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May 27, 2025 · 18 tweets · [Vatniksoup_it/status/1927299671770161556](https://twitter.com/Vatniksoup_it/status/1927299671770161556)

Nella Zuppa Vatnik di oggi, vi presentiamo un ex politico e presidente ucraino, Viktor Janukovyč. È noto per aver cercato di svendere il proprio paese alla Russia, per aver tentato di trasformarlo in uno stato autoritario e per essere fuggito a Mosca quando il piano fallì.

1/16



Il primo tentativo di Janukovyč di ottenere il potere fu nel 2004, quando «vinse» le elezioni presidenziali ucraine tramite una frode massiccia. Il voto truccato scatenò la Rivoluzione Arancione, un'ondata di proteste che portò alla ripetizione delle elezioni.

2/16

Putin Congratulates Yanukovych On Presidential 'Victory'

November 22, 2004 19:35 CET



Viktor Yanukovych 22 November 2004 -- Russian President Vladimir Putin has telephoned Ukrainian Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovych to congratulate him on winning the Ukrainian presidency despite the lack of a final official result.

Earlier today, Ukraine's Central Election Commission said that with 99 percent of the ballots counted, Yanukovych was leading with 49 percent of the vote compared to just under 47 percent for his rival Viktor Yushchenko.

Yushchenko has refused to accept the results.

Election observers from the East and the West are also at odds over the official numbers. Monitors from the CIS hailed the poll as democratic.

But the head of the U.S. team of observers in Kyiv, Senator Richard Lugar, had harsh words for the Ukrainian authorities in the wake of the poll.

"It is now apparent that a concerted and forceful program of election-day fraud and abuse was enacted with either the leadership or cooperation of government authorities," Lugar said.



Il suo avversario Viktor Juščenko (filo-occidentale) finì per vincere, ma solo dopo essere stato avvelenato con diossina, una sostanza chimica altamente tossica, che lo sfigurò. Molti sospettano che Putin fosse dietro l'attacco. Dopo ciò, Janukovyč rimase attivo in politica...

Russia was likely behind poisoning of former Ukrainian President Yushchenko in 2004 – US intelligence

ROMAN PETRENKO — SATURDAY, 23 NOVEMBER 2024, 14:12

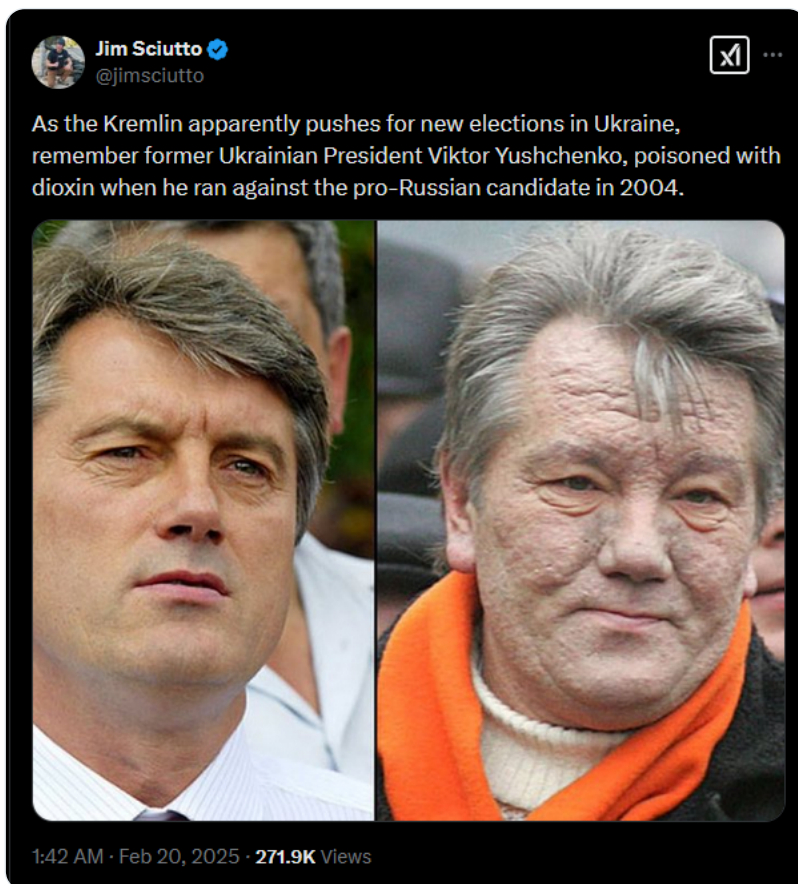


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VIKTOR YUSHCHENKO IN 2022. PHOTO: UKRAINSKA PRAVDA

The United States intelligence has declassified a document on the assassinations abroad of political opponents of Russian leader Vladimir Putin.



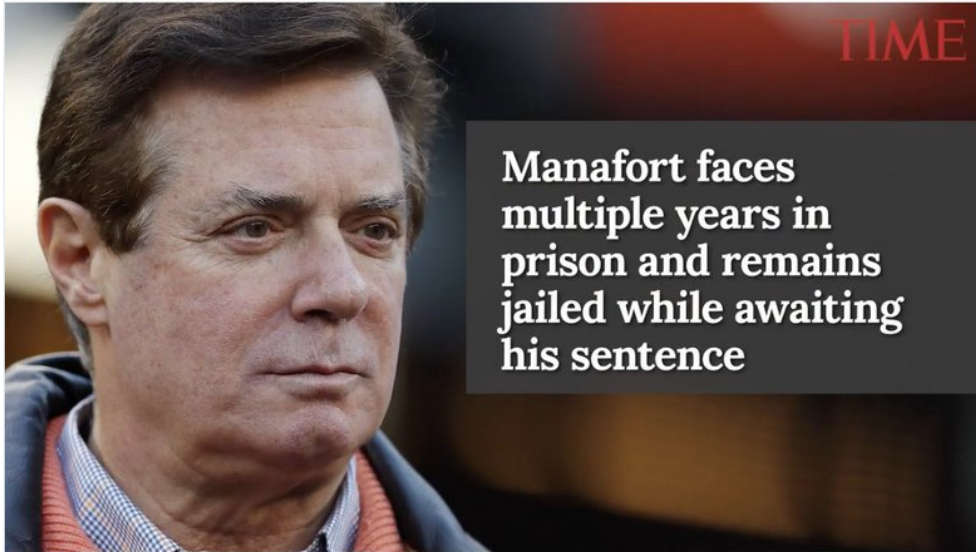
...servendo come primo ministro ucraino in due occasioni tra il 2002 e il 2007 e come deputato della Verchovna Rada tra il 2006 e il 2010. Con l'aiuto del collaboratore di Trump Paul Manafort, si reinventò come «moderato» e nel 2010 vinse la presidenza con un margine ristretto. 4/16



WORLD • UKRAINE

How Paul Manafort Helped Elect Russia's Man in Ukraine

9 MINUTE READ



BY SIMON SHUSTER / KIEV, UKRAINE X

OCTOBER 31, 2017 1:36 PM EDT

By the account of his lawyer, Paul Manafort went to work in Ukraine in 2005 with the most spotless of intentions. “[He] represented pro-European Union campaigns for the Ukrainians,” the attorney, Kevin Downing, said in a statement. “And in the course of that representation he was seeking to further democracy and to help the Ukrainians come closer to the United States and to the E.U.”

But that’s not how U.S. diplomats saw it at the time. A U.S. embassy cable sent from Kiev to Washington in 2006 described Manafort’s job as giving an “extreme makeover” to a presidential hopeful named Viktor Yanukovich, who had the backing of the Kremlin and most of Ukraine’s wealthiest tycoons. His Party of Regions, the cable said, was “a haven” for “mobsters and oligarchs.”

HOME > AMERICAS

Trump ex-campaign chief Paul Manafort sentenced to more than six years on conspiracy charges

USA AMERICAS

President Donald Trump's former campaign chairman Paul Manafort was sentenced Wednesday to about 3-1/2 more years in prison for charges arising from Special Counsel Robert Mueller's probe into Russia's role in the 2016 US election.

Issued on: 13/03/2019 - 17:37 Modified: 13/03/2019 - 17:39

By: [NEWS WIRES](#)

Mandel Ngan, AFP | File photo taken on June 15, 2018, shows Paul Manafort arrives for a hearing at US District Court in Washington, DC.

TODAY'S

South Korea's
sitting president
criminal case

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Iran executed
'horrifying' 20

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US judge consi
request by Tru
charges again

AMERICAS

French surger



By —
Eric Tucker,
Associated
Press

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Trump pardons former campaign chairman Paul Manafort

Politics Updated on Dec 23, 2020 9:03 PM EST — Published on Dec 23, 2020 7:34 PM EST

All'inizio, Janukovyč promuoveva la modernizzazione economica e legami più stretti con l'UE, ma col tempo cominciò a inclinarsi verso l'autoritarismo. Di recente abbiamo visto lo stesso in Georgia con Bidzina Ivanishvili e il suo partito Sogno Georgiano. 5/16



Pekka Kallioniemi 
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In today's [#vatniksoup](#), I'll introduce a Georgian politician & oligarch, Bidzina Ivanishvili. He's best-known launching the pro-Kremlin Georgian Dream party, and for running the government from behind the scenes, slowly shifting Georgia's course from the West back to Russia.

1/25



3:13 PM · May 9, 2024



6.7K



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Founding Declaration of the Political Coalition Georgian Dream

/ 21 Feb.'12 / 15:13



Unofficial translation

2012 parliamentary election will mark being at an important crossroads for our country – establishment of a genuine multi-party democracy should launch after these elections. This is a choice between freedom and dictatorship; justice and injustice; Euro-Atlantic integration and international isolation. Victory of the Georgian people over politically and morally bankrupt ruling regime, which is today only struggling to maintain its power, is necessary in the 2012 parliamentary elections in order for Georgia to survive and establish itself as a modern democracy.

The coalition Georgian Dream has been established just for that victory. The coalition unites political forces, which are united based on the principles of freedom and democracy and express goals of society's majority.

After coming into power through expression of people's free will the Georgian Dream will:

1. end authoritarian rule and messianic politics in Georgia, for which it will develop institutions based on liberal-democratic values, overcome the legacy of civil confrontation and strengthen the national accord.
2. establish a balanced model of government branches, a genuine self-governance and a multi-party political system, for which it will implement a constitution reform through active participation of the public
3. ensure strengthening of the country's security and regional positions, for which it will deepen integration with the European Union and NATO and participate in economic and peacekeeping processes of regional scale.
4. start and make the country's reunification process irreversible, for which it will find the ways for dialogue with Abkhazians and Ossetians and will achieve concrete results in negotiations with Russia with the support of the international community;
5. establish electoral democracy; a tradition of accountability and change of government through elections, for which it will strengthen the opposition's role in the process of governance; protect media freedoms and encourage civil initiatives;

November 22, 2010

By Theodor Alexe

EU, Ukraine Agree On 'Road Map' For Visa-Free Travel



European Commission President Jose Manuel Barroso (right) and European Council President Herman Van Rompuy (left) welcome Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich to Brussels.

Bidzina Ivanishvili: the oligarch 'puppet master' blocking Georgia's path to the EU



Bidzina Ivanishvili is seen as an obstacle to Georgia's Euro-Atlantic aspirations.

By Tornike Mandaria in Tbilisi October 25, 2024

Janukovyč cominciò a invertire la rotta filo-europea dell'Ucraina. Reprime l'opposizione, imprigionò la sua principale rivale, Julija Tymošenko, e consegnò settori chiave dell'economia alla sua cerchia ristretta, incluso suo figlio, il dentista Oleksandr.

Ukraine election 'reversed democracy', OSCE says

🕒 29 October 2012



| President Yanukovich's party appears to be heading for a majority

International observers say Ukraine's election has been a backward step for democracy, marred by "the abuse of power and the excessive role of money".

The statement from the regional security body OSCE came as early results pointed to a win for President Viktor Yanukovich's Party of Regions.

Opposition leader and ex-prime minister Yulia Tymoshenko remains in prison.

Mrs Tymoshenko has announced a hunger strike in protest at alleged vote rigging and is only drinking water.

"One should not have to visit a prison to hear from leading political figures," the OSCE said.

"Considering the abuse of power, and the excessive role of money in this election, democratic progress appears to have reversed in Ukraine," said Walburga Habsburg Douglas, a Swedish MP who headed the OSCE mission.

The criticism contrasted sharply with the international observers' conclusions on Ukraine's February 2010 presidential election, judged to have been transparent, unbiased and an "impressive display" of democracy.

That election was won by Mr Yanukovich, defeating Mrs Tymoshenko.

With nearly two-thirds of votes counted, the AFP news agency says Mr Yanukovich's Party of the Regions has 34.2% of party list votes, compared with 22.5% for Mrs Tymoshenko's party.

The Party of the Regions is also predicted to take 114 of 225 single-mandate seats, which would secure a majority in the 450-seat assembly.

In February 2010, when he was elected, Viktor Yanukovich enjoyed support from most of the big businessmen. He quickly formed a cabinet that represented - by my count - nine different enterprise groups. But through a rapid series of governmental changes he reduced this number to two by December 2013.

At present, the government - and increasingly the economy - is dominated by a group of young businessmen who are friends with Mr Yanukovich's eldest son Oleksandr, 40. They are widely known as the Yanukovich "family".

However, who owns what is not exactly clear, and it is possible that in fact much of the wealth might belong to Mr Yanukovich's real family.

These young businessmen from Donetsk, Mr Yanukovich's eastern home region, hold all the key economic positions in the government as well as the powerful post of interior minister.

Mr Yanukovich has used a salami tactic against the tycoons.

Young businessmen or corporate raiders buy out their enterprises one after the other. These sales have been described as not very voluntary, given that the "family" controls law enforcement, courts and the tax authorities.

They have expanded in traditional heavy industry, media, and banking. Hardly any big businessman now dares to oppose Mr Yanukovich any longer. Most try to be neutral.

Many of these associates had personal connections to Yanukovich's elder son [Oleksandr](#), who was at the center of the Family. Before his father's presidency, Oleksandr Yanukovich worked as a dentist, but by 2013 he had assembled an array of business interests and had accumulated an estimated personal fortune of \$133 million.

The Family's business interests spread far and wide, from oil and gas to prime real estate in the capital. Land for these real estate projects was often annexed from public parks and green zones, and even a public school in one case. According to [media reports](#), armies of lawyers, phony firms and complex networks of offshore companies were used to service this business empire.

One person in this group stood out: [Serhiy Kurchenko](#). He was 28 in 2013, when the Family's business practices started coming under scrutiny from investigative journalists. After Yanukovich gained power, Kurchenko [became known](#) as a wunderkind financial genius.

He later was referred to as "[Yanukovich's wallet](#)."

Kurchenko had an [array of fictitious firms](#) registered in flats in Kharkiv and Simferopol, whose residents had no idea they were company directors. They were linked, through financial transactions, to numerous offshore firms that churned millions of dollars for Kurchenko's corporations.

È possibile che questa strategia di attrarre elettori con un discorso pro-UE e filo-occidentale per poi virare verso Mosca provenga dai servizi segreti russi, esperti in inganno e manipolazione politica.

Russia creates long-term psychological operations in US and Europe – NYT

UKRAINSKA PRAVDA — FRIDAY, 25 AUGUST 2023, 21:48



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GETTY IMAGES

Russian secret services have been using special methods of influence to conceal the Kremlin's involvement in promoting pro-Russian and anti-Ukrainian narratives in the United States and Europe.

Nel 2013, l'Ucraina era sul punto di firmare un Accordo di Associazione con l'UE. Ma all'ultimo momento, sotto pressione di Mosca, Janukovyč abbandonò l'accordo in cambio di un «salvataggio» russo da 14 miliardi di euro, antepoendo il proprio potere al futuro del paese.

Vladimir Putin offers Ukraine financial incentives to stick with Russia

Moscow to buy \$15bn of Ukrainian government bonds and cut gas price after Kiev resists signing EU deal amid mass protests



📷 Russia's President Vladimir Putin (right) speaks with his Ukrainian counterpart, Viktor Yanukovich, at the Kremlin in Moscow. Photograph: Mikhail Klimentyev/AFP/Getty Images

Shaun Walker in Moscow and agencies

Wed 18 Dec 2013 09:40 GMT

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 **428**

Ukraine's prime minister Mykola Azarov has described a \$15bn aid package from Russia as a historic deal to allow the ex-Soviet republic return to economic growth, as protesters in Kiev voiced anger over a "sell-out" to Moscow.

Ukraine's president Viktor Yanukovich and Russia's [Vladimir Putin](#) announced the bailout for Kiev on Tuesday after talks in Moscow. The deal also includes lowering the price for Russian gas deliveries to Ukraine pays by about a third.

"The head of state managed to agree lower gas prices as of January 1st and until the contract ends," Azarov told his government, referring to a ten-year gas contract that expires in January 2019. "This allows a revival of economic growth."

Ukraine's EU trade deal will be catastrophic, says Russia

Kremlin claims neighbouring state faces financial ruin and possible collapse if integration agreement goes ahead



📷 The Ukrainian president, Viktor Yanukovich, and commissioner for enlargement and European neighbourhood policy, Stefan Füle, shake hands. Photograph: Andrei Mosienko/AFP/Getty Images

Shaun Walker in Yalta

Sun 22 Sep 2013 14.23 BST

22 Sept 2013

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 **356**

The Kremlin has warned **Ukraine** that if the country goes ahead with a planned agreement on free trade with the EU, it faces inevitable financial catastrophe and possibly the collapse of the state.

Russia is making a last-minute push to derail the integration agreement, which is due to be signed in late November. Instead, Moscow wants to lure its neighbour into its own alliance, a customs union with Belarus and Kazakhstan that critics have referred to as a reincarnation of the Soviet Union. Russia has made it clear that Ukraine has to choose between the two options and cannot sign both agreements.

The Kremlin aide added that the political and social cost of EU integration could also be high, and allowed for the possibility of separatist movements springing up in the Russian-speaking east and south of Ukraine. He suggested that if Ukraine signed the agreement, Russia would consider the bilateral treaty that delineates the countries' borders to be void.

"We don't want to use any kind of blackmail. This is a question for the Ukrainian people," said Glazyev. "But legally, signing this agreement about association with EU, the Ukrainian government violates the treaty on strategic partnership and friendship with Russia." When this happened, he said, Russia could no longer guarantee Ukraine's status as a state and could possibly intervene if pro-Russian regions of the country appealed directly to Moscow.

22 Sept 2013

"Signing this treaty will lead to political and social unrest," said the Kremlin aide. "The living standard will decline dramatically ... there will be chaos."

Ukraine's cabinet of ministers signed the agreement last week, and the choice for European integration is about the only thing that all major Ukrainian politicians agree on. However, European leaders have frequently said in the past that they will only sign if President Viktor Yanukovich orders the release of **Yulia Tymoshenko**, the former prime minister jailed for seven years in 2011 on charges of abuse of office, which most observers believe to be politically motivated. She is currently under armed guard in a hospital, being treated for back problems.

Questo tradimento scatenò proteste di massa: Euromaidan, la Rivoluzione della Dignità. Gli ucraini scesero in piazza chiedendo integrazione europea, democrazia e la fine della corruzione. Janukovyč rispose con repressione, rapimenti e torture.



Pekka Kallioniemi ✓
@P_Kallioniemi · Follow



In today's [#vatniksoup](#) and another edition of "You pronounced this nonsense, not me", I'll talk about an event called the Revolution of Dignity AKA Maidan Revolution. It was a wave of demonstrations in Ukraine that took place in 2013 and 2014.

1/24



9:29 AM · Mar 13, 2023



3.3K



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All'inizio del 2014, la situazione precipitò. Su ordine di Janukovyč, la polizia antisommossa e i cecchini spararono su manifestanti disarmati, uccidendo oltre 100 persone. Invece di spegnere la rivolta, il massacro alimentò ancora di più l'indignazione popolare.

10/16

World

Ukraine: Viktor Yanukovych accused of hiring killers to undermine protests

Ukraine points finger at ex-president, Russia in deaths as government pressured to name killers

Thomson Reuters · Posted: Apr 03, 2014 4:50 AM EDT | Last Updated: April 3, 2014



Ousted Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovych says the annexation of Crimea was a tragedy and he would have done everything possible to prevent it, had he remained in power. (Ivan Sekretarev/The Associated Press)

Man mano che le proteste si intensificavano, gli alleati di Janukovyč lo abbandonarono. Il 22 febbraio 2014 fuggì da Kiev di notte, rifugiandosi... in Russia. Il Parlamento lo destituì ufficialmente e furono indette nuove elezioni (che lui chiamò un «colpo di Stato»).

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Putin: Russia helped Yanukovych to flee Ukraine

🕒 24 October 2014



| Ukraine's pro-Russian President Viktor Yanukovych (left) was ousted in February

Russia helped ousted Ukraine President Viktor Yanukovych to flee from violent protests in February, Russian leader Vladimir Putin has said.





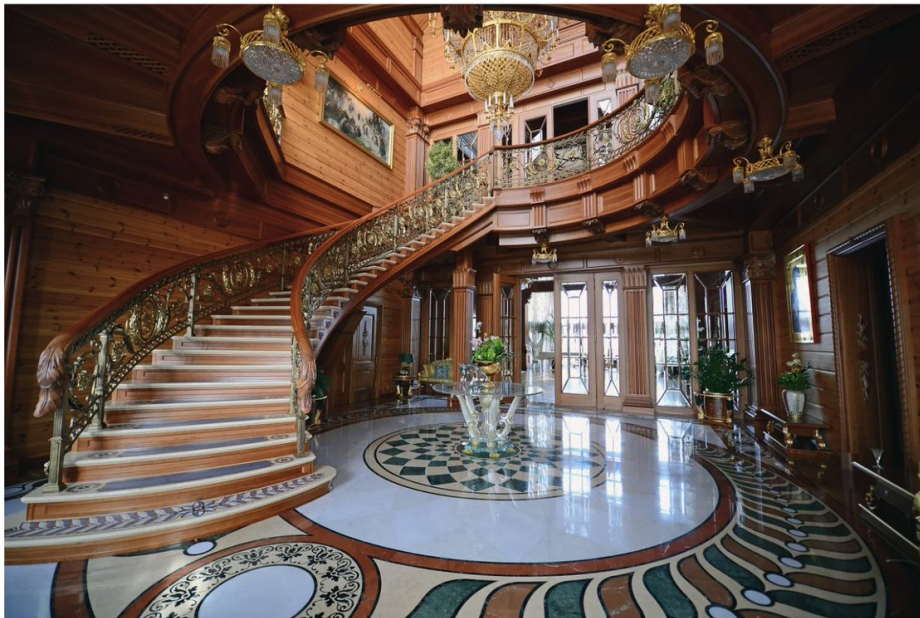
Dopo la sua fuga, emerse la vastità della sua corruzione. La sua villa era piena di lussi stravaganti come bagni d'oro, zoo privati e un ristorante galleggiante: simboli della ricchezza oscena accumulata durante il suo mandato.

12/16

Former Ukrainian president's estate is now a museum of corruption

David Baratz USA TODAY

Oct. 10, 2019, 3:45 p.m. ET





A loaf of bread made from solid gold which used to belong to former Ukrainian president Viktor Yanukovich on display at Mezhyhirya, his former private estate which is now a museum, on Nov. 15, 2014 in Novi Petrivtsi, Ukraine.



People visit a collection of antique cars at Mezhyhirya, the former private estate of former president Viktor Yanukovich which is now a museum, on Nov. 15, 2014 in Novi Petrivtsi, Ukraine.

Non potendo più contare su un dittatore sotto controllo (pensate a Lukašenko in Bielorussia), Putin lanciò la sua aggressione militare, annettendo illegalmente la Crimea e fomentando insurrezioni separatiste nel Donbas, a Charkiv e a Odessa.



Pekka Kallioniemi
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In today's [#vatniksoup](#), I'll introduce a Belarusian politician and dictator, Alexander Lukashenko. He's best-known for giving up his country to Russia, and for cracking up political opposition and dissidents in Belarus, ruling the country with an iron fist.

1/19



12:29 PM · May 30, 2024



6.1K



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Fraud Conviction Appears to Reveal Russian Troop Deployment in East Ukraine

Dec. 16, 2021



Moscow has always denied the presence of Russian Armed Forces soldiers in the Donbass.

Russian Defense Ministry

A Russian court's fraud conviction may have inadvertently revealed the deployment of Russian troops in separatist-controlled eastern Ukraine.

A district court in Russia's Rostov region located on the Ukrainian border [disclosed](#) that a convicted senior manager was in charge of buying, stocking and selling food to Russian troops stationed in eastern Ukraine.

"This food was intended to be sent to military units of the Russian Armed Forces stationed on the territory of the DNR and LNR," the court said in its verdict.

Bellingcat Report - Origin of Artillery Attacks on Ukrainian Military Positions in Eastern Ukraine Between 14 July 2014 and 8 August 2014

February 17, 2015 Russia Ukraine

Translations: [English \(UK\)](#), [Русский \(Россия\)](#)

Summary

Ukrainian armed forces positioned near the Russian-Ukrainian border were attacked by artillery fire in the summer of 2014. Between 9 July and 5 September 2014, the Ukrainian Border Service and the National Security and Defense Council reported more than 120 artillery attacks from Russia. Russian officials, however, have denied the existence of any artillery attacks on Ukraine originating from its territory.

The pressure of sustained artillery attacks through early August led Ukrainian armed forces to lose control of hundreds of kilometers of border territory. Google Earth satellite images of eastern Ukraine from July, August, and September 2014 have enabled the Bellingcat investigation team to find evidence of these artillery attacks, determine their origin, and compare them with local sources.

After reviewing and analyzing these satellite images as well as videos from social media, local media reports, and the shifting maps of the ongoing conflict, the Bellingcat investigation team has determined that there is compelling evidence that artillery attacks on Ukrainian territory and against Ukrainian armed forces originated from the territory of Russia.

Eastern Ukraine and flight MH17 case declared partly admissible

In its decision in the case of [Ukraine and the Netherlands v. Russia](#) (applications nos. 8019/16, 43800/14 and 28525/20) the Grand Chamber of the European Court of Human Rights has declared the applications partly admissible. The decision is final and will be followed by a Grand Chamber judgment on the merits at a later date.

The case concerns complaints related to the conflict in eastern Ukraine involving pro-Russian separatists which began in spring 2014. The Government of Ukraine principally complained about alleged ongoing patterns (“administrative practices”) of violations of a number of articles of the European Convention on Human Rights by separatists of the “Donetsk People’s Republic” (“DPR”) and the “Lugansk People’s Republic” (“LPR”) and by members of the Russian military. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands complained about the shooting down of Malaysia Airlines flight MH17 in eastern Ukraine on 17 July 2014, which resulted in the deaths of 298 people, including 196 Dutch nationals. The applicant Governments claimed that their complaints fell within the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation. Since it was alleged that many of the administrative practices were ongoing, the Court considered the evidence up to 26 January 2022, the date of the hearing on admissibility in the case.

Among other things, the Court found that areas in eastern Ukraine in separatist hands were, from 11 May 2014 and up to at least 26 January 2022, under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation. It referred to the presence in eastern Ukraine of Russian military personnel from April 2014 and the large-scale deployment of Russian troops from August 2014 at the latest. It further found that the respondent State had a significant influence on the separatists’ military strategy; that it had provided weapons and other military equipment to separatists on a significant scale from the earliest days of the “DPR” and the “LPR” and over the following months and years; that it had carried out artillery attacks upon requests from the separatists; and that it had provided political and economic support to the separatists.

It held that there was sufficient evidence to satisfy the burden of proof at the admissibility stage of administrative practices in violation of a number of Articles of the Convention and it declared the majority of the complaints by the Government of Ukraine admissible. Likewise, the evidential threshold for the purposes of admissibility had been met in respect of the complaints of the Government of the Netherlands concerning the downing of MH17 which were therefore also declared admissible.



Alexandre 🇺🇦 @Toriadus · May 22, 2024



Video for all the useful idiots who claim "civil war" in Ukraine in 2014. The video shows Russian military equipment including tanks entering the city of [#Lugansk](#) in 2014. Russia's military intervention in Ukraine began in 2014.



Nel 2014 fu divulgata una lettera in cui Janukovyč supplicava Putin di inviare truppe russe, sostenendo che il paese fosse «sull'orlo di una guerra civile», dando al Cremlino un pretesto per l'invasione. Questo documento fu prova chiave nel suo processo per tradimento.

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Ukraine's Yanukovych asked for troops, Russia tells UN

🕒 4 March 2014



Russia says ousted Ukrainian President Yanukovych asked for military aid

Ousted Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovych asked Russia to send troops across the border to protect civilians, Moscow's UN envoy has claimed.

Nonostante la sua irrilevanza, Janukovyč è ancora uno strumento del Cremlino. Nel 2022, emersero rapporti secondo cui la Russia lo considerava potenziale leader fantoccio per l'Ucraina, qualora Kiev fosse caduta.

Putin prepara il ritorno a Kiev di Victor Yanukovich, il leader cacciato nel 2014

di Francesco Battistini, da Uman (in Ucraina)

Secondo i media ucraini il capo del Cremlino vorrebbe che l'ex presidente tornasse alla guida del Paese, dopo la presa della capitale



Putin canta Viktor. L'immensa villa di **Viktor Yanukovich**, il presidente putiniano che fu [cacciato con la rivolta di Maidan nel 2014](#), una reggia d'ori e marmi immersa in un grande parco fuori Kiev, è vuota da tempo: buia, silenziosa, l'unica eco che vi risuona in questi giorni è quella dei bombardamenti sull'aeroporto, non lontano. «Che ci facciamo con questo palazzo?», fu la prima domanda, quando [Yanukovich scappò in Russia](#). La risposta, eccola: potrebbe tornare presto a riempirsi, se è vera la previsione dell'ex premier polacco Donald Tusk, a sentire il quale «ci sono molte indicazioni sul fatto che i russi stiano preparando persone legate a Yanukovich, alla presa del potere e del Parlamento dopo "elezioni" organizzate da Mosca».

Nel 2019, Janukovyč fu condannato in contumacia a 13 anni di carcere. Oggi si nasconde in Russia, ancora intento a riscrivere la storia e giustificare il tradimento dell'Ucraina. Suo figlio continua a gestire imprese carbonifere nei territori ucraini occupati dalla Russia.

Ukraine's ex-president Viktor Yanukovich found guilty of treason

Exiled former leader sentenced to 13 years' jail over 2014 protests and Russian invasion



📷 Viktor Yanukovich asked Moscow to invade Ukraine after he had fled to Russia. Photograph: Pavel Golovkin/AP

Andrew Roth in Moscow

Fri 25 Jan 2019 13.12 GMT

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A Ukrainian court has found the former president **Viktor Yanukovich** guilty of treason for his efforts to crush the 2014 pro-western demonstrations that eventually toppled his government.

Yanukovich was also charged with asking Vladimir Putin to send Russian troops to invade **Ukraine** after he had fled the country.

The verdict came almost **five years after Yanukovich was overthrown**, and could serve as an important symbolic conclusion to the events of 2014. More than 100 people were killed, many by sniper fire, on Kiev's Maidan Square in clashes between protesters and police.

The charges will have little real effect on Yanukovich, 68, who has lived in exile in the Russian city of Rostov since fleeing Ukraine under armed guard nearly five years ago.

Ukraine's ex-President Yanukovich sentenced to additional 15 years in prison in absentia

Share    

by Anna Fratsyvir • April 28, 2025 10:41 AM • 3 min read



A communal worker replaces a Viktor Yanukovich pre-election placard in Donetsk, Ukraine, on Nov. 25, 2004. (Photo: Viktoria Synistra/AFP via Getty Images)

Ukraine's former pro-Kremlin President Viktor Yanukovich has been sentenced in absentia to 15 years in prison for inciting desertion and organizing illegal border crossings, the Prosecutor General's Office announced on April 28.

This is Yanukovich's second conviction by a Ukrainian court. In 2019, he [was sentenced](#) to 13 years in prison for high treason and complicity in waging war of aggression against Ukraine.

Yanukovich, Ukraine's former pro-Russian leader, was ousted following the EuroMaidan Revolution in 2014 and subsequently fled to Russia.

The Podilskyi District Court in Kyiv also sentenced a former deputy chief of the State Security Administration, who was in charge of Yanukovich's security, to 10 years on related charges of desertion and facilitating illegal border crossings.

April 29, 2017 07:18 CET
By RFE/RL

Ukraine Begins Confiscating \$1.5 Billion Yanukovych Allegedly Stole

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Ousted Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovych (file photo)

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Yanukovych's Son Selling Coal From Russian-Occupied Ukraine – IStories

Feb. 4, 2025



A miner.

Valentin Sprinchak / TASS

Tutte le nostre zuppe:

Zuppa Vatnik

#vatniksoup è una serie di thread su Twitter (e un hashtag!) in cui presenterò attori e propagandisti pro-russi provenienti da tutto il mondo, che siano cosiddetti 'giornalisti indipendenti', politic...

<https://vatniksoup.com/it/>

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