions of Russia similar training camps are gathered, where Cossack associations organize military patriotic clubs. More often such actions are allowed by local authorities and remind military and sports game "Zarnitsa". There were cases when "sports tournaments" were forbidden and camps for training of nationalist movements the activity of which was stated as

extremist, and was dispersed. But some camps of military training of youth weren't simply permitted, but organized by the management staff of the region.

Similar military training of youth in Russia already becomes mass, because more and more human resources for maintaining policy of military aggression are required by the government. For example, young Cossacks from St. Petersburg in the summer of 2015 had training in the Rostov Region. Summer Cossack camp has been working for seven years on the territory of Predtechensky town of Rostov Region, during all this time 600 teenagers had military patriotic training in it. [12] Kuban Cossacks carried out three-day war games since 2007. In 2015 they took place in Abinsky District and gathered 1,5 thousand people. Then there was an idea to create the center for training of the Cossack youth in municipality though at schools there were Cossack classes long ago, and Cossack camp of the day off works every summer. In July, 2015 the final of the tournament of army hand-to-hand fight among Kuban Cossack youth took place. [3]

As it occurred, similar training camps were organized by Russian Cossacks also on the territory of Ukraine. One of such educational - training camps was created long before events in Ukraine in the year 2013-2014. It was organized by Russian Cossacks from Taganrog around the plateau Eksi-Kermen near Bakhchisarai.

As it was confirmed by the source, Russian Cossacks from Taganrog created "fighting camp for training for reflection of attack of Islamists". This camp, though for children but was the most likely as prepared help for the further events in Ukraine. School children from Russia, Ukraine and Belarus were trained in shooting from the automatic weapon and in hand-to-hand fight. [13]



"FOR UNITED RUS!" SCHOOL OF COURAGE AND PATRIOTISM: COSSACK GATHERING "THE AZOV UNITY"

School of courage and patriotism with the character name "FOR UNITED RUS!" was organized on the Azov coast, in the residential place Bezymennoe, near Mariupol.

|14

Congress of Coordination Council of Don Cossacks was followed by training maneuvers of the younger generation. According to the plan of providing of studies teenagers took theoretical and practical course of dismantling and assembling of Makarov and Kalashnikov guns, filling of magazine, possession of historical types of weapons (bow, sabre, knife), hand-to-hand fight, assault training, military medicine, basis of horse riding, shooting and marching drill, tying of saving knots, survival staffs, guard and garrison service, high-speed shooting. [14]



Leaders

Cossacks who took part in annexation of the Crimea have no obvious leader and the head though, it is known that at the meeting of Kuban Cossack Society the decision was made that Ataman Nikolay Doluda would head the group in order to coordinate divisions of Cossacks from various departments of Kuban Army. As for representatives from other Cossack troops, the information is absent about them.

Already in the annexed Crimea during the constituent big society staff Cossack's Ataman of Crimean Cossacks was elected, this was in August 7, 2015. Mironov Vladimir Nikolaevich who was registered before as Ataman of Yenisei Army Cossack Society became the Ataman. [15, 16)



Ataman Kozitsyn

The brightest representative of Cossacks at the occupied territory of Luhansk Region is Kozitsyn Nikolay Ivanovich.

Life of the leader of the Union of Cossacks of Region of the Don Cossack Host (UC of RDCHD) is very amazing, though about activity of Kozitsyn before the beginning of his career in All-Great Host is a little that is clear.

It is known that he was born in June 20, 1956. He has graduated from Kharkov Specialized School of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Within 6 years he served as supervisor in correctional labor facility, from where he was dismissed for numerous official malfeasances.

However since 1990 he took active part in the revival of Don Cossacks, and after couple of years he was elected as the 4th Ataman of the revived Don Cossack Host. There is information, that he took part in the conflict at Trans-Dniester territory, and during the period of the First Chechen War Kozitsyn maintained relations with Dzhokhar Dudayev, who helped to release captured Russian soldiers. During war of NATO against Yugoslavia, on behalf of Don Cossacks he conducted negotiations with the president Milosevic.

He actively supported events of the Russian spring of the year 2014. On the 3rd of May this year his armed supporters crossed borders of Ukraine on two lorries and took Antratsit under control. They acted under the flags of Russia and Don Cossack Host.

Nikolay Kozitsyn has plenty awards from the leadership of Russia. About the fact, that Ataman is closely connected with the special services of RF and that he wasn't incidentally sent to Donbass was confirmed by information that he was given the title of the Hero of National Revival of Russia of Armed Services of FSS. His participation in the armed conflicts initiated by the Russian Federation in the territory of other countries such as Serbia, Abkhazia and Trans-Dniester is also the important factor.

On conscience of Cossacks of Kozitsyn there is discharge from governing of territories of the elected heads, the Mayor of Krasnyi Luch, robberies, extortion, shadow schemes of export of coal production to Russia. However, for Ataman Kozitsyn participation in the territory of Donbass wasn't cloudless. The numerous conflicts with the leadership of LPR in the person of I.V. Plotnitsky and his environment made further stay of Ataman in the unrecognized republic impossible. In November, 2014 Kozitsyn was compelled to leave Donbass, having declared that he had vocation and having confessed in preparation of revolt in the east of Ukraine for the last twenty years. [7, 17, 18, 28]

History of participation in armed conflicts

It is known that Cossacks participated in the Syrian conflict by squadron as the part of PMC of the Slavic Corps in 2013. One of editions writes that in Syria among contractors the whole division of Cossacks was acting. It is difficult to say whether all of them were in the Slavic Corps, because their number reached to 300 people. More information about concerning participation of Cossacks in Syria didn't manage to be established. [19]

Crimea

Cossacks of Kuban Cossack Host, Orenburg Cossacks, Trans-Ural, Tersky, Siberian, Don which were living in Moscow and Moscow region – according to the sounded information only about 1000 people in February, 2014 went to Crimea. They have joined to the parts of Crimean self-defense, patrolled streets, protected special objects, were engaged in providing of public order, protection and organization of referendum.

The building of Council of Ministers of ARC was one of such special objects, but local deputies and the government with persistent perseverance didn't recognize occupation of the building:

"Maybe among these Cossacks there were also residents of Krasnodar Krai, a lot of Crimean Cossacks, there would be possible to argue about Cossacks then. When 2-3 weeks ago we suggested to Crimeans to create CVT (Crimean Voluntary Teams), some subjected our decision to doubts.... among them there were definitely, visitants, maybe, there were some Cossacks among them, but we also had an agreement with Kuban Krai, - the First Deputy Chairman of VR of ARC Grigory loffe explained." [16]

The group of Kuban Cossacks was dispersed on all peninsula. They took all block-posts under protection, and also stations and office buildings, before holding referendum they strengthened protection of electoral commission and high schools where organized polling precincts. They also took active part in blocking military units of Crimea, and where they were noticed in Kerch on crossing. Near post "Chongar" and "The Turkish Shaft" where they set up camp, blocked entrances, dug entrenchments and bleachers. By the end of December, 2014 the Ataman of Kuban Cossacks had sounded the next incidence: 220 Cossacks stood on Turkish shaft, 120 – on Chongar, 58 – on Perekop, 370 – in Simferopol, 170 – in Sevastopol. In March 6, when the broadcast of Russian TV channels began, 15 Cossacks started protection of the Television Center. [20, 21, 22]

"In Simferopol Cossacks defiantly put on papakhas with scarlet top — the distinctive army color of Kuban residents not to mix up with local self-defense representatives. On Chongar's isthmus — the five-kilometer mouth separating Crimea from the continent — in the first line of defense they carried camouflage and military weapons." [23]

In Crimea they cooperated not only with self-defense, but also carried out joint patrol of the territory together with "Berkut", which betrayed the oath, the task to organize military actions and resonant provocations was assigned to Cossacks. [16, 27]

Donbass

We heard about participation of the Russian Cossacks on Donbass during events in Slavyansk. Then some Babay got to the reporting of the American journalist. He told the reporter how Cossacks arrived to Donbass directly from Crimea.

On Donbass Cossacks created groups, which controlled part of the occupied territory of the Lugansk Region.

According to information which is available for us the 6th Separate Cossack Regiment "named after Ataman Matvei Platov" the leader of which was Pavel Dremov (was liquidated by PMK Wagner by order of the Kremlin-edit). This group was created at the beginning of May, 2014 from not register Don Cossacks by the International Union of Public Associations "All-Great Don Host" led by Ataman. It was completed by both Russian volunteers, and local population. [26]

Groups of armed Don Cossacks started arriving to the territory of the Lugansk Region, they hoisted the colors of Don Army over City Administration of Antratsit. These were those Cossacks of Ataman Kozitsyn. According to the messages of mass media at the beginning of June where they controlled

9 cities of the Lugansk Region: Severodonetsk, Lysychansk, Stakhanov, Bryanka, Alchevsk, Krasnyi Luch, Antrotsit, Sverdlovsk and Perevalsk.

Ataman of not register "All-Great Don Host" Nikolay Kozitsyn declared about the creation of "The National Cossack Guard" for protection of Russians, Cossacks and Belarusians living in Donbass. "The Cossack National Guard" resists to both the Ukrainian Government troops, and illegal formations of the self-proclaimed Lugansk and Donetsk Republics. The group of the Don Cossacks in the Luhansk region totaled to 4 thousand people. [24]

There are also other facts about participation of various Russian Cossack communities on Donbass. Yakut Cossacks openly speak about participation in armed conflict in the East of Ukraine. In the interview Alexander Kozyr, Ataman of Yakut Cossack Regiment, Cossack colonel tells that his Cossacks participated in all military operations, which were conducted by Russia during the history, and Donbass didn't become the exception. The next group, which went to the war, consisted of 9 trained fighters aged from 19 to 50 years. Before sending all had training, studied tactics, weapons, skills fulfilled with the instructors who passed wars. Only after that they were sent to Donbass at the division of Cossack special task force. After the arrival staff preparation proceeded. [25]

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THE REDUT-ANTITERROR PMC (CENTRER)

The Redut-Antiterror PMC a.k.a. Centre R was established on the basis of the non-governmental organisation "Veterans of Peace-Keeping Missions and Local Conflicts". Professionals working at Centre R have combat experience from their operations in Middle East, Afghanistan, Iraq, Africa, and Indonesia. Some of them visited Caribbean countries with special missions. [1]

The Redut Professional Military Union is an association of a number of organisations of Russian (and not only Russian) military experts from Special Operations and Airborne Forces. It employs former servicemen from special operations, airborne and reconnaissance units of the 106th Airborne Division, 56th Air Assault Brigade, 173th Special Purpose Unit, and 2nd Special Purpose Brigade. The PMC was founded in 2006 by a group of veterans of Special Operations Forces (Spetsnaz) of Main Intelligence Directorate (GRU), Airborne Troops (VDV) and Internal Troops (MVD), as well as by veterans from other units of the Russian Army.

Redut is Russian for Redoubt - it is a fort or fort system usually consisting of an enclosed defensive emplacement outside a larger fort, used for breaking enemy's attack line and firing at enemy forces in all directions.



Centre R or the Redut-Antiterror PMC positions itself as a task centre for operative and tactical decisions. It is a multipurpose PMC providing security services for various commercial companies and corporations both inside and outside Russia. Its employees work in high risk areas, including combat zones. The company has demining experts, who are authorized to train and certify employees of other PMCs in this area under UN programmes. The Redut-Antiterror PMC provides facility security in Guinea Bissau and Afghanistan meeting the requirements of the UN Department for Safety and Security (DSS). Company's experts train personal security details (PSD) and rapid response task groups for other companies. At Company's Training Centre its employees conduct training programmes and workshops on various topics. Besides ground operations the PMC also provides maritime services in both facility and vessel security, including guarding sea vessels from pirates. From 2008 Company's employees also provided support to European companies in releasing hostages held by pirates in the Horn of Africa region.

Company's personnel performed different tasks for providing security for operations of commercial companies in high-risk areas with unstable political situations. The Redut-Antiterror PMC has countersniper and personal security detail (PSD) groups. [3]

The company also provides other commercial services usually not associated with PMCs, such as organising Airsoft games or corporate recreational events, leasing various vehicles such as ATVs, SUVs, and even an armoured car. Complete sets of mountaineering equipment also may be rented.

Company's members also founded the Redut Military Patriotic Club, where young people are trained and indoctrinated before their conscription

into the Russian Army. [4]

The Redut-Antiterror PMC includes the Redoubt Maritime Group specialising in maritime security. Previously the Redoubt Maritime Group operated as a separate unit in other PMCs, such as FDG PMC Corp. The Redoubt Maritime Group provides port security, moored vessel security and comprehensive maritime security services, including security of coastal areas and security of commercial deep-water operations.

The photo from the Centre R archive of personal photos: Employees of the Redut-Antiterror PMC. [5]

Employees of the Redoubt Maritime

Group worked in the Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean escorting sea vessels and convoys and providing port and vessel security for private ships.

The maritime security group also conducts various diving operations, such as bottom cleaning in inshore areas with geo-referenced mapping of discovered sunken military and civilian objects with various hazard levels. Company divers also carry out bottom cleaning for construction purposes.

The main areas of operations of the Redoubt Maritime Group include hydrographic surveying of water areas and coastal lines, various security operations using divers (with coastal activities), general diving work at depths up to 60m. The Group performs search for hidden underwater objects (civilian or military sunken vessels, metal structures) with their further identification, recovery and disposal. The Group also carries out demining and destruction of hazardous objects.

Instructors of the Redoubt Maritime Group conduct group training in maritime safety and security using US Navy SEAL programmes. After successful completion of the training course respective certificates are issued to trainees. The best trainees are given employment at the Redut-Antiterror PMC. [6]



The PMCs "Center R" base has its Antisniper Support Groups (GASP). Antisniper Support Groups are needed when performing tasks such as protection of convoys, protection of objects or remote areas (including work of demining groups). GASP work together with the PSD group. The main objectives of Antisniper Support Groups are to resist the precision enemy shooting, to identify places of firing, to coordinate other company members performing their functions. The main condition of Antisniper Support Groups' successful activity is the ability to work with devices (thermal imaging cameras, binoculars, and optical instruments), the ability to monitor and correct coordination. The group also includes a sniper. Antisniper Support Groups (GASP) act separate task force groups in the PMCs "Center R". The group members performed their missions in Yugoslavia, Iraq, Afghanistan, and Indonesia. [8]





The Redut-Antiterror PCM also has personal security details (PSDs). Their main task is to protect personal security of VIPs, such as senior managers of various commercial companies. They do not take part in assault operations, specialising exclusively in defensive tasks. [10]

"Redut-Antiterror" is an umbrella name for a whole series of organisations. The Redut-Bezopasnost Limited Liability Company was founded at the Centre for their

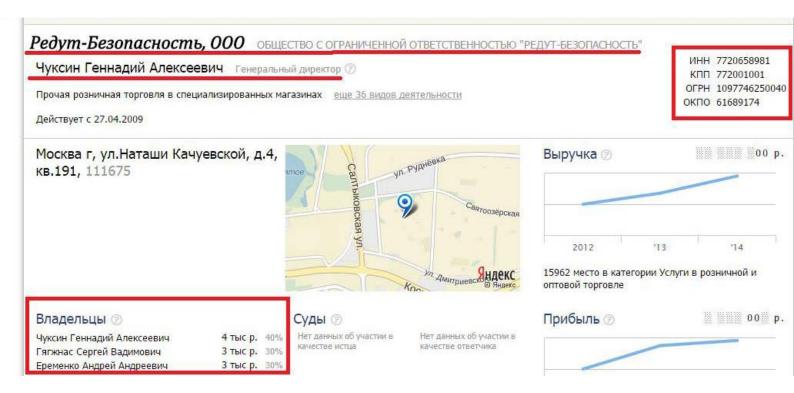
representation (bezopasnost is Russian for "security"). This allowed to define clearly the duties and responsibilities of Centre's employees and to extend the range of services provided by the Centre.

The main areas of operations of the Redut-Bezopasnost LLC include provision of consultative services, design and installation of technical security systems, selection and supply of outfits and equipment for military and security organisations, including supply of special outfits and installation of armour protection on vehicles. The Company works both with state agencies and private companies inside and outside Russia. The Redut-Bezopasnost Company also provides private security detail

services, including finding solutions for protecting security of private persons or legal entities. Its new areas of activities include evacuation of personnel and civilians from the areas of local or ethnic conflicts or industrial disasters; information security, including information security status analysis, introduction of systems for controlling access to company applications and data, cryptographic protection of confidential data transfer and storage. The company also supplies and installs technical security equipment, such as smart video surveillance and analysis systems, upgrades already existing security systems, and conducts inspections of premises and equipment for hidden listening and data collection devices.

Other offered services are the same as those provided earlier by the Redut-Antiterror association. If the Redut-Bezopasnost Company is not able to provide a requested service, it may involve its partner companies as subcontractors. The company has about 300 employees specializing in various areas, including translators, drivers of special vehicles, and security experts [11].

The Redut-Bezopasnost LLC was registered on April 27, 2014 at the following address: 4, N.Kachuevskoy Str., Moscow. All-Russian State Registration Number: 1097746250040. According to Company's documentation, its main business is stated as "Manufacturing of sports products" with other types of activities, such as "Accounting and audit" (Russian Classification of Economic Activities No.: 74.12); "Marketing Research and Public Opinion Surveys" (74.13); "Personnel Selection and Recruitment" (74.50); "Provision of Other (Similar) Services" (74.84); "Other Recreational Activities" (92.34); "Other Sports Activities" (92.62); "Other Activities in Organising Leisure and Recreational Activities Not Included in Other Groupings" (92.72). The full name of the company is the Redut-Bezopasnost Limited Liability Company; its CEO is Director General Gennadiy Alekseevich Chuksin, who is also a company owner. Other co-owners of the Company are Sergei Vadimovich Gyagzhnas and Andrei Andreyevich Eremenko. [12]



Not much is known about Gennadiy Alekseevich Chuksin, Director General of the Redut-Bezopasnost LLC. He is also CEO of the Redut-Antiterror PMC a.k.a. Centre R. It is known that he takes part as an expert in the activities of the "Grey Shadows" Bodyguard Club, Moscow. He is a former paratrooper and worked as an instructor at the Training Centre of the Redut-Antiterror PMC and the Redut Military Patriotic Club. He heads the Regional Non-Governmental Organisation of Veterans of Peace-Keeping Missions and Local Conflicts "Redut". He has no accounts on social networks [13].

More is known about Sergei Vladimirovich Gyagzhnas, the co-owner of the Redut-Bezopasnost Company. He was born on Nov 6, 1966, and is a resident of Moscow. After his graduation from Ryazan Higher Airborne Command School he served as lieutenant in the 51st Guards Airborne Regiment. He



also served as commander of the 1st group of the 1st company in the 218th Independent Airborne Spetsnaz Battalion. He also served in Special Weapons Company of the 901st Independent Spetsnaz Battalion that took part in the Chechnya campaign and received various military decorations and awards. He is a member of Moscow Regional Organization of Veterans of Peace-Keeping Operations and Local Conflicts and teaches at the Redut Military Patriotic Club. [14]

The founders of the Redut-Antiterror PMC also have other interests besides work in their company. With the support of the Organisation of Veterans of Peace-Keeping Missions and Local Conflicts they founded the Redut Military and Patriotic Club, where young people are taught military disciplines and Russian patriotism is promoted. Young people of various ages learn shooting, hand-to-hand fighting and other combat skills, including skills for urban warfare, moving in convoys, countering terrorist threats.

The young people are trained for serving in the Russian Army and learn such specific skills as skydiving and packing of parachutes. They also train on BMD simulators (BMD is an IFV used by Russian Airborne Troops), and learn the basics of defensive and attacking combat tactics. It is unclear, if the Redut-Antiterror PMC sees them as its potential new employees or just prepares the young people for service in the Russian Armed Forces. [15]

The photo from the archive of the Redut Military and Patriotic Club of personal photos:





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THE ANTITERROR INTERNATIONAL GROUP OF COMPANIES (ANTITERROR IGC)

The Antiterror International Group of Companies includes several limited liability companies and non-governmental organisations. Each company and organisation plays its role and has its own area of activities. With their different functions they complement each other, providing a wide range of services on the market.

The Anti-Terror International Group of Companies includes:

- 1. Non-governmental "Antiterror" Training Centre ("Antiterror" TC).
- 2. Non-governmental regional organisation of former airborne SOF (Spetsnaz VDV) servicemen "Spetsnaz-R.O.S.A-Oryol" (City of Oryol).
- 3. Non-governmental regional organisation of Navy Spetsnaz veterans "R.O.S.A. Oryol" (City of Oryol)
 - 4. Avangard LLC (Monitoring and control systems).

Group of Companies "Antiterror" focuses on military-patriotic education of youth, and through their public organizations conducts training of young people of pre-induction age for service in the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. Employees of the company specialize in conducting demining activities (mine clearance work).

Due to the fact that LLC "Avangard" is part of MGK "Antiterror," the company has the opportunity to determine the location of facilities and geoinformation systems by means of specialized satellite-assisted systems of monitoring mobile and fixed facilities. LLC. "Avangard" is engaged in receiving information about the status of fixed facilities and vehicles in real time. MGK "Antiterror" is also engaged in security activities in other countries. [1]

Employees of the Group carried out different missions in Sierra Leone, Angola, Jordan, India (Mumbai), Iraq (security of various facilities, including oil wells and fields of such companies as Tatneft and Energoengineering), and Serbia (humanitarian demining operations).

The Antiterror Group also organises shooting competitions and public events aimed at promoting Russian patriotism among people of various ages. [2]



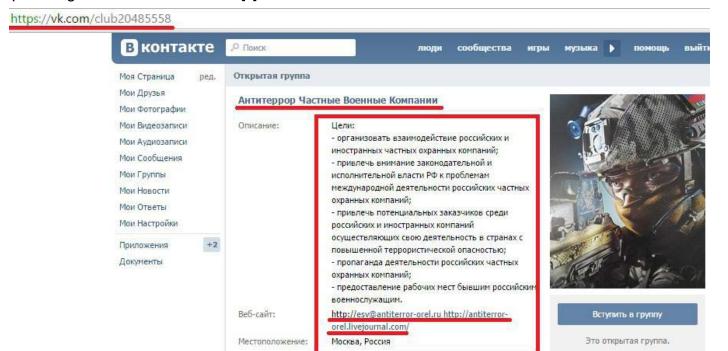
To promote its activities the Antiterror Group extensively uses the Internet. It has its own website, blog and group account on VKontakte, Russian counterpart of Facebook. [3] It also uses the Internet for establishing cooperation between Russian and foreign PMCs, and for attracting attention of the Russian legislative and executive authorities to problems encountered by Russian PMCs in their operations abroad (at present there is no law regulating their activities inside Russia).

Internet resources are used to attract potential customers among Russian and foreign companies operating in countries with increased terrorist threat, to promote activities of Russian private security companies and to provide jobs to former Russian military personnel.

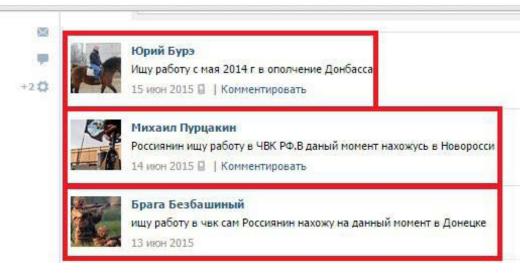
While part of the resources are used mostly for advertising and covering the companies' activities, the group in the social network "Vkontakte" is also used for communication among various PMCs representatives and providing hired labor employment.

Since "Antiterror Private Military Companies" do not limit their community members by any rules, any individual can advertise for recruitment or offer their services.

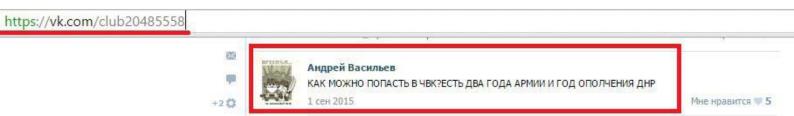
In this community the job seekers are both former soldiers and Russian militants who participated in combat clashes in Donbas. This group is an illegal recruitment tool of its creators, offering and providing services of this nature. [4]



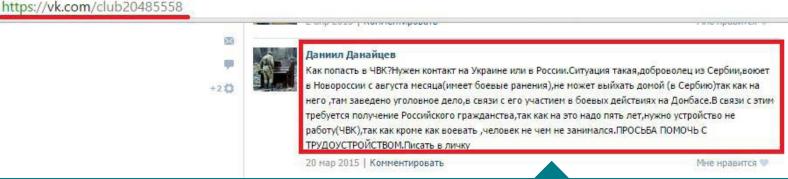




For example, three different persons openly wrote on this webpage about looking for a job at a PMC. They were Russian citizens currently located in the occupied area of Eastern Ukraine, with one of them acknowledging that he served in the combined Russian-separatist forces in so-called Donetsk People's Republic (DPR). We ascertained that this man named Yuri Bure really stayed in the occupied part of Ukraine and served in one of the units of the combined Russian-separatist forces there, carrying arms. [5]



Here is another example from this webpage – the man named Andrei Vasiliev who completed his compulsory military service in the Russian Army and went to the Russian-occupied part of Eastern Ukraine where he served in a reconnaissance unit of the illegal combined Russian-separatist forces. [6]



Besides looking for a job at the Antiterror Group or other Russian PMCs, some people try to recruit personnel for taking part in combat operations against the Ukrainian Army in Eastern Ukraine. Others are Ukrainian citizens who try to make themselves safe from criminal persecution in Ukraine for terrorism (for fighting in illegal combined Russian-separatist armed groups in Ukraine) by obtaining Russian citizenship through employment at a Russian PMC.

It may be quite possible that the persons running the VKontakte group account named "Antiterror – Private Military Companies" cooperate with people serving in the illegal combined Russian-separatist forces in Eastern Ukraine (in so-called DPR/LPR (Donetsk/Luhansk People's Republics)), as well as recruit mercenaries for illegal participation in military conflicts outside Russia.



The Antiterror Non-governmental Training Centre is an allied company of the Antiterror International Group of Companies. The Antiterror Training Center a.k.a. Centre A conducts training and advanced training of employees of private security companies, including instructors, re-training of former servicemen and law-enforcement officers for employment in private military and security companies.

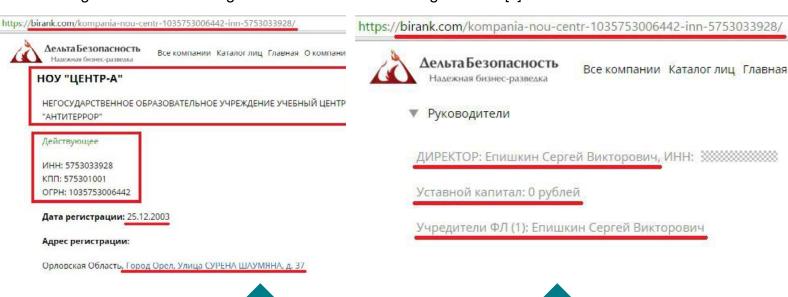
Centre A is also involved in promoting Russian patriotism among young people and their training for service in the Russian Army or entering into higher military education institutions of the Russian Defence Ministry. The Centre also conducts training courses on personal security, use of weapons and other means of self-defence for individuals, the legal aspects of security and special security skills using advanced Russian and foreign training practices.

The Training Centre provides training in diving, paragliding and also some sports, such as arm wrestling. Its instructors provided consultations on the security of shipping goods from Zakho and Suleimania through Northern Kurdistan to Bagdad, Iraq. Its best experts provided consultations on the security of Russian citizens working at Al-Najybia Thermal Power Plant, Basra. Also Centre A closely cooperates in Iraq with the Russian Engineering Company, Electroengineering Enterprise and the representative office of Tatneft Oil Company in protecting the security of Russian specialists working there on energy, irrigation and oil projects [7].

A number of Centre's employees have been certified by the Ministry of Emergencies of Russia after completing a training course on demining at Ministry's Rescue Centre No. 179 [8].

The Antiterror Training Centre was founded with the participation of the "Spetsnaz-R.O.S.A-Orel" non-governmental organisation of former SOF servicemen and the Vityaz-Patriot Private Security Agency in 2003. It was officially registered on Dec. 25, 2003 with zero charter capital by its director Sergei Viktorovich Epishkin at the address 37, S. Shaumyana Str., City of Orel, Russian Federation with All-Russian State Registration No. 1035753006442. According to

Centre's documents, its main area of activities are described in the Russian Economic Classification is "Training of adults and other types of training not included in other groupings". Its full name is "the Non-governmental Training Institution "Antiterror Training Centre" [9].



The registration certificate of the Antiterror Training Centre.



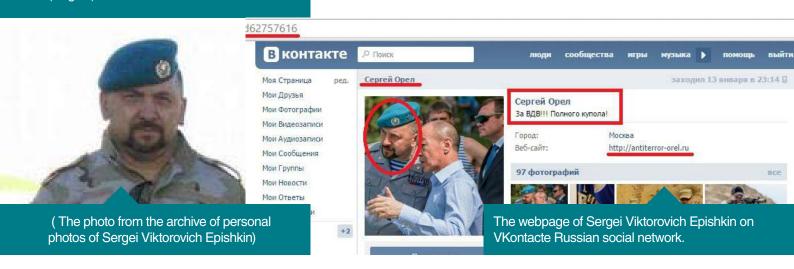
The licence to carry out training activities issued by the Department of General and Vocational Education of Oryol Oblast (Region) of the Russian Federation.

Sergei Viktorovish Epishkin is director of the Antiterror Training Centre a.k.a. Centre A.

He was born on Aug. 23, 1963 in Oryol, Russia. At present he is a resident of Moscow. In Russian Army he served in Airborne Special Operation Forces (Spetsnaz VDV).

It is known that he has military decorations for combat operations, however, there is no reliable information about his participation in any military conflicts on the territory of the former Soviet Union. Probably, he took part in the Chechnya campaign. He is head of one of organisations of army veterans in the City of Oryol.

Besides being director of the Antiterror Centre he is also CEO of the Antiterror Centre Limited Liability Company and the "Spetsnaz-R.O.S.A-Oryol non-governmental organisation of former Spetsnaz veterans, both also registered at 37, S. Shaumyana Str., Oryol. He is the only contact person and administrator of the VKontakte group account "Antiterror Private Military Companies under a web alias. He has social network accounts under the name of "Sergei Oryol" [10].



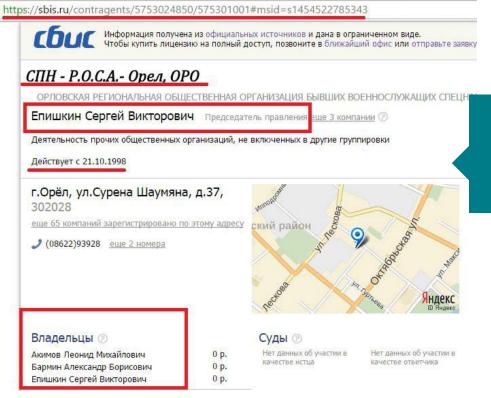


Spetsnaz-R.O.S.A-Oryol

The "Antiterror" International Group of Companies includes also Spetsnaz-R.O.S.A-Oryol, non-governmental organisation of former SFO (Spetsnaz) veterans. It is registered at 37, S. Shaumyana Str., Oryol, Russia and has about 80 members, 40% of whom are former Airborne SFO (Spetsnaz VDV) and army reconnaissance servicemen, 40% are former servicemen of "Vityaz" and "Rosich" SFO units, and 20% - veterans of Navy, FSB (Vympel task group) and Main Intelligence Directorate (GRU) SFO units.

The main declared objectives of the organisation are to provide support in social rehabilitation of SFO veterans, including those who took part in local military conflicts, to strengthen cooperation and mutual support between veterans, and to promote "national, cultural and spiritual renaissance of Russia" [11].

The co-founders of the organisation are Segei Viktorovich Epishkin, Leonid Mikhailovich Akimov and Aleksandr Borisovich Barmin. The organisation was founded in May 1998 and started its activities on Nov. 21, 1998, although it was officially registered on Aug. 16, 2002.



Leonid Mikhailovich Akimov is also a co-founder of Vityaz-Patriot LLC, and Aleksandr Borisovich Barmin is also a co-founder of the "CNT Dubrava 1" Company [12].



Avangard LLC

The "Antiterror" International Group of Companies includes the Avangard LLC (City of Oryol), specializing in systems for monitoring and controlling moving vehicles and stationary objects using satellite positioning (GPS) and geographic information systems (GIS). The company uses advanced algorithms for ensuring stable system operation in electronic countermeasures environment. It cooperates with the leading Russian and foreign developers of GLONASS AND NAVSTAR geopositioning systems. Using its systems the Company can get information on moving and stationary objects in real time at certain intervals. The Company also provides services in geotagging vehicles by receiving information from their navigational devices and in

optimising the operations of patrol and rescue services [13]. The Avangard LLC was registered on Dec. 23, 2005 with charter capital of 10,000 roubles at the address 37, S.Shaumyana Str., City of Oryol with All-Russian State Registration No.1055753061990.

According to Company's documentation, its main area of activities is "Provision of various types of services". Its full name is the Avangard Limited Liability Company. Its founder is Sergei Viktorovich Epishkin, and Company's Director General is Sergei Anatolevich Kretov [14].

Personnel

The basic personnel of the Antiterror IGC consists of 24 persons, with about 300 various military experts and specialists available in reserve and recruited as necessary. The Company operated under contracts in Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Angola, and India.

"We escorted cargoes, provided personal security for senior officials, trained local security personnel," – says Sergei Epishkin, Group's CEO. The Group started its activities over 10 years ago in Iraq. In two years the Group escorted 120 convoys with equipment for repair work at the Power Station in Basra and provided security during deliveries of 5,000 Volga and 1,000 Mersedes-Benz cars.

In Iraq its employees also provided armed security for various facilities, including perimeter security. Its divers took part in the fulfilment of a contract for lifting 23 ships sunk in the port area of Basra [15]. Eight employees of the Antiterror IGC participated in demining operations in Serbia [16].

There is no direct evidence that any employees of the Antiterror IGC took part in the military conflict in Eastern Ukraine.



- 1. http://www.antiterror-orel.ru/
- 2. http://www.antiterror-orel.ru/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=32&Itemid=19
- 3. http://antiterror-orel.livejournal.com/

https://vk.com/club20485558

http://www.antiterror-orel.ru/

- 4. https://vk.com/club20485558
- $5.\ https://vk.com/id182603477?z=photo182603477_380829588\%2F photos182603477.$

https://vk.com/id182603477

- 6. https://vk.com/id252344769
- 7.http://www.antiterror-orel.ru/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1&Itemid=2
- $8.\ http://www.antiterrororel.ru/index.phpoption=com_content\&view=article\&id=1\<emid=2$
- 9. https://birank.com/kompania-nou-centr-1035753006442-inn-5753033928/
- 10. http://manageru.net/person/epishkin/sergey/viktorovich/841021

https://vk.com/id62757616

http://ok.ru/profile/352303692678

https://vk.com/club20485558

- 11. http://www.antiterror-orel.ru/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2&Itemid=3
- 12. https://birank.com/fizlico-barmin-aleksandr-borisovich-4376697/

https://birank.com/fizlico-akimov-leonid-mihaylovich-5739320

https://sbis.ru/contragents/5753024850/575301001#msid=s1454522785343

http://oxycom.biz/ru/oroo_byvshikh_voenn_spetsnaza_r_o/4421159

- 13. http://www.antiterror-orel.ru/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=7&Itemid=8
- 14. https://sbis.ru/contragents/5753037961/575301001#msid=s1454533074907
- 15. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vUcEHLh9cc4

http://www.pmcjournal.com/prorvatsya-irak/

16. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gM2nspGL3Qc

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oX2fEiXyZVc

PROVIDED SERVICES AND COUNTRIES WHERE THE RUSSIAN PMCS **OPERATE (INFOGRAPHICS)**

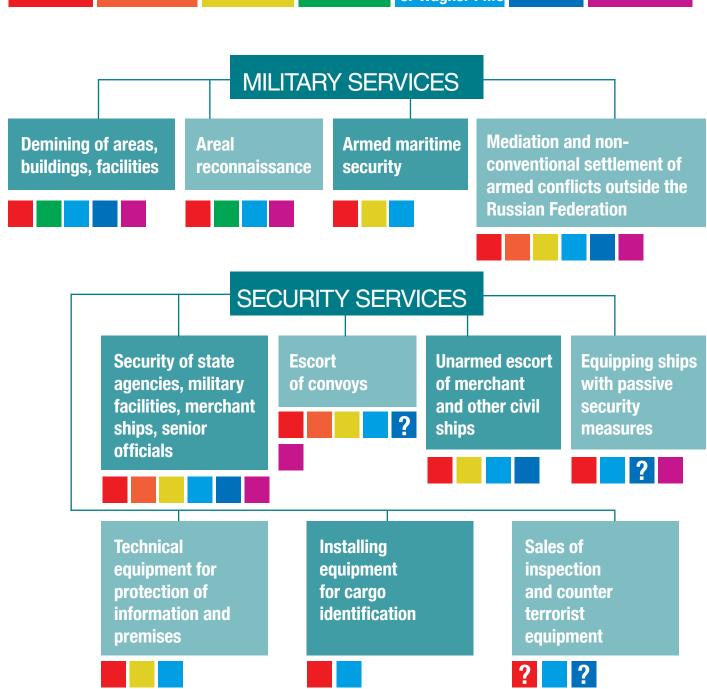
RSB-Group E.N.O.T. Corp

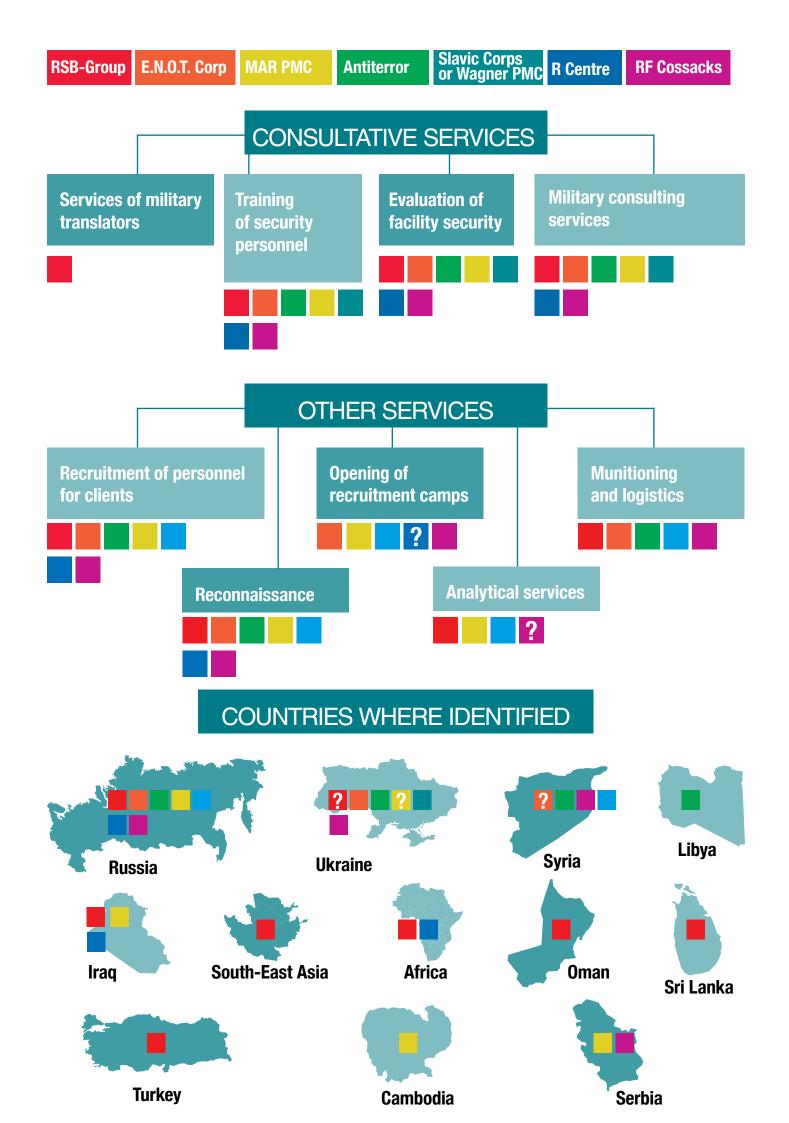
MAR PMC

Antiterror

Slavic Corps or Wagner PMC R Centre

RF Cossacks







CONCLUSION

In this report we tried to attract public attention to the systematic use by the Kremlin of illegal armed groups for achieving its foreign policy aims in Moldova, Georgia, Ukraine, Syria and other countries.

Although there are actually no examples of criminal persecution for taking part in such illegal armed groups as PMCs in Russia, we would like to remind their members some provisions of international law – in military conflict situations employees of private military and security companies shall follow the norms and principles of international humanitarian law and they shall be criminally persecuted for any committed crimes. If the employees of a military or security company break international humanitarian law, the liability for such violations, besides the company itself and its employees, is shared by the state that hired this company. [1]

Article 43 of the draft law of the Russian Federation (draft No. 630327-6), which we hope will be sooner or later approved, says:

The liability for violating provisions of international law:

- 1. The private military and security company shall ensure that its employees follow the norms and principles of international humanitarian law and respect human rights. If an employee of the private military and security violates the norms of international law, the company shall terminate the contract with such employee.
- 2. The state that hired such company shall also be liable for the violations of international humanitarian law by the employees of the private military and security company.

We believe that uniting our efforts we will be able to put in the dock all those who took part in and are responsible for the act of aggression against Ukraine – from a common employee of a private military company to the senior officials of the Russian State.

^{1.} International Humanitarian Law and Private Military and Security Companies. Questions and Answers. // Website of the International Committee of the Red Cross: www.icrc.org/rus/resources/documents/faq/pmsc-faq-150908.htm