



SECURITY SERVICE OF UKRAINE

THE YEAR OF 2022: PROTECTION OF STATE IN THE CONDITIONS OF WAR



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OPENING REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT OF UKRAINE

During the full-scale war, the Security Service of Ukraine has proved that it is capable of being consistent with the values of public opinion – effective, powerful and combat-ready.

It has not only become an important component of the Defence and Security Forces, but has also established a reliable system of protection of our state against the rf special services. Despite all the enemy's attempts to use its agents, collaborators or to destabilize the situation in our country, the SSU counters these efforts in time and, furthermore, in advance.

Such a protection of the state is a daily invaluable combat experience that not every world intelligence service has gone through. The Security Service of Ukraine conducts many unique operations that help to change the picture of war and promote interests of Ukraine. Due to the specifics of the operations carried out, the performers will remain non-public, but 540 state awards received by the SSU employees in 2022 for their bravery and heroism are considered more than deserved.

In addition to participating in the liberation of Ukrainian territories and the destruction of the enemy, the special service has to cope with a number of internal tasks. Dismantling russian influence, exposing enemy agents, blocking cyberattacks, collecting evidence of the occupiers' war crimes for the international tribunal, imposing sanctions and the release of Ukrainian defenders from captivity pertain to the SSU activities, thus, making Ukrainians grateful to their Security Service.

I thank all SSU employees for their powerful contribution to our common Victory! I am grateful to each and every one of you who is defending Ukrainian independence and protecting our citizens 24/7 inside the country and on the frontline, in the de-occupied territory and in the course of special missions.

Glory to the servicemen of the Security Service of Ukraine!
Glory to Ukraine!

**President of Ukraine
Volodymyr Zelenskyy**





OPENING REMARKS BY THE HEAD OF THE SECURITY SERVICE OF UKRAINE

Dear Ukrainians, colleagues and friends!

In the conditions of war, the SSU officers effectively protect the state and its citizens. Despite the unprecedented threats, each of our units is maximally mobilized and makes its contribution to the common Victory.

Today, the Service is a team of patriots and professionals who, together with other representatives of the Defence Forces, counter military aggression, neutralize sabotage, terrorist and cyber threats, protect information security and critical infrastructure.

The SSU works systematically and coherently: we have reformatted the counterintelligence direction, conducted unique special operations, exposed russian agent networks, investigated russian war crimes, fought the fifth column and the internal enemy...

I am grateful to the SSU personnel for their dedication in this difficult time of war, and to Ukrainians for their trust in their defenders!

We are able to simultaneously solve problems of any complexity and continue our professional development. After all, we understand that we need to exceed our results every day to move forward and win.

One of our goals is to build a new and contemporary model of state security based on our experience. This is the need of the hour, because Ukraine is not only defending its integrity and sovereignty, but is also acting as a shield for the entire European civilisation.

I am confident that no matter what challenges the country faces, the SSU personnel will meet them with dedication and professionalism. And the entire Ukrainian people will help the defenders to win as soon as possible and return peace, prosperity and security to our country.

Together we are invincible!
Glory to Ukraine!

Major General Vasyl Maliuk
Head of the SSU





THE SSU MISSION WITHIN UKRAINE'S DEFENCE FORCES

Russia's geopolitical and imperial ambitions prompted it not only to occupy Crimea, parts of Donetsk and Luhansk regions in 2014, but also to launch a full-scale war.

On 24 February 2022, the Russian army attacked Ukrainian cities with missiles and invaded our territory simultaneously from the east, south, north, and from Belarus including.

We are facing an enemy that behaves like a terrorist state, disregarding all international rules and conventions on warfare, the detention of prisoners of war, and the treatment of civilians. Russia has previously tested its hybrid methods and 'military' practices in Transnistria, Abkhazia, Chechnya, Georgia, Crimea, Donbas, and Syria. This includes the involvement of not only its own armed forces but also private military companies in combat operations.

This war was a test for both our country and the global security system.

The key wartime challenges and threats that Ukraine faced in 2022 include:

- ◆ Direct armed aggression by the Russian Federation, including direct hostilities on the contact line, in the air and sea, massive missile attacks on rear cities and communities, and regular shelling of border areas with MLRS.
- ◆ Genocide of the Ukrainian people through mass killings of civilians, transfer of underage children of Ukrainian citizens to the Russian territory with their subsequent adoption, etc.
- ◆ Temporary occupation of the territories with the creation of occupation administrations, 'filtration', political persecution and terrorizing the civilian population, introduction of the Russian currency and other methods of Russification of the economic, educational and social sectors.
- ◆ Organisation and holding of 'pseudo-referendums' in the temporarily occupied territories of Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhzhia and Kherson regions for their further 'accession' to the Russian Federation.
- ◆ The use by the Russian army of prohibited means and methods of warfare, including cluster, thermobaric and incendiary munitions, the use of multiple launch rocket systems to hit targets in populated areas, etc.
- ◆ Intentional destruction or disabling of critical infrastructure facilities necessary for the survival of the civilian population: CHPs, TPPs, power lines, local boiler houses, water supply stations, gas pipelines, etc.
- ◆ The use of war crimes as methods of warfare: massive shelling of hospitals, educational institutions, residential areas, blocking and isolation of certain Ukrainian cities, preventing humanitarian aid to be reached by the civilian population, massacres, etc.
- ◆ Posing threats to nuclear and radiation safety due to the occupation of the Chernobyl and Zaporizhzhya nuclear power plants.
- ◆ Large-scale processes of 'mine contamination' in liberated territories and in border areas, which are subject to regular shelling by Russia.

- ◆ Cyberattacks on state electronic resources, systems and registers, as well as critical infrastructure facilities, destabilisation of the information space in order to lose control in Ukraine, reduce defence capabilities and destabilise the socio-political situation in general.
- ◆ russia's destructive activities in the international arena aimed at discrediting Ukraine's military and political leadership as well as leading to deprivation our country of the support of its partners and prevention of integration into the European Union and the North Atlantic Alliance.

Every manifestation of the russian aggression makes it obvious that its goal is not just to seize the territories of Ukraine, but to destroy the national identity and to promote genocide of the Ukrainian people. russia officially denies the existence of Ukrainians as a separate nation.

At the beginning of the invasion, the Kremlin relied not only on the army, but also on the intelligence and subversive activities of its special services, sabotage and terrorist activities, cyberattacks and the spread of disinformation.

These areas were activated simultaneously: in January 2022, russian hacker groups launched systematic cyber attacks on the electronic resources of Ukrainian authorities and at night of 24 February - on the communication,

command and control systems of the military. As early as in mid-February, representatives of russian special services arrived in the areas bordering Ukraine to perform their tasks during the full-scale invasion.

This was later confirmed in intercepted conversations of the occupiers, in the testimonies of the prisoners of war, and when the Security Service of Ukraine exposed a number of russian agent networks. During the investigation, it was established that the russian federation planned to use two Special Forces brigades and special operations forces to capture Kyiv. They were to intrude from the territory of belarus, swiftly approach Kyiv from there, enter the capital, seize the Government Quarter and convene a veche in the Verkhovna Rada to vote for the creation of a new government.

Thus, russian agents tried to work in Ukraine in different areas: in the military and law enforcement spheres, in politics, and also collected information from open sources.

In addition, there was its own fifth column inside the country, precisely – pro-russian public movements, political parties, and individuals. They promoted the Kremlin's propaganda narratives, launched information campaigns, and discredited everything Ukrainian - reforms, government, initiatives, often receiving stable funding from russia for their destructive activities.



” *putin is a professional secret service officer. And we understand that he has been infiltrating comprehensive agent network in our country for 20 years. Now in fact, the SSU is a tool, a sword, that cuts off all these agent tentacles. One will not exaggerate saying that at the beginning of the war and before 24 February, a lot of measures were taken to detain such agents,”* **said Vasyl Maliuk, the SSU Head.**

Since the first days of the full-scale war, the Security Service of Ukraine, together with the Defence Forces, have stood up to defend our state and make all possible efforts to ensure our victory. Our employees are on duty in the hottest spots.

Taking into account the challenges and threats of a wartime, the Security Service had to operate in completely new conditions and make complicated decisions instantly. The logical response to the circumstances was to strengthen the counterintelligence function. The SSU has completely changed its organisational approaches to counterintelligence activities, applied all its tools and quickly switched to a new format of work.

In particular, it is the creation of new units to carry out persistent counterintelligence activities in combat areas and in the occupied territories, training people for national resistance, and deploying temporary operational groups (TOGs) of experienced officers in frontline areas.

Another important area of the Service's counterintelligence activity is a set of stabilisation measures in the liberated territories.

Our counterintelligence units are among the first to enter the de-occupied settlements. Together with investigators, they document russian crimes, expose local collaborators and traitors, and establish a counterintelligence regime.

The special service also provides counterintelligence support to the defence industry. At the beginning of the invasion, we organised the evacuation of production facilities and employees of defence companies, as well as the supply of critical spare parts for the repair of combat aircraft,

production of anti-aircraft and anti-tank missile systems in different regions of Ukraine, etc.

Today, the Security Service works systematically and demonstrates great results in many areas.

THE SSU'S PRIORITIES:

- ◆ countering the enemy's reconnaissance, subversive and sabotage activities
- ◆ counterintelligence support of military formations
- ◆ exposing traitors and collaborators
- ◆ prevention of terrorist attacks
- ◆ performing combat and special tasks
- ◆ investigation of war crimes of the occupiers
- ◆ counterintelligence protection of critical infrastructure facilities
- ◆ protection of state information resources in cyberspace
- ◆ countering the enemy's destructive activities in the information sphere
- ◆ stabilisation measures on the de-occupied territories
- ◆ countering systemic threats to public administration
- ◆ protection of state secrets.

Everything is done in close cooperation with the Defence Forces, military command, intelligence, law enforcement and government agencies.

At the same time, we understand that modern warfare is not limited to classical schemes of fighting and countering the enemy's intelligence, subversive and terrorist activities. It encourages us to look for non-standard solutions, analyse huge amounts of information, and modulate events and their consequences several steps ahead. And all this is against the backdrop of a dynamic change in the operational situation.

Today, it is not an exaggeration to say that the Ukrainian special service is capable of protecting effectively the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of the state and its citizens. Our primary task is to defeat the terrorist state and punish it for all its crimes.



VASYL MALIUK: QUOTATIONS FROM SPEECHES AND INTERVIEWS

ON THE PARTICIPATION OF THE SSU IN THE WAR

“The SSU performs a variety of tasks: operational, combat, counterintelligence, countersabotage and anti-terrorist. Our specialists are involved in all war zones, from Zmiinyi Island to Sievierodonetsk. These are the top militaries who perform the most difficult tasks. The SSU Counterintelligence Department is working very effectively today. Military counterintelligence is at the same high level - it has been completely reformatted. These are the people who live on the front line”

From an interview with the Interfax-Ukraine news agency, October 27, 2022.

CHANGE OF APPROACHES IN THE SSU WORK

“All processes related to the SSU's activities have been developed. The first and most important thing is that we are fulfilling the President's instructions and changing our approach to work. We are not just restraining the enemy, but acting pro-actively. In short: we are building a new and modern model of state security, taking into account the experience of the war. We are laying the foundation for the SSU reform”

From a speech in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, February 7, 2023.

ON COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

“We want to create a proper, combat-ready counterintelligence model. It is necessary to amend the law on counterintelligence. This is what I am working on now, despite the war, and I am working with the security and law enforcement committees. Currently, about 80% of the positions on this draft law have been agreed upon, and representatives of the intelligence community are also involved in the work.”

From an interview with the Interfax-Ukraine news agency, October 27, 2022.

ON CLEARING OF THE SSU

“This is my life credo: first of all, to clear the ranks of the Service. Self-clearing is what my every working day starts with, and my every working... We can carry out many mega-successful operations, plan them, but if we have even one mole who leaks info to the enemy in a timely manner, the entire operational plan is nullified and all personnel are endangered”

From an interview with 1+1 TV channel, December 21, 2022.

ABOUT THE CYBERFRONT

“On the information and cyber front, we are winning one hundred percent. Western intelligence services have always considered Russian cyber forces to be top-rated. However, since the beginning of the war, we have seen that they have no advantages. Yes, there are some hostile cyberattacks, but our employees successfully localize them. We also conduct our own information operations.”

From an interview with the Interfax-Ukraine news agency, October 27, 2022.



ON THE INVESTIGATION OF RUSSIA'S CRIMES

«Today, the SSU has formed a unique trove of evidence for upcoming international criminal courts. Our investigators are working on this. The flagship is the Main Investigation Department. There is a single, so-called, parent criminal proceeding, in which we accumulate all these materials, and there are local proceedings»

From an interview with 1+1 TV channel,
December 21, 2022

ON REFORM

«The war has once again shown that Ukraine needs a strong intelligence service. And the outbreak of war automatically accelerated the Service self-reform. Today the SSU is pursuing the aim of strengthening counterintelligence. All operational units have always been counterintelligence units in terms of function and law, but now we are strengthening them even more»

From an interview with the Interfax-Ukraine
news agency, October 27, 2022

ON THE VICTORY OVER THE ENEMY

«In the Ukrainian epic, we honor such a hero as the Cossack Mamai. In my office, there are pictures of him sitting with the bandura on the skulls of Ukraine's enemies. So death is the only prospect we can offer the occupiers! We have shown the whole world what Ukrainian character is. And now we must work together in order to return our territories!»

From a speech in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine,
February 7, 2023

STATEMENTS

THE EVENTS OF THIS WAR WILL BE SEALED IN MODERN UKRAINIAN HISTORY FOREVER AND DESCRIBED IN BOOKS. AMONG THEM ARE THE STRATEGIC AND TACTICAL VICTORIES ACHIEVED WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF THE SECURITY SERVICE OF UKRAINE AMONG OTHER THINGS. WE HAVE ESTABLISHED NEW TRENDS IN COUNTERING THE ENEMY AS WELL AS IN THE SYSTEMATIC NEUTRALIZATION OF THE FIFTH COLUMN INSIDE THE COUNTRY.

THE DETAILS OF THESE SPECIAL OPERATIONS ARE STILL CLASSIFIED AS «TOP SECRET», BUT PEOPLE WILL DEFINITELY RECEIVE MORE INFORMATION AFTER THE VICTORY.

IN TOTAL, AMONG THE SIGNIFICANT EVENTS OF THIS WAR:

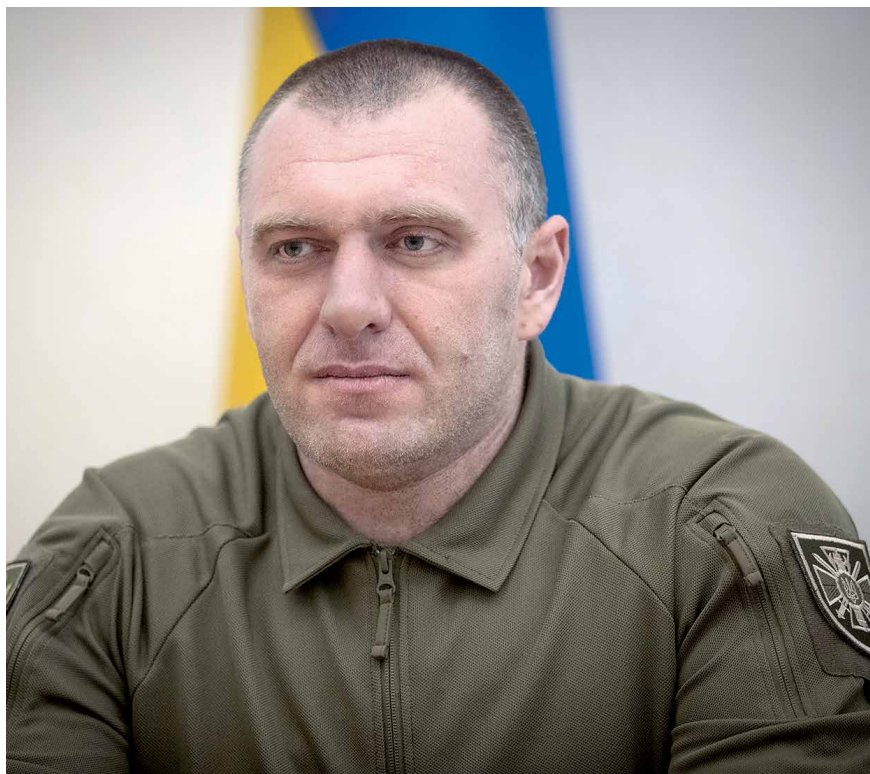
«BAVOVNA» IN THE ENEMY REAR

Since the summer of 2022, «bavovna» has been burning behind the enemy lines. It has to do not only with the emergence of long-range and high-precision weapons of the Ukrainian defence, but also with the implementation of unique special operations, including the work of the Security Service.

They set different goals ranging from destroying enemy equipment, disrupting supply chains to stopping the criminal actions of collaborators. Such tasks may involve agent networks and partisan movements.

?? *In the temporarily occupied territories, here and there something tends to permanently explode. Probably someone drinks low-quality coffee or uses low-quality fuel. No doubt, some certain processes are taking place. Currently, I can't reveal the cards and tell you how this happens and who is behind it because of the risk of endangering patriots involved. All in due time: after the victory we are going to share all the details. One thing I can promise to you: the "bavovna" has been burning and is going to burn!" - This is how Vasyl Maliuk, the head of the SSU (Security Service of Ukraine), explains the possible involvement of the SSU in special operations behind the enemy lines.*

For example, at dawn on October 8, 2022, an explosion occurred on the motorized part of the Crimean Bridge. The SSU has not officially confirmed its involvement in this incident. However, the Head of SSU Vasyl Maliuk believes that in accordance with international law, the customs of warfare and the analysis of the operational situation, it was a logical step to cut off the enemy's logistics through the Crimean Bridge.



Less than a month later, on October 29, on a raid in Sevastopol Bay a Russian Black Sea Fleet base was attacked by a «swarm» of sea and air drones. Footage of the Russian ships being hit was posted on the Internet. Night time explosions damaged at least three «caliber carriers», including the flagship «Admiral Makarov». Such a large-scale naval operation took place for the first time in the world's history. A few days later, Ukrainians began raising funds for the army of naval drones through the United24 fundraising platform initiated by the President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky.

This is how another myth about the security of Sevastopol was busted. It has become more difficult for the enemy to launch «calibers» at peaceful Ukrainian cities from the sea.



RELEASE OF WAR CAPTIVES

The Security Service is actively involved in the search and release of war prisoners. For the state it is a priority to return all defenders home.

For this purpose, in the SSU there exists The Joint Centre for the Coordination of the

Search and Release of Prisoners of War and Persons Deprived of Their Liberty as a result of aggression against Ukraine. It manages a wide range of tasks: from accounting for prisoners to their release.

The first exchange of such kind was arranged on March 17, 2022, and one of the largest of such exchanges was organized and took place in September. Then Ukraine rescued 215 prisoners. Among those released were many soldiers of «Azov», as well as an SSU officer with a codename «Buryi» who was one of the last, who left Azovstal.

DETENTION AND EXCHANGE OF MEDVEDCHUK

Viktor Medvedchuk, suspected in high treason, was detained by the SSU in April 2022. The Russian federal security service tried to take him first to Transnistria and then to Moscow but the escape plan was disrupted in the Kyiv region.

The SSU terminated all the necessary procedural steps and obtained testimony from the detained people's deputy. As a result, several agent networks were exposed, other traitors were detained, and a large amount of information was obtained for further counterintelligence activities.

On September 22, the only Medvedchuk was exchanged for 200 Ukrainian prisoners. The SSU continues to establish the facts of cooperation between the former people's deputy and his wife with the occupiers aiming to search for and block their assets.

CONTACTS OF THE JOINT CENTRE
FOR THE COORDINATION
OF THE SEARCH AND RELEASE
OF PRISONERS OF WAR, PERSONS
ILLEGALLY DEPRIVED OF LIBERTY

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FOR MESSAGES IN VIBER,
WHATSAPP, TELEGRAMM

E-MAIL: UNITED_CENTER@SSU.GOV.UA

The exchanges took place simultaneously in the Chernihiv region and abroad.

In total, there were 40 exchanges organized in 2022, resulting in the release of 1,595 citizens from captivity.

The bodies of 848 Ukrainian defenders were returned to Ukraine as part of the coordination of the Transfer and Bodies Repatriation (Remains) Group.

The Joint Centre also works with relatives of injured soldiers and civilians, processes applications and appeals. Over the year, we received more than 7,500 of them.



DE-RUSSIFICATION OF THE ECONOMY

Even after gaining independence, the economy of Ukraine had strong ties with Russia: through logistics chains, beneficial owners of enterprises, including strategic industries.

With the onset of the full-scale war, it became extremely important to completely sever these ties in the interests of state security. First of all, the assets of those Ukrainian citizens suspected of treason, financing of terrorists, and ties with Russia were soon blocked.

The SSU also seized the corporate rights and real estate of dozens of companies whose ultimate beneficiaries are such Russian corporations as «Rosneft» and «Rosatom», «Gazprom», «Rostec», «RusAl», «GMS Group», «Tatneft», and banks. In total, assets worth over UAH 207.67 billion were seized, and property and assets of



companies worth UAH 23.2 billion have already been transferred to Asset Recovery and Management Agency (ARMA).

This also applies to the property of Belarusian companies, including those that assisted the Russian army with the transportation of personnel and weapons to attack our country.

All seized assets shall be used in the interests of Ukraine. This is why new legislative changes are being introduced.

COUNTERING RUSSIAN AGENTS IN CASSOCKS

In 2022, the Security Service of Ukraine launched comprehensive counterintelligence and security measures in the church environment of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (Moscow Patriarchate) (UOC (MP)). They took place in cooperation with other law enforcement agencies to stop the destructive activities of pro-Russian clergy.

In total, more than 350 church buildings and 850 people were inspected in different regions. During the inspections, the SSU revealed Russian passports of senior clergy, cash, propaganda literature, and «pilgrims» with Russian citizenship.

As a result of the SSU's actions, 52 criminal proceedings were initiated against 55 clergy members of the church. Some of its representatives not only justified Russian aggression and incited interfaith hatred among believers but also directly cooperated with the occupiers and even adjusted enemy fire.

The result of the work carried out in 2022 to expose the Russian residency in the church environment resulted in the



announcement of 19 suspicions to clergy and 5 court verdicts.

The National Security and Defence Council (NSDC) also imposed sanctions on 17 officials of the UOC (MP), Patriarch Kirill (Hundiaev) and Metropolitan Tikhon Pskovskiy. And nearly 200 more religious leaders of the Russian Orthodox Church have been banned from trespassing the Ukrainian border.



EXPOSING TRAITORS AND AGENTS

One of the priorities of the Security Service of Ukraine is to expose traitors and russian agents who assist the enemy.

The SSU exposed many agents before the war to destroy their work, thus disrupting Kremlin expectations. Although the plan «to capture Kyiv in 3 days» was developed precisely with the support of local «assistants» who had been funded by russia for years.

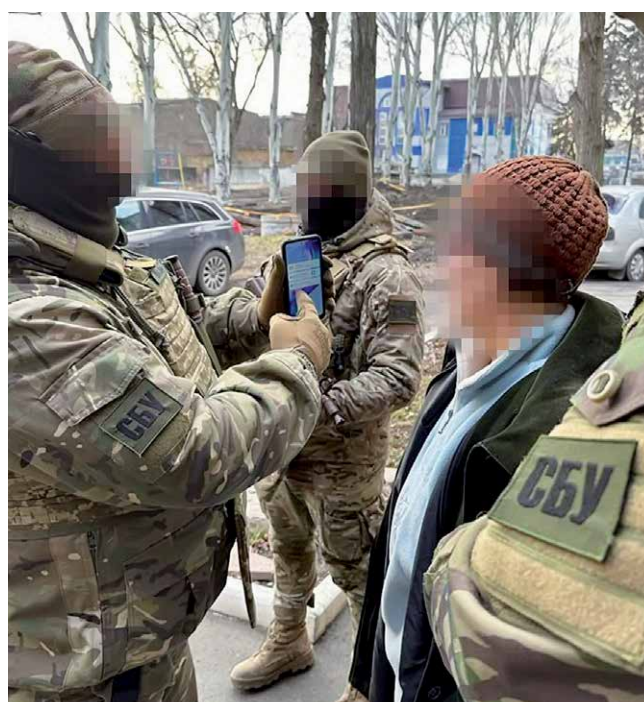
They were assigned a separate role: not only reconnaissance and subversive activities, but also interaction with local collaborators, the formation of occupation regimes in certain areas, and so on.

In other words, the agents network was supposed to perform a more hybrid function: to legitimize the existence of the occupiers in Ukraine by all means.

For example, in the event of the seizure of Kyiv, the russian federal security service prepared puppet governments, and Viktor Yanukovich, convicted of high treason, was awaiting in belarus in early March 2022 to return and lead Ukraine.

The SSU focuses its efforts on diminishing radically the number of such assistants of the russian special services. Those who betrayed their own country must understand that punishment is inevitable.

The former people's deputies who have been notified of suspicion already



experienced that. Viktor Medvedchuk, Taras Kozak, Andriy Derkach, Ilya Kiva, a pro-russian blogger Anatoliy Shariy, who escaped to hide in Spain, and others.

In particular, Medvedchuk was one of the most famous russian agents of influence. But even putin's crony did nothing to help his «employer».

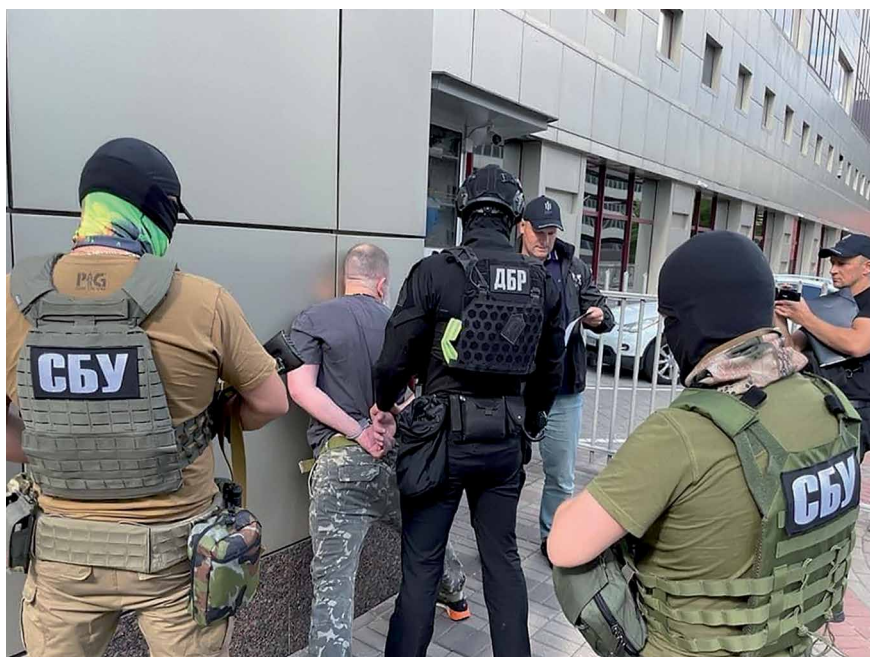
Derkach was a member of the agent network of the Main Intelligence Directorate of the General staff of the Armed Forces of the russian federation, that was exposed by the SSU. He supervised the creation of a number of private security companies in various regions. These «guards» were supposed to ensure the passage of enemy vehicles: to drive the «armor» with russian flags, and thus create the impression of a peaceful entrance to cities.

Some traitors helped the enemy in other ways: they adjusted the shelling, passed on the coordinates of the positions of the Ukrainian Armed Forces and infrastructure facilities, provided the occupiers with lists of Ukrainian patriots to be eliminated, and organized information sabotage and cyberattacks.

However, in many cases, the SSU outplayed the FSS by detecting russian agents in advance.

In total, in 2022, the SSU investigated 1.1 thousand criminal proceedings for high treason and more than 2.6 thousand proceedings against collaborators and accomplices of the russian federation. The courts have already passed 103 and 44 sentences respectively.

A special area of the SSU work is the exposure and prosecution of traitors and collaborators who assist the enemy in the temporarily occupied territories or head the so-called «occupation administrations».



SELF-PURIFICATION OF THE SSU

The Security Service of Ukraine recruits patriots and professionals whose professional duty is to protect the safety of the state and its citizens.

But, unfortunately, there are isolated cases when individual employees choose to break their oath. After all, russia has been planting its agents in Ukraine, in particular in government and law enforcement agencies, for decades.

The SSU has purged the vast majority of them, and continues to do so today. Purifying the SSU is one of the President's tasks that we are fulfilling.

In particular, in July 2022, the former head of the SSU Office in Crimea, Oleh Kulinich, was exposed and detained. He was suspected of high treason and working for russia and was charged with a crime under three articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

“They are all involved in relevant criminal proceedings for crimes against national security. By now they are suspects. So if they surrendered, came with self-denunciation and admitted to a crime, it would be in their best interest. They would have saved their lives,” **the SSU Head recommends to the collaborators.**

“The Service carried out an unprecedented filigree development and further implementation, agent-technical penetration into the ranks of the FSS. We have obtained all the files where he actually transmitted information to Moscow, including classified information, about the situation in our country, the Service, and how they tried to influence

*various processes. But we are not disclosing details yet, as the investigation is ongoing, and everything will become clear in the future,» said the SSU Head **Vasyl Maliuk**, who personally developed and detained the traitor.*

Another example of the SSU's self-purification is the detention of Colonel Yuriy Ryabukha, former acting head of the Kharkiv Institute of Legal Training. He is also suspected of high treason. In particular, the investigation found that he was a resident in contact with other Russian agents.

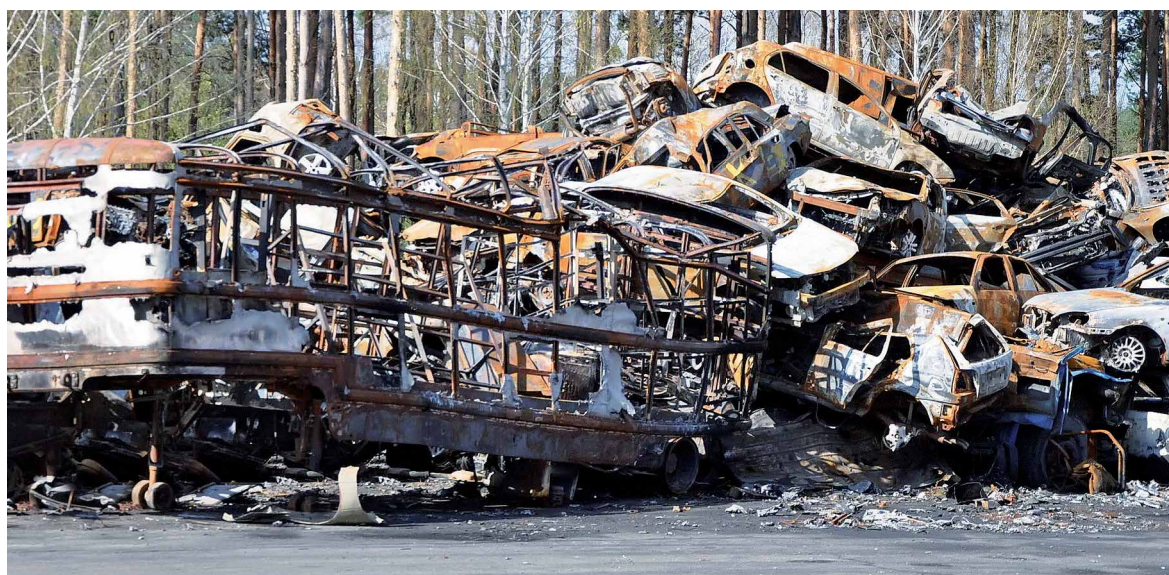
In addition, at the end of May, the President dismissed Roman Dudin, the head of the SSU Office in Kharkiv region, from his position because the official "did not work to protect the city from the

first days of the full-scale war". Shortly after, he was also detained.

Criminal proceedings against Kulunich and Dudin are being conducted by the SBI, and the special service is doing its best to contribute to an objective investigation.

Despite these isolated examples, the SSU staff are aware of their responsibility to the state and the people of Ukraine.

»» *We continue to pursue the course of self-clearing of the Service and we are not going to stop. The SSU is not a place for the Kremlin agents and people who do not believe in the victory of Ukraine. If someone broke the oath and betrayed the Ukrainian people, they must be held accountable under the law,» the **SSU Head Vasyl Maliuk** emphasizes.*



EVIDENCE BASE FOR THE HAGUE

The Security Service of Ukraine is the flagship in collecting evidence of war crimes committed by Russia in the war against Ukraine, not only for Ukrainian, but also for international justice. Since the beginning of the full-scale war, Russia has committed up to 70 thousand war crimes, killed 461 children and injured 923 more.

These are only approximate figures, because it is impossible to count the number of Ukrainians killed in the

temporarily occupied cities, for example, in Mariupol. But even these figures show that the crimes of the Russian army have reached such a scale that they deserve an international tribunal, like the Nuremberg trials for the crimes of the Nazis during World War II.

Crimes of the Russian Federation are documented by the SSU Main Investigation Department in cooperation with other law enforcement agencies.



” It is very important for us to show the whole world not just emotions, but procedural evidence of the enemy's illegal activities and aggression,» emphasizes the SSU Head Vasyl Maliuk.

We are speaking not only about publicly collected evidence - inspection of the scene, identification of russian weapons - but also a lot of covert evidence, such as video, audio, interception of negotiations of the invaders, etc.

Already in early March 2022, the Chief Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, Karim Khan, announced that he was launching an investigation into all "past and present allegations of war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide" committed during the war in Ukraine.

Throughout 2022, international prosecutors worked to collect evidence in Ukraine, visiting destroyed and liberated settlements.

” When the prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, Karim Khan, saw our materials, he said, "hard and heavy," implying the highest level of documentation of this type of crimes», Vasyl Maliuk said.

In September 2022, the President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky formed a working group that should create a special tribunal to prosecute the russian leadership for the crime of aggression against Ukraine.

This initiative is supported by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, the European Parliament, the

NATO Parliamentary Assembly, the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, and more than 10 states.

There are already precedents for considering crimes committed by russian militants on the territory of Ukraine in international institutions.

In November 2022, based on the evidence collected by the international investigation team, which includes SSU officers, the District Court of The Hague issued the first judgment in the case of the MH-17 passenger plane crash, over Donetsk region.

Two russian citizens, Igor Girkin and Sergey Dubinsky, as well as a Ukrainian citizen, Leonid Kharchenko, were found guilty of shooting down the plane. They were all sentenced to life imprisonment.

The court also proved that the Buk missile system that shot down MH-17 was brought from russia to Ukraine and then taken back. It was officially documented that russia supplied weapons and financed the DNR terrorist organization.

The downing of the Malaysian Airlines plane on July 17, 2014, resulted in the death of 298 people: citizens of 10 countries (including almost 80 children).

Recently, the Pre-Trial Chamber II of the International Criminal Court has issued an arrest warrant for russian president vladimir putin for the forced deportation of Ukrainian children.

This is the first and important step towards bringing him to justice for his crimes in this war.

INTERACTION WITH PARTNERS



The unity of Ukrainians was the key to our country's survival in the first days of the invasion and continuing defence of its people and territories.

The war has activated our society to fight the enemy, and President Volodymyr Zelensky has united the entire international community for this purpose. This allowed us not only to defend ourselves throughout 2022, but also to launch successful counteroffensives to fully liberate Kyiv and Chernihiv regions, and partially Kharkiv and Kherson regions.

Today Ukraine's defenders enjoy tremendous support from the international community, volunteer movements, and those citizens who are waiting for the return of the yellow and blue flags to their towns and villages.

This support is converted into the latest weapons, sharing coordinates of enemy military equipment, the "self-annihilation" of collaborators in the occupied territories, assistance to Ukrainian refugees and millions of donations to cover the smallest needs of our heroes in the front line.

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

The majority of world leaders have expressed unwavering support for Ukraine's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, not just in words but in deeds. And they fully share the inalienable right of Ukrainians to self-defence, to choose their own security measures in a war unleashed by Russia.

This support is expressed in very real steps:

- ◆ providing modern weapons and armaments
- ◆ training our defenders to use the weapons provided
- ◆ sharing intelligence data
- ◆ humanitarian aid
- ◆ providing social guarantees to Ukrainians by the countries that have accepted IDPs
- ◆ allocating funds to restore the destroyed infrastructure
- ◆ conducting diplomatic negotiations
- ◆ condemning Russian aggression
- ◆ taking steps to expel Russia from a number of international organizations.



VOLUNTEER PROJECTS

Just like in 2014, millions of Ukrainians volunteered to help their defenders.

The combat units of the Special Service operating on the front line have adequate supplies, but sometimes their needs are very specific.

That is why, thanks to volunteers and the “Come Back Alive” Foundation, the SSU Special Forces have been receiving specialized equipment from the first days of the war: collimator and thermal imaging sights, drones, thermal imagers, tablets, body armor, etc.

After a successful special operation in the Sevastopol Bay in the fall of 2022, Ukrainians began raising funds for a fleet of maritime drones through the United24 fundraising platform initiated by President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky.

The main task of such a fleet of drones is to protect the Ukrainian territorial waters and peaceful cities from cruise missiles launched by Russian warships. The fleet will also help to unblock the corridor for civilian cargo ships carrying grain for the whole world.

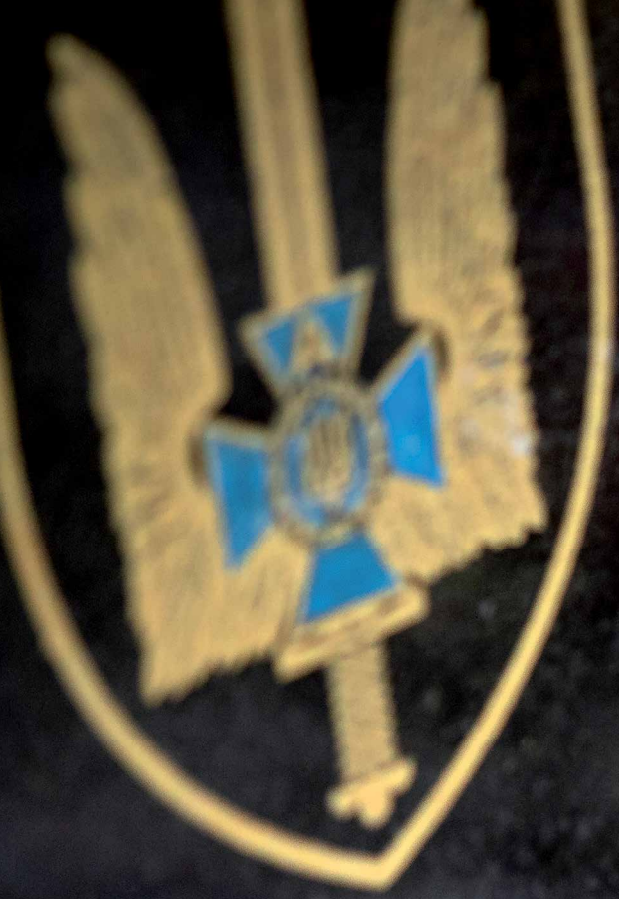
The Security Service, as a member of the Ukrainian Defence Forces, closely cooperates with international partners: intelligence and law enforcement agencies of other countries, primarily the EU and NATO, as well as security structures of international organizations.

For example, in November 2022, SSU Head Vasyl Maliuk met with ambassadors of the G7 countries in Kyiv. They discussed the security challenges that our country faced after the full-scale invasion of Russia began.

“Our countries will continue to support Ukraine in its fight against Russian armed aggression. We are also open to further discussions on the issue of support for the implementation of reforms in Ukraine, including those related to legislative initiatives to strengthen the capacities of the Security Service of Ukraine,” **emphasized Anka Feldhusen, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Germany in Ukraine, the G7 head in 2022**



The fundraising platform:
<https://u24.gov.ua/uk/navaldrones>



ЖИТТЯ Батьківщині
честь нікому!



OUR HEROES

DUE TO THE SPECIFICS OF THE SECURITY SERVICE OPERATION, THE NAMES OF OUR HEROES WILL NOT BE KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. BUT THEY PERFORM EXTREMELY DIFFICULT AND EXTREMELY IMPORTANT TASKS.

540 SSU EMPLOYEES HAVE BEEN HONOURED WITH STATE AWARDS FOR THE PROFESSIONALISM, DEDICATION AND HEROISM - SIX OF THEM BECAME HEROES OF UKRAINE. REGRETFULLY, FOUR OF THEM RECEIVED THIS TITLE POSTMORTEM.

WE REMEMBER AND HONOR THE MEMORY OF EACH OF OUR HEROES, WHO SELFLESSLY DEFENDED OUR HOMELAND!

<p>6 awarded the title «Hero of Ukraine» with the Order of the Golden Star</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">✦</p>	<p>77 Orders of Danylo Halytskyi</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">✦</p>
<p>2 Orders of Bohdan Khmelnytsky of the I degree</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">✦</p>	<p>123 medals «For military service to Ukraine»</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">✦</p>
<p>7 Orders of Bohdan Khmelnytsky of the II degree</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">✦</p>	<p>36 medals «For impeccable service» of the III degree</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">✦</p>
<p>57 Orders of Bohdan Khmelnytsky of the III degree</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">✦</p>	<p>1 medal «For saving a life»</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">✦</p>
<p>2 Orders «For Courage» of the I degree</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">✦</p>	<p>28 medals «To the Defender of the Fatherland»</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">✦</p>
<p>16 Orders «For Courage» of the II degree</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">✦</p>	<p>1 Presidential decoration the «Cross of Military Merit»</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">✦</p>
<p>181 Orders «For Courage» of the III degree</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">✦</p>	<p>1 Honorary title «Honored Lawyer of Ukraine»</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">✦</p>
<p>1 Order of Princess Olga of the II degree</p>	<p>1 Honorary title «Honored Worker of Physical Culture and Sports of Ukraine»</p>

Among the heroes of this war is an officer of the SSU 2nd Directorate in Donetsk and Luhansk regions (based in Mariupol) with the call sign "Buryi" who, together with other defenders, stayed in Azovstal to the last.

He is a native resident of Mariupol, and while working in the special service, he was engaged in countering illegal armed groups of the so-called «DPR».

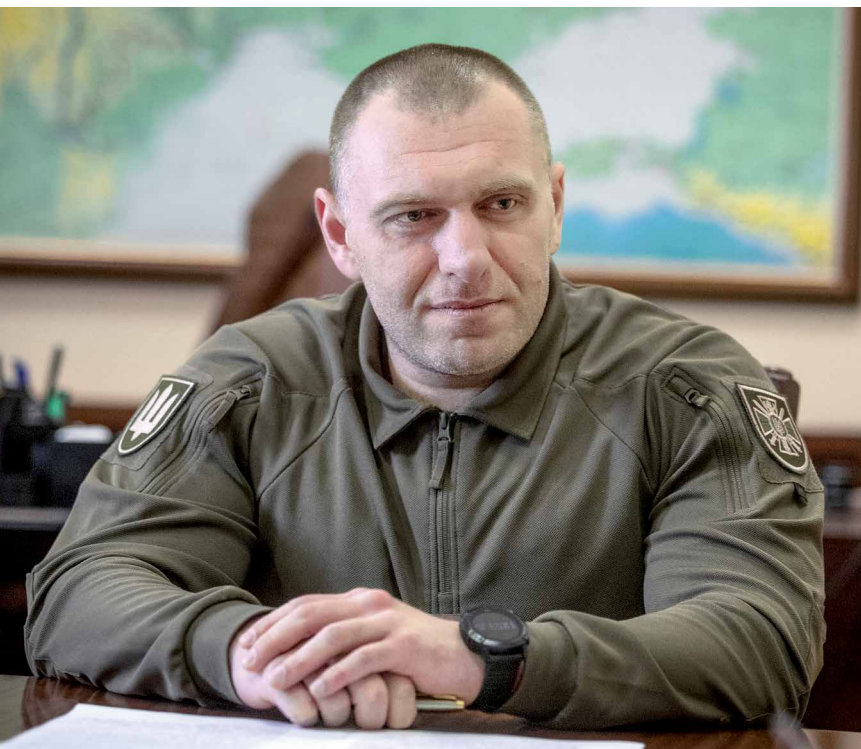
When the full-scale war started, «Buryi», along with other colleagues, stood up to defend his hometown. In coordination with the Azov regiment headquarters, he continued to do his job: exposing russian agent networks, fire adjusters and traitors.

Along with many Azov defenders, «Buryi» was held in russian captivity for 123 days, including detention in Olenivka detention centre and in a prison.

He was released on September 21 during a large-scale exchange of prisoners of war. He received his chevrons back, which he managed to pass on to his colleagues before being captured by the enemy.

Beside him, there were other SSU officers among the defenders of Azovstal. Though Vasyl Bohach, our Hero's mentor, and Oleksandr Suprunov are considered to be missing in action after a bomb hitting one of the plant's bunkers.

THE SSU REFORM



The SSU reform began in 2019 with the development of a new draft law on the Service. Its goal was to provide the intelligence service with mechanisms to counter effectively all types of threats. At that time, the hybrid war launched by Russia against Ukraine had been going on for 5 years. And the SSU became one of the key structures in protecting state security.

With the outbreak of a full-scale war, the SSU's role in countering Russia has increased even more. Counterintelligence, cyber defence, and exposing agents, traitors, and collaborators have become SSU priorities.

The war has proved that many functions that had been considered controversial, *visa versa* helped to protect the country. And the status of the SSU as a military formation, as defined by the Constitution of Ukraine, has been fully justified. Because our servicemen are directly involved in the country's defence. In particular, combat units of the "A" Special Operations Centre, counterintelligence and military

Counterintelligence perform the most difficult tasks on the frontline.

The SSU investigative units have become leaders in collecting, documenting and investigating Russian war crimes. This work requires competence and high professionalism of investigators.

Now the most dangerous crimes against the foundations of national security are under the jurisdiction of the special service: terrorism, crimes against peace, human security and international law and order.

” WE ARE LAYING THE FOUNDATION FOR THE REFORM OF THE SECURITY SERVICE OF UKRAINE: BUILDING A NEW AND CONTEMPORARY MODEL OF STATE SECURITY BASED ON THE EXPERIENCE OF WAR, SAYS VASYL MALIUK

It also became clear that the SSU reform should take into account the specifics of Ukrainian realities and the war against Russia. After all, no other intelligence service in the world has the experience similar to that gained by the SSU during the war, when threats became so diverse.

This year has shown that the SSU requires legislative changes regulating counterintelligence activity in order to be effective and efficient. That is why two draft bills were submitted to the Verkhovna Rada on the initiative of the SSU: on counterintelligence activities (CIA) and on counterterrorism.

These are the first bills of the overall "reform package" that will allow the SSU to counter Russian intelligence services more effectively and protect our security.

The draft laws were prepared in collaboration with MPs and took into account international best practices.

But the Security Service is already on the way of changing its approach to work and modernizing it.



THE SSU REFORM SHOULD BE:

Strengthening
of the counterintelligence
and anti-terrorism areas

Clear delineation of competence
with other security agencies

Transition to a proactive
approach and risk prevention

Development of the information
and analytical component

Improving social protection
for employees

In the new security realities, legislation is being adapted in precise areas, in particular, to strengthen the counterintelligence function and counterterrorist function, but the next important step to the reform is to adopt a new Law «On the Security Service of Ukraine».

MPs, SSU specialists, domestic and foreign experts are involved in the preparation of functional and structural changes to the security legislation.

An important goal of the reform is to eliminate the practice of prosecutors and law enforcement investigators to involve SSU officers in conducting procedural measures in criminal proceedings that are not under the jurisdiction of investigators of state security agencies. It is because of this involvement that the public has long had a misconception that the SSU abuses its authority or is mainly engaged in investigating economic crimes. However, on the eve of the war,

the business ombudsperson noted that of all law-enforcement agencies, it is the SSU that entrepreneurs complain the least about.

In 2022, the SSU maximized the priority of counterintelligence.

It is also expected that parliamentary oversight of the special service activities will be enhanced, and opportunities for public participation in democratic civilian control will be expanded.

But under any circumstances, the reform should not weaken the SSU's combat capabilities, its ability to counter effectively crimes against the foundations of national security, terrorist and other illegal activities that threaten Ukraine's fundamental national interests. This is exactly what the experience of the war shows.

While preparing the final version of the reform, the SSU is open to a dialogue, in particular, with international partners.

THE SSU CONTRIBUTION TO THE VICTORY OF UKRAINE



On the eve of the war the Security Service prepared various scenarios and developed plan of action for all possible cases. At the same time, the Service monitored how in mid-February 2022 provisional task forces of the russian secret service were sent to rf regions bordering Ukraine, to belarus and occupied Crimea.

Therefore, at the time of russia's invasion, all the defence and security officers were in action in all flashpoint areas.

Special forces of the SOC "A" (special

operations centre "A") and military counterintelligence mainly are engaged in combat, while other units perform their duties outside the contact line.

However, everyone has his or her own front. Counterintelligence, cyber-security, war crimes investigations, uncovering agents, stabilization measures in liberated territories, preparation of sanctions, blocking russian assets are all elements of our struggle.

The SSU does everything possible and impossible to bring the Victory closer.

MAIN RESULTS OF THE SSU ACTIVITIES IN 2022

THE HUGE WORK DONE BY THE SECURITY SERVICE OF UKRAINE IN 2022 FOR THE PROTECTION OF STATE INTERESTS IS CONFIRMED PRIMARILY BY FIGURES.

LAST YEAR KEY RESULTS ARE SHOWN BELOW:

70 480

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

AMONG WHICH:



1 100

High treason



58 000

Related to the
russian military
aggression



more than
2600

Complicity
with the rf and
collaboration



161

Delivery of information
about the Defence
Forces to the invaders



125

Corruption
in the military



57

Sabotage and
espionage

- ◆ Filed **1 715** indictments against **1 788** persons
- ◆ Sentenced **335** persons
- ◆ Notified of suspicion **885** russian citizens
- ◆ Uncovered **265** foreign intelligence agents
- ◆ Arrested **35** members of SRG (sabotage-reconnaissance groups)
- ◆ Prevented **6** attempted terrorist attacks
- ◆ Destroyed more than **700** enemy vehicles
- ◆ Neutralized **4,500** cyber-attacks and cyber incidents
- ◆ Liquidated **45** botfarms
- ◆ Prevented losses to the state of almost **28** billion UAH
- ◆ Seized russian assets for more than **207,67** billion UAH
- ◆ Imposed sanctions to **2 672** legal entities and individuals
- ◆ Revealed **6,300** traitors and accomplices who helped organize pseudo-referendums
- ◆ Uncovered **83** organized criminal groups
- ◆ Banned **15** political parties
- ◆ Banned entry to Ukraine for **200** religious figures of the russian Orthodox Church

However, the high level of public trust is more notable than the figures: Ukrainians most trust in the Armed Forces and the Security Service.

In particular, the level of trust in the Security Service of Ukraine increased from 29% to 63%, which is twice more

than in December 2021. This is primarily due to the results of the Security Service performance during the war and their great contribution to the Victory.

These are the results of a poll conducted on December 4-27, 2022, published by Kyiv International Institute of Sociology (KIIS).



THE SSU CENTRE OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS «A»



The SSU officers of the Special Operations Centre «A», known as «Alpha», are the military with high level of training and rich combat experience. Today they use their skills to defend the country.

The «Alpha» officers perform tasks in small groups in different military operations. In particular, they took an active part in the defence of Kyiv, Kharkiv, Chernihiv, Sumy, Lugansk and Donetsk regions, in the liberation of the temporarily occupied territories of Kyiv, Kharkiv, Kherson, Odessa and Zaporizhia regions.

Our colleagues, together with their sworn brothers from the Armed Forces of Ukraine, liberated Zmiinyi island, held the line in Rubizhne, Bilogorivka and Sievierodonetsk.

Last year 188 officers from the Special Operations Centre «A» were awarded with state awards, 5 of them posthumously.

During the Defence Forces' planning of counterattacks to liberate Ukrainian territories, the SOC «A» groups have specific goals and tasks. Among them:

- ◆ reconnaissance
- ◆ adjusting artillery fire on enemy targets

- ◆ destruction of enemy personnel by mortar fire with attack copters, anti-tank weapons, sniping fire
- ◆ assault actions in populated areas.

Since the beginning of the war, «Alpha» officers have undertaken

2,658

subversive measures,

+

990

combat operations

LIQUIDATED:

- ◆ 2 901 invaders (other 896 are wounded)
- ◆ nearly 700 pieces of enemy military equipment
- ◆ 200 fortifications and defences
- ◆ over 100 ammunition and fuel storage facilities.

SEIZED AND HANDED OVER TO THE ARMED FORCES:

- ◆ 5 tanks
- ◆ a radar system
- ◆ a large number of artillery and missile shells of various calibres.



WHATEVER THE CIRCUMSTANCES, THE OFFICERS OF «A» SOC FOLLOW THEIR MOTTO: «LIFE FOR THE HOMELAND! HONOR FOR NO ONE!»

In order to combat the enemy as efficiently as possible, the military personnel of the Centre are constantly developing new weapons in accordance with NATO standards. And now they skillfully use anti-tank systems “Stugna”, “Fagot”, NLAW, Javelin, MANPADS Stinger and “Igla”, mortars of various calibres and other weapons.

Our fighters also extensively use unmanned aerial vehicles to control artillery fire and drone strikes to destroy enemy and military equipment.

The Centre’s surgical resuscitation teams also work on the front line. They cooperate closely with medical units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in stabilization points, providing first aid to the wounded and saving hundreds of lives.

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE SOC «A» ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- ◆ suppression of terrorist acts by force and release of hostages
- ◆ arrest of terrorists and other dangerous criminals, liquidation of enemy subversive reconnaissance groups
- ◆ ensuring law enforcement intelligence operations, counterintelligence and investigative actions
- ◆ involvement in the protection of State agencies and officials, participants in criminal proceedings and law enforcement officials
- ◆ assistance in ensuring emergency and martial law.



COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

Counterintelligence activity became one of the key functions of the special services during the war. Therefore, it has been enhanced. Thanks to this, counterintelligence units are now showing good results in countering the intelligence, subversive and sabotage activities of Russian special services.

Even before the full-scale war well-timed counterintelligence measures by the SSU blocked and paralyzed many agent networks, "sleeping" and influence agents. The special services of the RF have been planting them in the Ukrainian state and local government bodies for decades. The agents did not work as expected, but they did help the enemy during the invasion.

Therefore, from the first days of the war counterintelligence has made a huge contribution to the defence of the country through counterintelligence, countersabotage, and military operations.

In particular, it collects tactical data on the movement of military equipment, the concentration of enemy forces, the location of their bases and ammunition depots and delivers them to the Defence Forces. It facilitates the destruction of enemy military equipment and troops.

Counterintelligence collects such information through its own agents, including agents in temporarily occupied territory. Counterintelligence agents are also among the first to enter liberated populated areas to carry out stabilization measures. Their task is to uncover collaborators and identify war crimes of the RF.

In 2022, according to the SSU counterintelligence, 344 people were charged with high treason, 68 traitors were sentenced.

UNCOVERED:

- ◆ 129 agents of Russia's special services
- ◆ 10 agents of Belarus's special services
- ◆ more than 1 500 collaborators.

PREVENTED INFILTRATION OF AGENTS:

- ◆ 373 persons were forcibly returned to their home countries
- ◆ 47 foreigners were expelled
- ◆ 399 foreigners were banned to enter Ukraine
- ◆ 79 foreigners' stay in Ukraine was reduced.

In April, a multi-level counterintelligence operation resulted in the detention of Viktor Medvedchuk, a People's Deputy from the banned party "Opposition platform "For life".

With the help of the FSB, RF, he intended to leave Ukraine illegally under the guise of a Ukrainian military and go to the territory of so-called Transnistrian Moldavian Republic. There the Russian special service officers were waiting for him.

His illegal scheme aimed at overthrowing the State system of Ukraine by creating "people's republics" was uncovered during counterintelligence and law enforcement operations and investigative activities.

The main assets of Medvedchuk and his wife Oksana Marchenko, which they ran from the RF, were seized. The search for other assets continues.

In September Medvedchuk was exchanged for 200 Ukrainian soldiers, in particular, the commanders and fighters of Azov, who were in Russian captivity.



In addition, counterintelligence is active on the front line and in front bordering areas. After all, there exists active relocation of the Ukrainian Defence Forces, and the enemy's collaborators try to figure out their routes and places of deployment.

Counterintelligence neutralized one of these networks during a countersabotage "mopping-up operation" in Donetsk region. Collaborators collected intelligence in the areas of Sloviansk, Bakhmut and Kramatorsk. The enemy could have used it to launch rocket and artillery attacks on Ukrainian positions and sabotage near the front line.

In this connection, 57 persons were notified suspicion of unauthorized sharing of information on the movement or location of Ukrainian military units.

At the same time, counterintelligence constantly conducts explanatory work to prevent the involvement of citizens in illegal activities by foreign intelligence services.

And thanks to the systematic preventive work, more than 700 cases of possible leakage of information that contained State or official secrets were detected and prevented on time.

The SSU officers detained the President of JSC "Motor Sich" and the head of the Department of Foreign Economic Activities of that enterprise. They were charged with collaboration and complicity with the rf.

In particular, they are charged with illegal supply of military goods for russian aviation: attack helicopters such as Mi-8AMTSH-VN "Sapsan", KA-52 "Alligator" and Mi-28N "Night Hunter". This military equipment has been widely used by russian army during the invasion of Ukraine.

The investigation found that the management of the enterprise in Zaporizhzhia acted in collusion with pro-Kremlin representatives of the russian corporation Rostek. They got around the established restrictions on trade with the rf through third countries, and the "intermediaries" delivered products to russia.

The SSU counterintelligence uncovered an agent network of the rf General Staff (known as the GRU), which was supposed to help the enemy to seize Ukraine.

In particular, it included People's Deputy Andrii Derkach, who, according to the investigators, oversaw the creation of a number of private security companies in various areas. These companies would contribute to the occupation of Ukraine after the russian invasion.

Derkach was recruited in 2016. Senior management of the GRU worked with him personally. And in order to implement the plans of occupation he repeatedly received 3-4 million dollars from russian tutors.

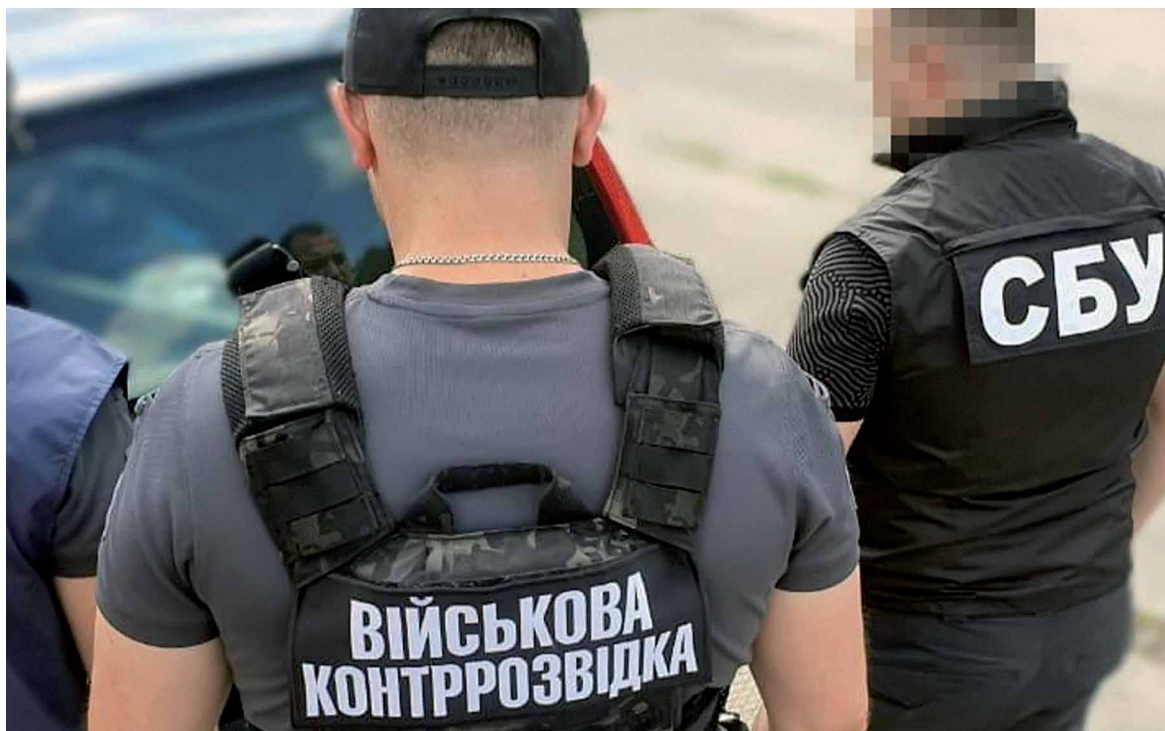


1. VERBODEN TOEGANG

VDV

MILITARY COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

MILITARY COUNTERINTELLIGENCE IS A SSU UNIT THAT DIRECTLY WORKS ON THE FRONT LINE. IN THE CONDITIONS OF WAR ITS OFFICERS PRIMARILY TAKE AN ACTIVE PART IN COUNTERING THE ARMED AGGRESSION OF THE RF.



In general, its area of responsibility covers a wide range of tasks, from preventing the infiltration of foreign intelligence officers into Ukrainian troops to protecting military and economic potential.

In 2022 military counterintelligence uncovered 81 foreign agents.

ON THE BASIS OF ITS EVIDENCE

2,580

criminal proceedings have been opened

670

people were charged with committing crimes

160

court sentences were enforced

The military counterintelligence of the SSU caught on collaboration with the Russian special service a major general who was the deputy chairman of the Defence Intelligence (DI) of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine from 2008 to 2010. He then held various positions in the public service of that department and at the State Space Agency of Ukraine.

According to the investigators the detained traitor gave the enemy secret information about the military and political situation in our country and about the measures taken by the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other units of the Defence Forces of Ukraine to repel the armed aggression.

During the search in his workplace he tried to shoot the representatives of the SSU operational investigations group who carried out investigative actions.



LAST YEAR, MILITARY COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

withdrew from
illegal circulation:

more than
400
grenade launchers

18 000
rounds of ammunition

1,700 units of
small arms

700 000
cartridges

almost **2** tons of
explosives

The military counterintelligence detained a former officer of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, while trying to cross the state border. He had decided to defect to the rf and gathered secret information about the officers of the SSU, DI, leaders of “Azov” movement, soldiers of the 72nd separate mechanized brigade of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. He had planned to deliver these data personally to the russian embassy in Budapest on a USB stick.

He had also collected information about the major facilities of the Armed Forces: military installations, depots, stockpiles, their location.

The traitor had direct contact with the russian saboteur Igor Bezler and maintained friendly relations with other members of the so-called «DNR police».

Internal threats can also cause significant damage to the national security and defence.

In 2022 the SSU military counterintelligence blocked unfair agreements on construction work on conditions unfavourable to the state, illegal schemes of purchase of military ammunition, food, power generating units at inflated prices. In general, prevented damage to the state amounts almost to 11 billion UAH.

Stopping the illicit trafficking of military weapons is also an important task of military counterintelligence. Such weapons may be used for sabotage, terrorist attacks or other serious crimes.

In addition, 17 channels of illegal cross-border transfers of persons of military age subject to mobilization have been eliminated.

In cooperation with the command of military units, constant efforts are being made to strengthen the countersabotage protection of military facilities.

**DEPARTMENT
OF PROTECTION
OF NATIONAL
STATEHOOD
AND COMBATING
TERRORISM**





RUSSIA'S MILITARY INVASION OF UKRAINE IS ACCOMPANIED BY VARIOUS METHODS OF SUBVERSION USED BY ENEMY SPECIAL SERVICES. TERRORIST ATTACKS, ATTEMPTS TO OVERTHROW THE CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER, INCITEMENT TO HATRED, RELIGIOUS CONFLICTS, AND PROPAGANDA OF SEPARATISM ARE URGENT THREATS TO UKRAINIAN STATEHOOD IN THE CONTEXT OF WAR.

The DPNS units were actively working in these areas in 2022.

Based on their materials, 2,898 criminal proceedings were opened, in which 1,508 people were charged with crimes, and 301 court sentences were passed. The vast majority of these cases relate to Article 111-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, i.e. high treason - an act intentionally committed by a citizen to the detriment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability, defence, state, economic or information security of Ukraine.

In the area of counterterrorism, the DPNS units prevented 6 terrorist attacks.

The SSU neutralised a deeply concealed subversive and reconnaissance group of the russian General Staff that was preparing a terrorist attack. The plan was to shoot down a civilian passenger plane over the territory of russia or belarus from a portable air defence system "Stinger" and to lay the blames on Ukraine afterwards.

The enemy subversive and reconnaissance group was supposed to

steal a portable air defence system and transport it abroad.

In addition, in 2022 sentences in criminal proceedings came into force. The cases were initiated by the SSU earlier, on the basis of evidence concerning preparations for or committing terrorist acts. Among them is a high-profile crime committed by militants of the LPR illegal armed group in 2014 - the downing of an IL-76 aircraft over the temporarily occupied territory of Luhansk region.

As a result, nine crew members and forty servicemen were killed.

Three terrorists, including the so-called head of the LPR terrorist organisation, Ihor Plotnytskyi, were sentenced to life imprisonment.

The group consisted of two dual nationals and an accomplice recruited by them. Their activities were coordinated by Oleksandr Tyuterev, a russian who is a career officer of the russian special services who previously participated in the organisation of a series of terrorist attacks in Odesa region, for which he is being wanted.

During this year various manifestations of terrorism were also observed in Ukraine: 1913 anonymous reports were recorded, including those about mining of various facilities. 92 perpetrators were identified.

The DPNS units also regularly expose the activities of foreigners that contain indications of interference in Ukraine's internal affairs, encroachment on its territorial integrity, and inspiration of separatist sentiments.

As a result, 494 foreign politicians, artists, journalists, public and religious figures were banned from entering the territory of our country. Most of them are russian citizens who justify russian aggression and war crimes in their public activities.

Together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, 32 demarches were held to foreign parties.

Another important area of the department's activities is bringing to justice those involved in the organisation and conduct of pseudo-referendums on the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine. In particular, 140 people were charged with committing such crimes; sanctions were initiated against 81 foreigners among the organisers and so-called 'observers', and 94 were banned from entering Ukraine.

Large-scale work has also been done to ban pro-russian movements inside our country. After all, they became the fifth column that was supposed to meet the occupiers and help them.



ON THE SSU INITIATIVE:

- ◆ 15 pro-russian political parties were banned
- ◆ 42 anti-Ukrainian NGOs were deregistered.

For the first time in the 30 years of Ukraine's independence, the SSU, together with other law enforcement agencies, carried out unprecedented and comprehensive work to stop the destructive activities of the pro-russian clergy of the UOC (formerly the MP). The church environment turned out to be an ideal field for enemy residency.

The SSU reported the results of this investigation publicly. In particular, it exposed a number of priests who justified russian aggression and incited interfaith hostility among believers. There were also those who directly cooperated with the occupiers and even adjusted the enemy fire.

Only last year, the SSU opened 52 criminal proceedings against 55 clergymen of the UOC (MP). 19 of its representatives were charged with committing criminal offences. Five court sentences have already come into force.



” We have to clear out the environment of enemy 'moles' who wear cassocks. We must not consider a censer and a church rank as mitigating factors for committing a crime. For example, a spotter in a cassock adjusted fire at peaceful neighbourhoods. The court sentenced him to 12 years of imprisonment. We exchanged him, and he went to the enemy, confirming his affiliation with their special services. Does he have anything in common with God?», – emphasised Vasyl Maliuk, the SSU Head.



President Volodymyr Zelenskyy enacted the decision taken by the National Security and Defence Council based on the results of the SSU work. According to it nearly 200 Russian Orthodox Church religious leaders are banned from entering Ukraine. Personal sanctions were also imposed on the Patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church Kirill (Gundyaev), Metropolitan Tikhon (Shevkunov) of Pskov and Porkhov, as well as 17 functionaries of the UOC (MP), including oligarch Vadym Novynskyi and the abbot of the Kyiv Pechersk Lavra Pavlo (Lebed).

The SSU exposed Andriy Pavlenko, the rector of the Holy Tikhvin Church of the Severodonetsk Diocese of the UOC (MP) in Lysychansk, for collaborating with the enemy. He provided the occupiers with information about the combat positions of Ukrainian troops and denounced local patriots. He also visited wounded Ukrainian soldiers in the hospital and then passed information about them to his Russian handlers.

He was sentenced to 12 years in prison for collaboration. In December, he was exchanged for a US citizen captured by the Russian occupiers in Kherson.

The SSU cooperates closely with foreign partner intelligence agencies to counter international terrorism.

THE RESULTS OF THIS WORK ARE SIGNIFICANT:

- ◆ 357 foreigners were banned from entering Ukraine
- ◆ 35 people involved in the activities of international terrorist or extremist organisations were expelled from the country
- ◆ 86 people were forcibly returned to their countries of origin
- ◆ The period of temporary stay was reduced for 107 foreigners.

In the context of martial law, the Security Service has significantly increased the capabilities of the national counterterrorism system. In particular, in order to implement the Defence Plan of Ukraine, the SSU Anti-Terrorist Centre Headquarters launched the interagency Anti-Terrorist (Counter-Diversions) Measures Plan («Promin»).

AS A RESULT OF THESE MEASURES, MORE THAN 1.5 MILLION PEOPLE WERE CHECKED:

- ◆ 45 agents were identified
- ◆ 232 collaborators were exposed
- ◆ 5 members of an organized criminal group were detained
- ◆ 829 criminal cases were initiated
- ◆ 87 people were convicted of terrorist activities
- ◆ 202 facts of terrorist activity were documented
- ◆ 151 people were notified of suspicion.

While preventing terrorist and sabotage activities, the DNSP units seized from illicit trafficking:

- ◆ over 3 000 firearms
- ◆ over 720,000 rounds of ammunition
- ◆ over 9,000 munitions (mines, grenades, shells)
- ◆ 10 improvised explosive devices
- ◆ 1,862 kg of explosives
- ◆ 2,4 kg of toxic substances.

INFORMATION AND CYBERSECURITY

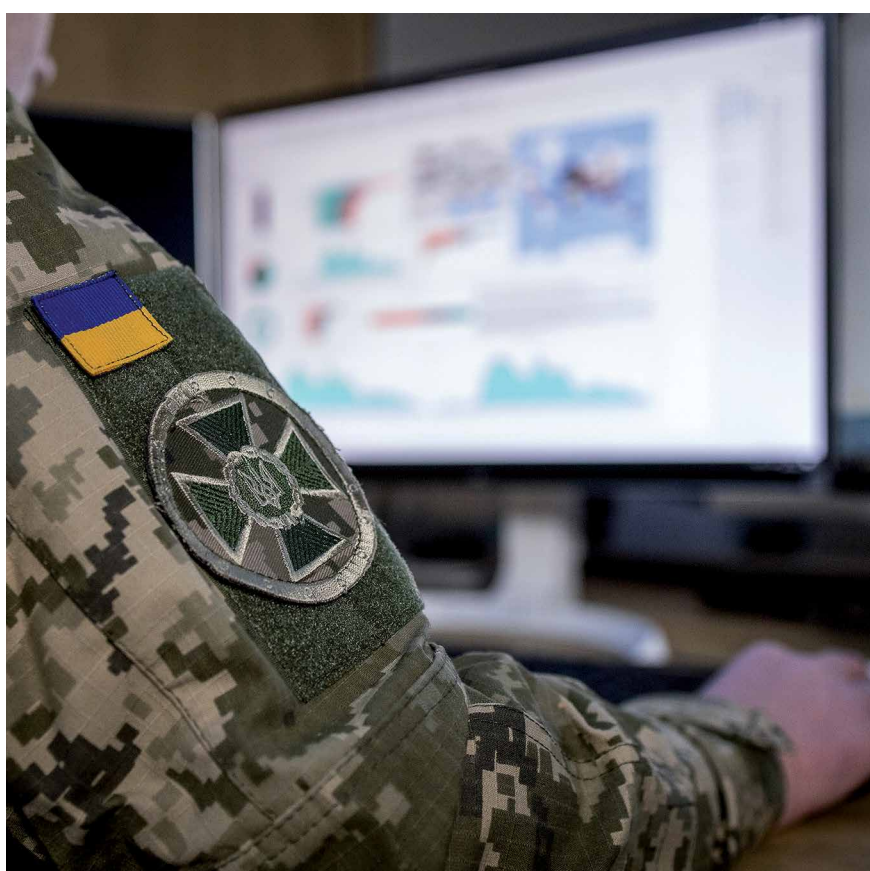
The Cyber Security Department (CSD) is a unit of the Security Service of Ukraine (SSU) that bears comprehensive responsibility for the cyber security of the country in terms of counterintelligence. Its priority tasks are:

- ◆ combating cyber terrorism and cyber espionage;
- ◆ investigation of cyber incidents and cyber attacks on state electronic information resources;
- ◆ countering special information operations of the enemy.

In times of war, the cyber security of the state requires special attention. After all, the military operations of the Russian Federation are accompanied by cyber influence. Although the aggression against Ukraine has been going on since 2014, the professional community considers the beginning of a full-scale cyber war to be early 2022, namely the attacks on state resources on January 13-14. They were aimed at identifying weaknesses and checking whether Ukraine was able to repel them and recover quickly. Our cyber experts successfully localised these attacks.

On the night of the invasion, 23 to 24 February, Russian hacker groups attacked communications, command and control systems, as well as government agencies of Ukraine. This time, they tried to inflict maximum damage to our defence capabilities. However, the CSD managed to restore most of information systems within a day.

Thus, due to the SSU, the Ukrainian cyber defence system proved to be reliable.



IN 2022, THE SSU CYBER SPECIALISTS:

- ◆ neutralised over 4,500 cyber attacks and critical cyber incidents,
- ◆ blocked 45 bot farms with over 2 mln fake accounts,
- ◆ blocked almost 500 anti-Ukrainian YouTube channels with an audience of more than 15 mln subscribers,
- ◆ exposed more than 1,200 online agitators spreading Russian fakes and narratives,
- ◆ reported almost 600 suspicions

The SSU dismantled a bot farm of a million bots that were stirring up trouble in Ukraine at the request of a political party. Its propaganda "capacity" was also used by representatives of Russian special services. For instance, they used the bots to spread fake news about the situation on the frontlines and undertake other kinds of information sabotage.

To disperse destructive content, the bot farm organisers administered more than 1 million of their own bots, as well as numerous groups in social media with an audience of almost 400,000 users.

The head of the criminal group was exposed in the course of a multi-stage special operation. That was a Russian citizen who lived in Kyiv and positioned himself as a «political expert».

Despite the war, some Ukrainian officials tried to undermine state security from within. The CSD uncovered more than 30 criminal schemes that could have caused significant damage.

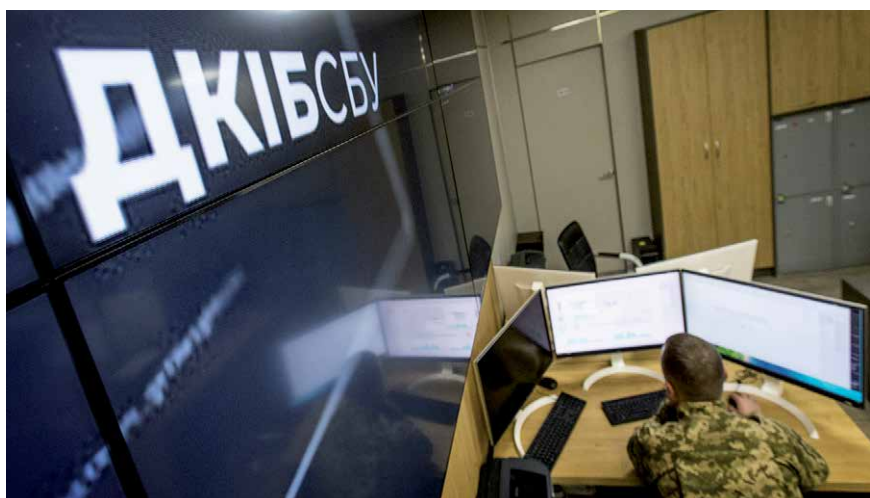
SSU cyber specialists documented a large-scale scheme of embezzling state-owned facilities in the resort industry. The scheme involved the deputy head of the Federation of Trade Unions of Ukraine and four former high-ranking officials of the Main Department of Communal Property of the Kyiv City State Administration.

They were engaged in illegal "withdrawal" of sanatoriums, rehabilitation centres, and training and sports complexes from state ownership for their subsequent sale with the aim of making shadow profit.

Thanks to the SSU's response, 230 illegally privatised facilities with a property value of UAH 25 billion were transferred to the Asset Recovery and Management Agency (ARMA).

With the resources available today, Ukraine can both repel cyber attacks and attack the enemy so that it focuses on its own defence. The IT community and ordinary Ukrainians have been actively involved in these efforts.

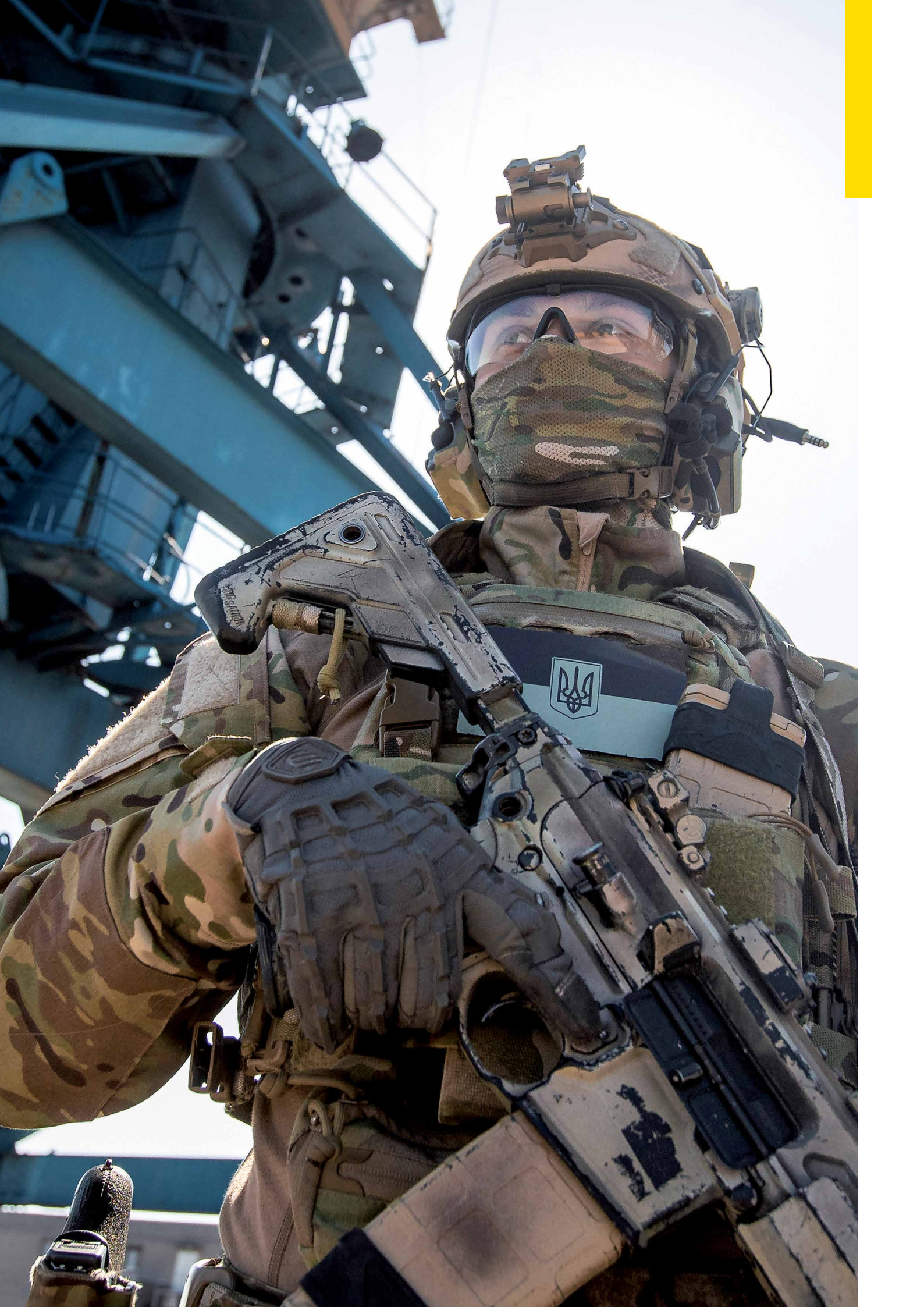
During the very first days of the war, the CSD created one of the most important tools to counter the enemy – the Telegram bot @stop_russian_war_bot. Citizens sent the latest updates on the movement of Russian troops, which were analysed and passed on to the Defence Forces. Thanks to such messages, hundreds of units of enemy equipment were destroyed and several Russian generals were liquidated.



Over the time, the chatbot functionality was expanded to include the ability to report about collaborators. Within one year, Ukrainians sent more than 100,000 messages to the chatbot.

The powerful cyber resistance to Russian aggression that Ukraine has organised in 2022 is the result of the interaction of many people and organisations. An entire system is operating at the state level: the SSU Cyber Security Department, the Ministry of Digital Transformation, the State Special Communications Service, and the Cyber Police.

The CSD also coordinates its activities with other IT specialists. They provide a kind of volunteer assistance by performing specific requests or tasks. In addition, most of the world's IT giants have clearly taken Ukraine's side in the war. For example, one of them has provided unlimited access to its software products, and its employees have given their recommendations on how to repel cyber attacks. And already on February 24, the SSU Cyber Security Department distributed free software from this company to critical infrastructure facilities.



COUNTERINTELLIGENCE SUPPORT FOR CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES



The Security Service pays maximum attention to the counterintelligence protection of energy, transport, and other strategically important sectors. This is essential for timely detecting and eliminating enemy's attempts to infiltrate such facilities.

During the year of full-scale war, critical infrastructure has been a target for missile strikes and cyber attacks. Besides, it is vulnerable to potential sabotage.

The SSU units also carry out large-scale information and analytical work to seize property located on the territory of Ukraine while owned by Russia or its citizens.

In 2022, 2,552 criminal proceedings were initiated, based on the materials of the SSU's specialised subdivisions. As a result of them and because of special economic sanctions, assets worth over UAH 207.67 billion were frozen or confiscated. These include companies whose ultimate beneficiaries are the Russian corporations Rosneft, Rosatom, Gazprom, Rostec, RUSAL, HMS Group, Tatneft, and banking institutions.

Implementation of the "grain deal" by domestic exporters and blocking the illegal export of grain from the temporarily occupied territories is just one example of this work. Based on SSU materials, 11 ships worth UAH 4.92 billion have been seized.



russia used them to illegally export grain from Ukraine. 24 heads of the so-called food companies of the occupation «administrations» have been charged with criminal actions.

Property worth approximately UAH 23 billion has already been transferred to the ARMA, including assets belonging to citizens of russia and belarus and enterprises under their control.

The SSU has documented the criminal activity of persons involved in illegal export of 650,000 tons of Ukrainian grain worth over USD 200 mln from the temporarily occupied territories of Kherson and Zaporizhzhia regions through Crimean seaports and terminals.

The entire chain of those involved has been established: from the traitors who signed the grain export permits to all crew members of the 10 vessels that transported the loot.

These were vessels flying the flags of russia and Syria: Nadezhda, Sormovskiy-48, Fedor, Matros Koshka, Matros Pozynich, ZHIBEK ZHOLY, Saint Konstantin, Mikhail Nenashev, LAODICEA.

Thanks to SSU prompt response, the vessels and grain products were seized. Turkey, Egypt, and Lebanon refused to accept and unload them.

However, the ultimate owners of such companies are trying to find schemes to avoid arrest. They are trying to transfer assets to front companies to maintain control. However, the SSU is taking preemptive measures to prevent such cases.

The SSU has also submitted its proposals to the Cabinet of Ministers for the compulsory seizure of another 575 objects owned by the russian federation (corporate rights, industrial assets, land plots). And this is just the beginning—the SSU is currently working with the executive branch to process information on 28,000 russian facilities.

Protection of critical infrastructure is an important component of the security policy of the EU and NATO member states. Such facilities are strategically important for the functioning of society, socio economic development of the state, and national security.

The Law of Ukraine On critical infrastructure adopted in 2021 designated the SSU as one of the entities providing counterintelligence support to such facilities. In the context of war, the SSU is successfully fulfilling its function.

SANCTIONS POLICY

UKRAINE USES SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE MEASURES (SANCTIONS) AS AN URGENT AND EFFECTIVE WAY TO RESPOND TO EXISTING AND POTENTIAL THREATS TO NATIONAL INTERESTS AND SECURITY

Even before the war, the Security Service of Ukraine was one of the main initiators of sanctions against Russian business and individuals. It continued this work in 2022: sanctions based on the special service's materials were imposed on 2,672 legal entities and individuals that harm the interests of the state. The vast majority of them are citizens of Russia and Belarus and companies owned by them.

Usually, such restrictions introduced by Ukraine send a signal to international partners. Our Ministry of Foreign Affairs informs the competent authorities of the European Union, the United States of America and other countries about imposing sanctions and raises the issue of similar restrictive measures.

In the process of criminal proceedings, shares in the authorized capital and securities of 5 Ukrainian regional electric power distribution companies in Zhytomyr, Kherson, Kirovohrad, Chernivtsi, Rivne regions and Kyiv were seized with a total value of UAH 9.58 billion.

All of them are owned by VS Energy, whose ultimate beneficial owners are the Russian citizens: The State Duma deputy Olexander Babakov, member of the Committee on International Affairs of the State Duma Yevhen Giner and "a thief in law" Mykhailo Voievodin. Sanctions are imposed on all three persons.

Criminal proceedings were launched on the grounds of illegal seizure of Ukrainian energy facilities and other real estate by the Russian criminal group Luzhniki.



Other precedents are gradually emerging in the sanctions practice: for the first time, the High Anti-Corruption Court of Ukraine reached a decision, based on the SSU evidence materials, on forfeiture of the property owned by oligarch Volodymyr Yevtushenkov, a Russian citizen, as well as companies controlled by him. Among other things, 17 real estate objects with an area of almost 100,000 square meters were confiscated.

The special service also prevented 150 cases of seizure of critical infrastructure facilities, certain sectors of economy, and critical dependence on non-resident banks and financial groups with foreign capital.



COUNTERING SYSTEMIC THREATS TO STATE GOVERNANCE



In the context of war, the Main Department for Countering Systemic Threats to State Governance of the SSU focused mainly on detecting and preventing crimes that pose a direct threat to national security, have a devastating impact on public administration and other negative consequences for a society.

THE FOCUS AREAS:

- ◆ countering the destruction of the state machinery and local self-government due to systemic corruption
- ◆ fighting against organized and international crime
- ◆ clearing up the judiciary and the bar system of Ukraine from collaborators and traitors
- ◆ countering reconnaissance and subversive activity of foreign special services
- ◆ countering the financing of separatist, terrorist and extremist manifestations; weakening financial capacities of the aggressor state
- ◆ collecting the evidence base of the russian army crimes, in particular within the framework of the interagency working group
- ◆ eliminating the schemes of illegal crossing the state border by men of conscription age
- ◆ countering abuses in sphere of humanitarian assistance, mismanagement or fraud, including the activities of the Customs.



According to the materials of the SSU, 1,958 individuals were charged with committing criminal offences, 308 individuals were convicted.

Over 2,2 thousand russian soldiers (mercenaries) were identified, who participated directly in russia's military aggression. Thereby the evidence base for international courts is being formed in order to bring criminals to justice.

Another task is fighting the internal enemy, including people within the ranks of law enforcement, regulatory, and civil defence agencies. Crimes in these sectors can be committed both for the sake of

profit and as a result of the activities of russian special services.

The SSU has exposed a large-scale corruption scheme in the State Emergency Service (SES), which posed a threat to the lives of thousands of Ukrainians. Officials extorted bribes from company executives for approving plans to localize and eliminate emergency situations and accidents at potentially dangerous facilities, including large shopping centres, petrol stations, etc.

As a result, the officials did not carry out fire safety inspection in public places, some of which, as a result, turned out to be unable to provide civil defence resources to citizens during emergencies, in particular, during the liquidation of the consequences of russian shelling.

The officials from regional divisions of the SES in 11 regions were involved in the scheme. The monthly "profits" of the criminals amounted to over UAH 10 million.

During the year, 243 law enforcement officers were served notices of suspicion, court decisions concerning 38 persons came into effect.

THE RESULTS INCLUDE, INTER ALIA:

- ◆ 30 agents of foreign special services and 1 HR service employee have been exposed;
- ◆ 83 organized crime groups have been neutralized;
- ◆ 2 demarches have been delivered to the foreign party;
- ◆ 89 foreigners have been forcibly returned to the countries of origin;
- ◆ 30 foreigners have been deported from Ukraine;
- ◆ 108 foreigners have been banned from entering Ukraine;
- ◆ over 1000 units of firearms, 283,000 pieces of ammunition and almost 40 kg of explosives have been seized.

The SSU served a notice of suspicion to the judge of a court of appeal that has an active pro-russian stance. From the first days of russia's military invasion, he denied the military aggression against Ukraine and incited other people to committing treason.

PRE-TRIAL INVESTIGATION

According to the legislation the clearly defined list of criminal offenses, that can significantly harm state security, falls under the jurisdiction of the Security Service of Ukraine investigators.

The entire territory of Ukraine has been engulfed in a war since 24th of February 2022. The special service investigators are entrusted with a huge responsibility for documenting and investigating the russian federation crimes. Since then, we have been doing everything possible and impossible to ensure that russia, as a state-terrorist, and every perpetrator of a specific crime are punished.

During the last year, the investigators of the Security Service of Ukraine conducted pre-trial investigations in 70,480 criminal proceedings. More than 58,000 of them are related to russian military aggression, including 21,000 for violations of the laws and customs of war.

One of the most vulnerable categories of our society are the civilian citizens who have had to endure occupation or missile strikes on their houses. Each liberated settlement revealed to the world the inhumane crimes of the russian federation - Bucha, Irpin, Borodyanka, Gostomel, Izyum, Kherson, Balaklia...

In the national legislation Article 438 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine is the norm that provides responsibility for violations of the laws and customs of war.



One of the first court decisions regarding russian war crimes was announced on May 23. The Solomianskyi District Court of Kyiv sentenced russian military officer Vadim Shishimarin, squad commander of the 4th Tank Kantemirovskaya Division of Moscow region, to life imprisonment for the shooting of an unarmed civilian resident of Sumy region.

On August 8, Chernihiv Desnyanskyi District Court found the senior sergeant of the russian armed forces Mykhail Kulikov guilty of the crime under Article 438.1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (violation of the laws and customs of war) and sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment. It was established that in February, following the orders of the commander, he fired from a tank at an 11-story residential building in Chernihiv, destroying several apartments.

The basis for these indictments is the evidence collected by the investigators of the SSU.

As a part of the criminal proceedings conducted by the SSU, suspicions were notified to 885 citizens of the Russian Federation, including 23 high-ranking officials, 422 State Duma deputies, and 360 military personnel. 176 proceedings against 193 individuals were sent to court.

dangerous actions, having the signs of war crimes, is important. One of the milestones of international criminal law is the principle of individual responsibility of persons, who are the subjects of a war crime.

The proper qualification of Russian military personnel's actions, in particular the killings of civilians, requires the mandatory establishment of certain elements, that distinguish such crimes from general criminal offenses. This includes the Russian combatants' awareness of military aggression against Ukraine, their direct participation in it, and the consequences of their actions. Not only the ordinary executors of orders, but also the Russian Federation military and political elite, which issued the orders, must appear

before the International Criminal Court.

The SSU Main Investigation Directorate developed a number of draft laws that supplemented and adapted certain norms of the Criminal Code of Ukraine to the circumstances of wartime.

The expert support of the investigation has also become especially relevant.

The Ukrainian Scientific and Research Institute of Special Equipment and Forensic Expertise (ISEE) performs the functions of expert, forensic, scientific and technical support for the activities of the Security Service of Ukraine (SSU). The Centre for Forensic and Special Expertise functions as a part of this research institution. It is a member of the European Network of Forensic Science Institutions (ENFSI) and performs various forensic expertise and expert examinations, including unique ones for Ukraine.

In 2022 the Centre conducted more than 1,600 forensic expertise and expert examinations, including computer and technical, linguistic, portrait, explosive and technical, ballistic, and others.



SECURITY SERVICE OF UKRAINE

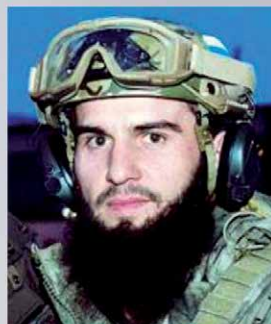
RAMZAN KADIROV AND TWO OF HIS CLOSEST ACCOMPLICES WERE SUSPECTED



RAMZAN KADIROV



DANIIL MARTYNOV



HUSEYIN MEDZHIDOV

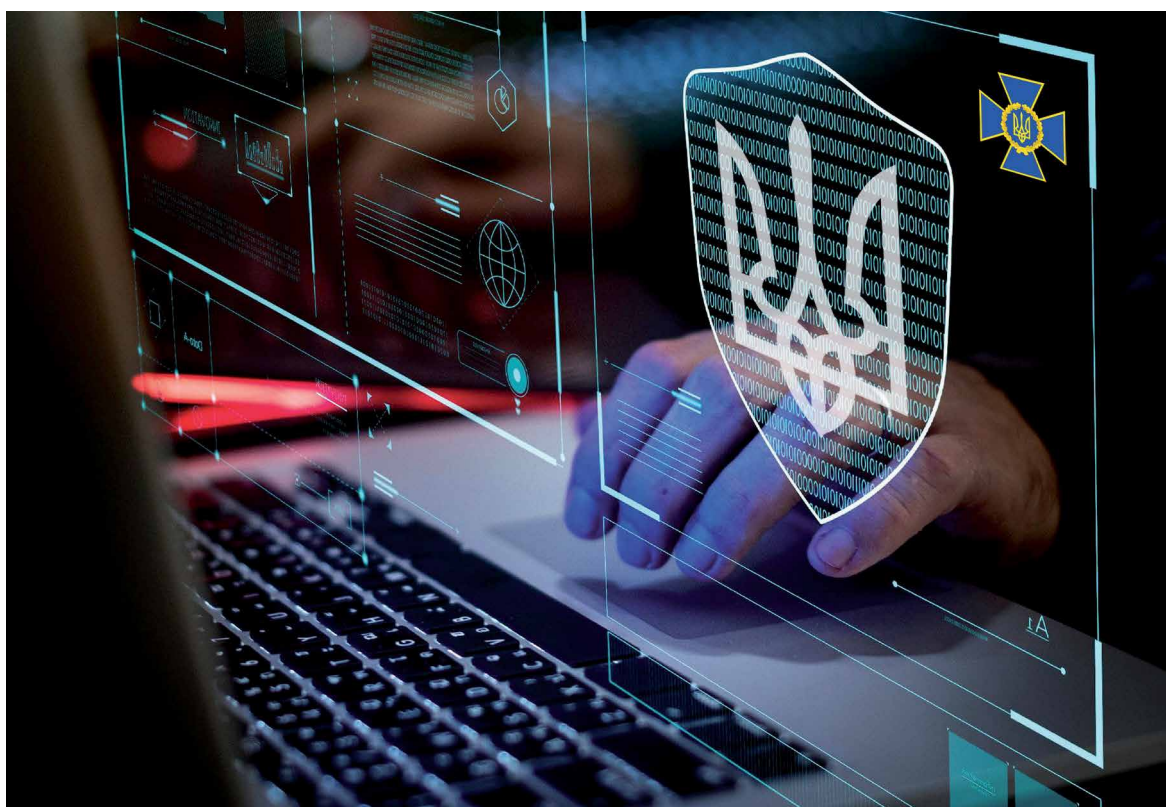
Based on materials from the Security Service of Ukraine, the head of the Chechen Republic Ramzan Kadyrov and his two closest accomplices were notified of suspicion. Kadyrov was established to have given direct orders regarding the genocide of the Ukrainian people. In fact, he was in charge of military planning, command, and control of units of the North Caucasus Military District of the Russian National Guard.

The other two commanders personally committed crimes on the territory of Ukraine under Kadyrov's orders. In particular, in the period from February 25 to March 13, almost 200 residents of Gostomel were illegally taken hostage and held in the basements of multi-storied buildings.

All three persons were declared nationwide wanted.

All these crimes have been documented not only for Ukrainian justice but also for international justice. At this point the legally correct qualification of socially

PROTECTION OF STATE SECRETS



The Security Service of Ukraine ensures the protection of state secrets, namely classified information in the field of defence, economy, science and technology, foreign relations, state security, and law enforcement, the disclosure of which could harm national security.

Since the beginning of the war the importance of this task has increased. In the first days of the invasion, thousands of Ukrainian servicemen needed access to classified information necessary to carry out tasks in repelling the enemy. Meanwhile, the occupiers did everything possible to gain access to such intelligence and reduce our defence capability.

Currently, the SSU provides measures to protect sensitive information about military defence enterprises, new types of weapons, as well as other information

crucial for ensuring the defence capability of the state.

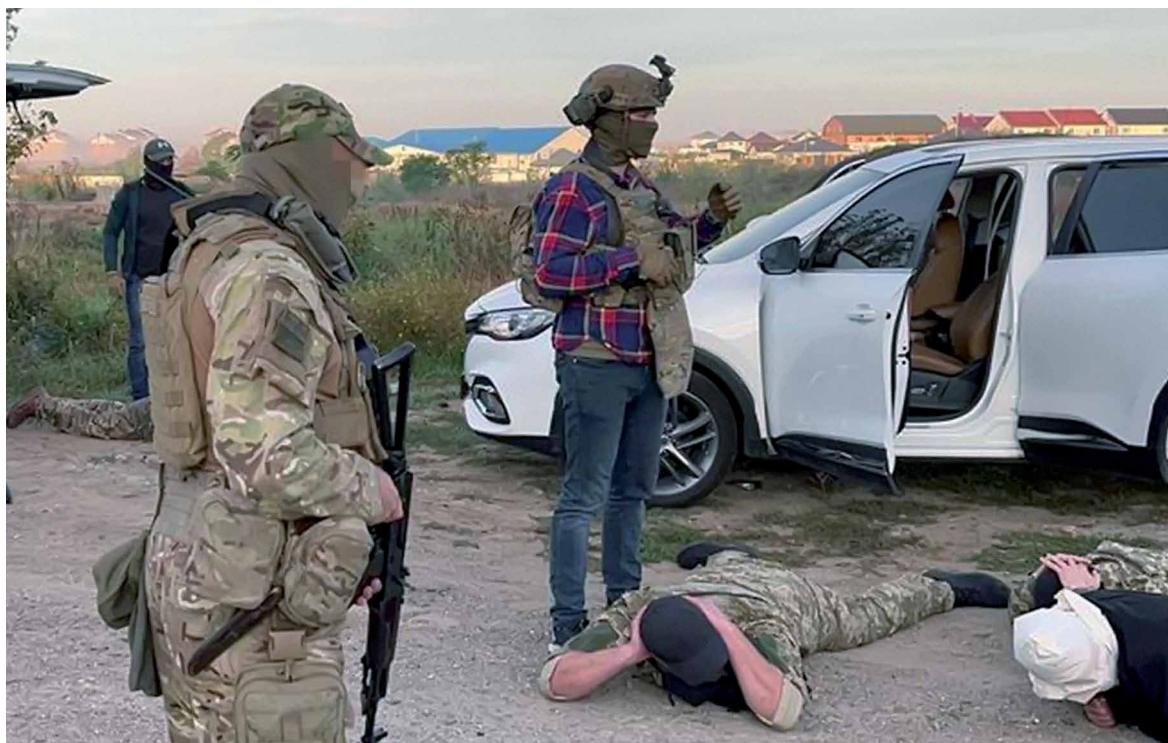
The efforts of special service employees are aimed at timely identifying and eliminating factors that create the conditions for the disclosure or loss of classified data.

The state leadership and executive authorities are promptly provided with the information about the existing risks and threats, that occur in the field of state secret protection, in order to make the necessary management decisions.

If necessary, the SSU exchanges restricted information with foreign partners that provide military assistance to our state.

Currently, Ukraine has 50 international agreements on mutual protection of restricted information with foreign states and international organizations.

INTERNAL SECURITY



There is a separate department responsible for internal security in the structure of the Security Service. Owing to the department, there is a self-clearing process within the special service, which is extremely necessary in view of the long-term Russian agents' penetration into all spheres of Ukrainian life, as well as into the ranks of Ukrainian law enforcement and military forces.

Also, the task of the department is to protect employees of the Service from criminal encroachments by foreign special services and criminal elements, prevent the leaks of restricted information, provide reliable protection of SSU classified objects, etc.

Moreover, the internal security department carries out the constant work to prevent corruption within the ranks of the SSU. This is achieved through careful selection of personnel and constant multi-level control. The Security Service also implements an anti-corruption program to minimize corruption risks.

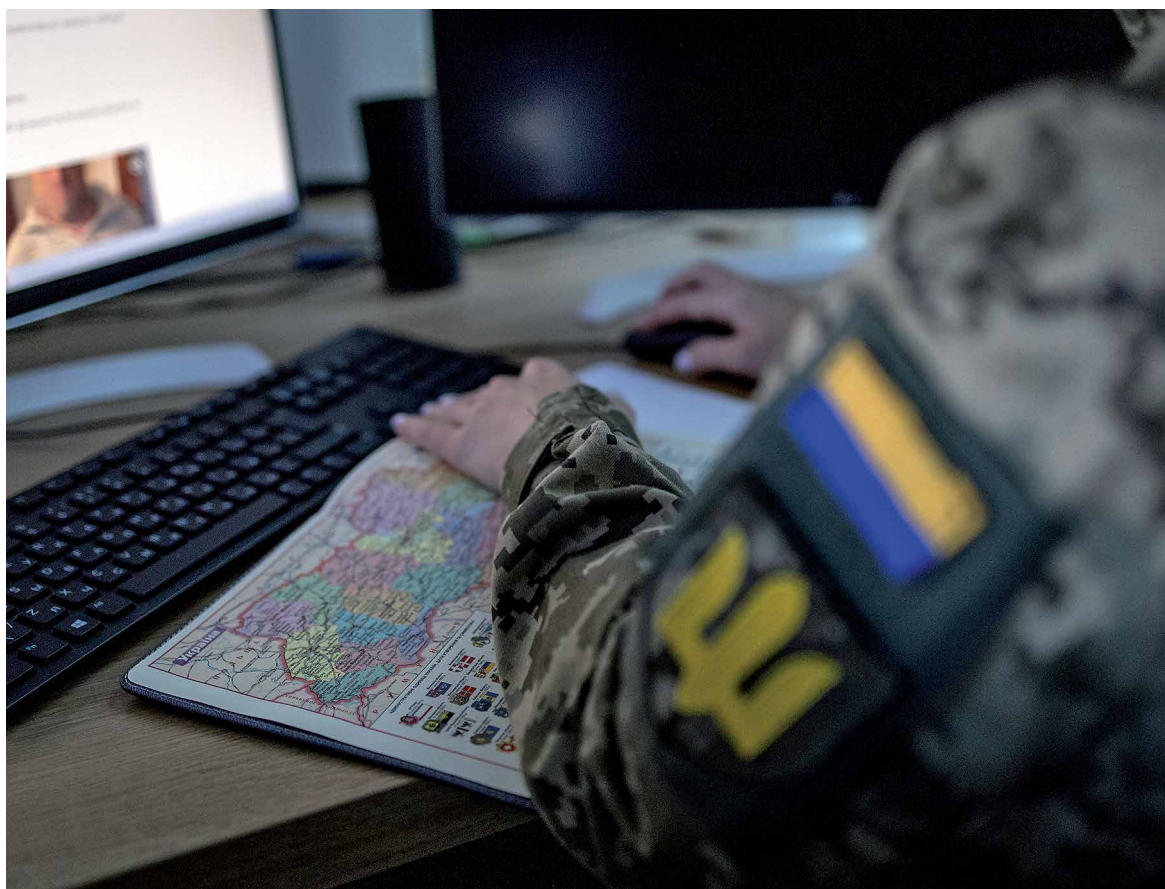
The agents of the Russian special service were detained in the Odesa region, they were gathering information about employees of the Security Service of Ukraine and other state bodies, public activists and participants of the Anti-Terrorist Operation, in order to form the lists for carrying out a "filtration" in the region in case of its occupation.

A number of criminal proceedings, in which persons were prosecuted for attempting to bribe SSU employees, is the evidence of the high level of integrity of the SSU staff.

At the same time, the SSU website has contact information for reporting corruption or illegal actions of the SSU employees. You can report such facts by sending a letter to the email: callcenter@ssu.gov.ua.

The information will be verified and corresponding measures will be taken in accordance with the law.

INFORMATION AND ANALYTICAL ACTIVITY



The SSU experts prepare informational and analytical materials that are necessary for the state leadership to make tactical and strategic decisions in the field of state security. Such analytics is provided to the President, National Security and Defence Council (NSDC), Verkhovna Rada, Cabinet of Ministers, and different departments, if it is related to their activity.

The preparation of analytical documents involves the use of information, obtained from operational units, and information from open sources. Modern analysis methods and software tools help to process large amounts of data.

The risks and forecasts of the situation development, identified by the special service, help in the countersabotage protection of critical infrastructure objects.

Another important task of the SSU analysts is continuous information and analytical support for the operational activities of units working both on the front line and in the rear.

Today this department is a powerful intellectual centre capable of fast processing of large amounts of information, analyzing and synthesizing it, identifying trends and forecasting the development of events.

MILITARY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT



Military medical units of the SSU are ready around the clock to receive injured Ukrainian defenders and provide them with qualified medical assistance.

They carry out medical evacuation measures in the area of combat missions and accompany the injured at all stages of medical evacuation.

THUS, OUR DOCTORS:

- ◆ rescue Ukrainian defenders who suffered from the armed aggression of the Russian Federation and during other combat missions

- ◆ provide specialized medical care to the wounded in departmental hospitals while maintaining confidentiality
- ◆ accompany the evacuation of the wounded from the combat zone
- ◆ train military personnel in the basics of tactical medicine
- ◆ provide SSU personnel with individual and collective medical protection means
- ◆ provide rehabilitation of the wounded to restore their combat capability.

Effectively organized medical support allows more than 90% of the wounded to return to service.

PERSONNEL TRAINING

The National Academy of the Security Service of Ukraine is a unique educational institution and the only one in Ukraine that trains counterintelligence personnel. Every year, over 2,000 cadets, students, trainees, postgraduates, and doctoral students receive specialized higher and postgraduate education here.

Since the beginning of the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation, the staff and cadets of the National Academy of Security Service of Ukraine have joined the repulse of enemy aggression. In particular, graduating cadets have completed their training ahead of schedule in order to join the ranks of the Security Service, while the younger ones have been involved in collecting and analyzing data from open sources and information resistance.

At the Academy itself, neither educational process nor the joint projects with foreign partners in the context of Euro-Atlantic integration did not stop.

The Academy has a unique training program for those who obtain higher education, which combines military, special, legal, and linguistic training. During their five-year course, cadets master more than 40 disciplines. The curriculum is constantly updated taking into account new security trends.

The educational institution has all the necessary facilities, including specialized computer labs, criminology and counterintelligence classrooms, linguistic laboratories, electronic firing complex, training base, libraries.

In the Academy future officers develop leadership qualities, patriotism, they learn to work in a team, and further improve their knowledge and skills during internships in the SSU departments.

Another unique educational institution where our future employees receive their education is the Institute of Legal Personnel Training for the Security Service of Ukraine within the National Law University named after Yaroslav Mudryi.

Education at the Institute combines fundamental legal education and the special training required for the SSU.



AMONG THE DISCIPLINES AND SPECIAL COURSES STUDIED BY THE CADETS ARE:

- ◆ legal support for operational and service activities
- ◆ basics of state security, counterintelligence and operational-search activities
- ◆ pre-trial investigation in the SSU
- ◆ special tactics and operational-tactical training.

In addition, the Institute provides retraining and professional development of the SSU employees. This is a continuous process, because the operational environment and security challenges are changing and require constant improvement.

Since the beginning of the military aggression against Ukraine, the training has been significantly adapted. The cadets of investigative specialities are currently focused on modern methods of documenting and pre-trial investigation of hybrid warfare, terrorism and separatism, and Russian war crimes against civilians.

DEMOCRATIC CONTROL

SOCIETY'S TRUST IS A PRECONDITION FOR THE EFFICIENT WORK OF THE SSU. AND OUR EMPLOYEES, WHO PROTECT THE COUNTRY TOGETHER WITH ALL THE DEFENCE FORCES, DESERVED THE HIGHEST RECOGNITION

Transparent communication is the foundation of such trust. For this purpose, the SSU uses all possible online resources, which are the source of official and reliable information - the website, social networks, and the media. In the first days of the war, they became the platforms containing clear messages, systematically refuted fakes, that did not allow the enemy to destabilize the situation. On the contrary, it helped Ukrainians to concentrate on the fight in any format: from volunteering to participating in the Territorial Defence.

Such daily reporting to the society is still taking place. We do it with appropriate responsibility to the people of Ukraine, in compliance with the law,

with respect for human rights and dignity of a person and a citizen.

In Ukraine there is a comprehensive system of democratic control over the security service activities. The main components of the system are the control exercised by the President of Ukraine, as well as parliamentary, judicial and public oversight.

In addition, the SSU operates a 24-hour «hotline» (0 800 50 14 82), and has established clear procedures for handling appeals and providing access to public information. In 2022, only in the Central Office of the SSU, more than 600 requests for information and almost 10.5 thousand appeals from citizens were processed.

CONTACTS

HOT LINE

0 800 501 482

THE CENTRAL OFFICE RECEPTION FOR CITIZENS

01601, KYIV-1,
16 Malopidvalna St.,
+38 (044) 256-95-60

EMAIL FOR CITIZENS' APPEALS

callcenter@ssu.gov.ua

MAILING ADDRESS

01601, KYIV-1,
33 Volodymyrska St.

MORE CONTACTS – ON THE SSU WEBSITES



SSU ONLINE: WEBSITE FACEBOOK TWITTER YOUTUBE TELEGRAM INSTAGRAM





SECURITY SERVICE OF UKRAINE