

Kramatorsk Railway Station Strike — 8 April 2022

This evidence file compiles and examines publicly available material relating to the attack on the railway station area in Kramatorsk, Donetsk region, Ukraine, on 8 April 2022. It brings together witness-centred reporting, visual records, documentary sources, weapon analysis, official statements and later investigative findings. Each item should be evaluated for authenticity, reliability, context and corroboration. Inclusion in this dossier does not, by itself, establish that every allegation is proven. Distinguish contemporaneous claims, later investigative findings and conclusions that remain contested.

File Reference: WCKR-UKR-080422 | Kramatorsk Railway Station Strike

Record	Reference	Details
Incident	WCKR-UKR-080422	Kramatorsk railway station strike
Incident date	8 April 2022	Kramatorsk, Donetsk region, Ukraine
Alleged violation	International humanitarian law	Civilian casualties during evacuation; alleged indiscriminate and disproportionate attack
Primary evidence	Witnesses and visual records	Video, photographs, missile remnants and impact patterns
Independent corroboration	UN Commission of Inquiry; HRW/SITU; Bellingcat; BBC	Different methods and publication dates; source overlap must be considered

Established Evidence Portfolio

Incident date: 8 April 2022: Kramatorsk Railway Station Strike

The station was struck during a period when civilians were gathering to evacuate eastern Ukraine. The UN Commission of Inquiry later assessed the weapon as having characteristics of a Tochka-U series missile with a cluster-munition warhead and concluded that Russian armed forces likely launched an indiscriminate and disproportionate attack. Russia denied responsibility and blamed Ukraine; those competing claims are recorded separately below.

1. Visual Evidence [Video]

Purpose: document the station before and after the strike, the evacuation crowd, visible damage, missile remnants and the immediate aftermath.

Visual evidence to prioritise

Use the linked source pages for authenticated images of the station, the missile remnant, ground impact patterns, the evacuation crowd and post-strike damage. Captions should identify the source, date and whether the image is contemporaneous or part of a later reconstruction.

a) **Human Rights Watch / SITU Research — reconstruction video**

Death at the Station: Russian Cluster Munition Attack in Kramatorsk, Ukraine

https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/02/21/ukraine-new-light-russias-rail-station-attack

Combines video, witness accounts and a 3D model to reconstruct the attack and the civilian setting.



Image: National Police of Ukraine — emergency medical response at the station, 8 April 2022. Wikimedia Commons, CC BY 4.0.

b) Incident-specific evidence.

Bellingcat — open-source visual investigation

Russia's Kramatorsk 'Facts' Versus the Evidence

https://www.bellingcat.com/news/2022/04/14/russias-kramatorsk-facts-versus-the-evidence/

Examines photographs, video, missile debris and visible impact locations.

c) **BBC News — munitions evidence**

Ukraine war: What weapon killed 50 people in station attack?

https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-61079356

Reports patterns on the ground consistent with the use of a cluster-munition warhead.

Evidence assessment

Visual records can establish visible conditions and chronology, but individual images should be checked for provenance, geolocation, date and context.

2. Witness Testimony

a) *Purpose: record what people at or near the station saw, heard and experienced before, during and after the strike.*

The Reckoning Project — witness-centred case file

Shelling of train station — Kramatorsk (Donetsk)

https://sites.lsa.umich.edu/thereckoningproject/13-2/

Lists 11 witnesses including railway staff, volunteers, coordinators, doctors, journalists and evacuees.



Image: Kramatorsk station area after the strike — contemporaneous incident photograph. Source: Wikimedia Commons incident archive.

Open the source link above for original photographs, video, maps or reconstruction material. Do not substitute illustrative imagery for

b) **incident-specific evidence.**

Human Rights Watch / SITU Research — interviews and reconstruction

Death at the Station: Russian Cluster Munition Attack in Kramatorsk, Ukraine

https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/02/21/ukraine-new-light-russias-rail-station-attack

Uses testimony alongside spatial and video analysis; do not present paraphrases as verbatim testimony.

c) **Contemporaneous reporting — AP / PBS**

Missile kills at least 50 after hitting crowded Ukrainian train station

https://www.pbs.org/newshour/world/russia-denies-responsibility-for-missile-that-killed-dozens-of-ukrainians-at-train-station

Reports the evacuation context and immediate accounts; figures in early reporting were provisional.

3. Documentary Evidence [Documentary]

a) *Purpose: establish the evacuation context, incident timeline, official responses and the basis of later investigations.* **UN Commission of Inquiry — Kramatorsk findings**

Report on violations and abuses of international humanitarian and human rights law in Ukraine (Kramatorsk section)

https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2023-08/A_HRC_52_CRP.4_En%20%28003%29.pdf

The Commission records that evacuation trains were being organised and a large civilian crowd had gathered.



Image: Evacuation belongings and civilian casualties at the station area, 8 April 2022. National Police of Ukraine via Wikimedia Commons, CC BY 4.0.

Open the source link above for original photographs, video, maps or reconstruction material. Do not substitute illustrative imagery for incident-specific evidence.

b) **OSCE document — competing official position**

Special meeting / statements concerning the Kramatorsk attack

https://www.osce.org/sites/default/files/f/documents/2/5/518964.pdf

Preserves Russia's stated position and counter-attribution as an attributed claim.

c) **Ukrainian Security Service findings as reported by Ukrainska Pravda**

SSU expertise confirms: Kramatorsk railway station was shelled from Tochka-U by occupiers
https://www.pravda.com.ua/eng/news/2022/05/21/7347620/
Reports Ukraine's claimed missile trajectory and attribution analysis; independent corroboration should be assessed separately.

Evidence assessment

Official statements are important for chronology and the positions taken by the parties, but must be attributed and assessed against independent material.

4. Forensic Evidence [Forensic]

Purpose: assess weapon characteristics, impact patterns, blast effects and the relationship between physical evidence and competing explanations.

a) **UN Commission of Inquiry — weapon assessment**

Report on violations and abuses of international humanitarian and human rights law in Ukraine (Kramatorsk section)
https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2023-08/A_HRC_52_CRP.4_En%20%28003%29.pdf
The Commission identified small-explosion locations and missile remnants, determining the weapon had characteristics of a Tochka-U series missile with a cluster-munition warhead.



Image: Photograph of missile motor section recovered at the scene; visible remnant documented after the strike. Wikimedia Commons, CC BY 4.0.

Open the source link above for original photographs, video, maps or reconstruction material. Do not substitute illustrative imagery for incident-specific evidence.

b) **Human Rights Watch / SITU Research — performance-based analysis**
Death at the Station: Russian Cluster Munition Attack in Kramatorsk, Ukraine
https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/02/21/ukraine-new-light-russias-rail-station-attack
Analyses the weapon effects and station-area evidence through a spatial reconstruction.

c) **Bellingcat — impact points and missile debris** Russia's Kramatorsk 'Facts' Versus the Evidence
https://www.bellingcat.com/news/2022/04/14/russias-kramatorsk-facts-versus-the-evidence/
Maps visible impact points and reviews open-source observations relevant to the likely launch area.

5. Digital Evidence / Medical Evidence

Purpose: authenticate media, establish location and chronology, and document reported injuries and deaths.

a) **Human Rights Watch / SITU Research — synchronised video**
Death at the Station project page
https://situ.nyc/research/projects/death-at-the-station-russian-cluster-munition-attack-in-kramatorsk-ukraine Explains the use of footage from different viewpoints and a 3D station model.



Image: Comparison graphic of missile systems and the recovered remnant; use as contextual analysis, not standalone proof of attribution. Wikimedia Commons.

Open the source link above for original photographs, video, maps or reconstruction material. Do not substitute illustrative imagery for incident-specific evidence.

b) **BBC News — photographs and munitions analysis**

Ukraine war: What weapon killed 50 people in station attack?

https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-61079356

Reports visual evidence from the site and the assessment of the weapon type.

c) **Medical records — public-source limitation**

Report on violations and abuses of international humanitarian and human rights law in Ukraine (Kramatorsk section)

https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2023-08/A_HRC_52_CRP.4_En%20%28003%29.pdf

The cited public reports document deaths and injuries but do not constitute a complete set of individual medical files, autopsies or hospital records.

Evidence assessment

Digital and medical evidence should not be overstated: public reports do not equal a complete set of authenticated clinical records.

6. Expert Analysis

Purpose: assess the weapon, civilian presence, attack pattern, possible military objective and compliance with international humanitarian law.

a) **UN Commission of Inquiry — legal and operational assessment**

Report on violations and abuses of international humanitarian and human rights law in Ukraine (Kramatorsk section)

https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2023-08/A_HRC_52_CRP.4_En%20%28003%29.pdf

Concluded Russian armed forces likely launched an indiscriminate and disproportionate attack using cluster munitions and failed to take feasible precautions.



Image: Station forecourt after the strike, showing scattered belongings and visible impact aftermath. National Police of Ukraine via Wikimedia Commons, CC BY 4.0.

Open the source link above for original photographs, video, maps or reconstruction material. Do not substitute illustrative imagery for incident-specific evidence.

b) **Human Rights Watch / SITU Research — independent reconstruction**
Death at the Station: Russian Cluster Munition Attack in Kramatorsk, Ukraine
https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/02/21/ukraine-new-light-russias-rail-station-attack
Reconstructs the sequence of events and the civilian evacuation setting.

c) **Bellingcat — open-source launch analysis Russia's Kramatorsk 'Facts' Versus the Evidence**
https://www.bellingcat.com/news/2022/04/14/russias-kramatorsk-facts-versus-the-evidence/
Presents an evidence-based investigative assessment; it is not a judicial determination.

7. Official Statements

Official statements are preserved as attributed claims. They establish positions taken by parties but are not independent proof solely because they were issued by a government.

a) **Ukrainian authorities / SSU — attribution**
SSU expertise confirms: Kramatorsk railway station was shelled from Tochka-U by occupiers
https://www.pravda.com.ua/eng/news/2022/05/21/7347620/
Reports Ukraine's position that Russian forces launched the missile from occupied territory.



Image: Close view of the station exterior and evacuation belongings after the attack. National Police of Ukraine via Wikimedia Commons, CC BY 4.0.

Open the source link above for original photographs, video, maps or reconstruction material. Do not substitute illustrative imagery for incident-specific evidence.

b) **Russian position — denial and counter-attribution**

Special meeting / statements concerning the Kramatorsk attack

https://www.osce.org/sites/default/files/f/documents/2/5/518964.pdf

Preserves the Russian delegation's claim that the missile was a Tochka-U and its allegation of Ukrainian responsibility. This is a party position.

c) **UN Commission of Inquiry — independent assessment**

Report on violations and abuses of international humanitarian and human rights law in Ukraine (Kramatorsk section)

https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2023-08/A_HRC_52_CRP.4_En%20%28003%29.pdf

The Commission's later assessment should be distinguished from both parties' immediate statements.

Evidence assessment

The investigation's legal conclusions are not a substitute for a criminal trial or a conviction of a named individual.

8. Independent Corroboration

Compare sources with different methods and publication dates. Some investigations share imagery or witness material, so they should not automatically be counted as wholly independent evidence.

a) **UN Commission of Inquiry**

Report on violations and abuses of international humanitarian and human rights law in Ukraine (Kramatorsk section)

https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2023-08/A_HRC_52_CRP.4_En%20%28003%29.pdf

International investigation combining witness accounts, physical evidence and legal analysis.





Image: Incident scene showing the station building, damaged glazing and debris. National Police of Ukraine via Wikimedia Commons, CC BY 4.0.

Open the source link above for original photographs, video, maps or reconstruction material. Do not substitute illustrative imagery for incident-specific evidence.

b) **Human Rights Watch / SITU Research**

Death at the Station: Russian Cluster Munition Attack in Kramatorsk, Ukraine
https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/02/21/ukraine-new-light-russias-rail-station-attack
Joint investigation using testimony, video and spatial reconstruction. Bellingcat

c) **Russia's Kramatorsk 'Facts' Versus the Evidence**

https://www.bellingcat.com/news/2022/04/14/russias-kramatorsk-facts-versus-the-evidence/
Open-source chronology and launch-area assessment.

d) **The Reckoning Project**

Shelling of train station — Kramatorsk (Donetsk)
https://sites.lsa.umich.edu/thereckoningproject/13-2/
Witness-centred documentation identifying different categories of eyewitnesses.

9. Attribution Evidence

Purpose: assess responsibility, missile delivery, weapon characteristics and competing explanations without overstating what any single source proves.

a) **UN Commission of Inquiry**

Report on violations and abuses of international humanitarian and human rights law in Ukraine (Kramatorsk section)
https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2023-08/A_HRC_52_CRP.4_En%20%28003%29.pdf
Concluded Russian armed forces likely launched the attack, based on context and the use of cluster munitions in a populated area; it also noted evidence of military equipment at the station.



Image: Police and responders documenting the missile remnant at the site. National Police of Ukraine via Wikimedia Commons, CC BY 4.0.

Open the source link above for original photographs, video, maps or reconstruction material. Do not substitute illustrative imagery for incident-specific evidence.

b) **Human Rights Watch**

Death at the Station: Russian Cluster Munition Attack in Kramatorsk, Ukraine
https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/02/21/ukraine-new-light-russias-rail-station-attack
Reported evidence that Russian forces had Tochka launch vehicles, transport equipment and missiles within range around the time of the attack, despite Russia's denial. Bellingcat

c) **Russia's Kramatorsk 'Facts' Versus the Evidence**

https://www.bellingcat.com/news/2022/04/14/russias-kramatorsk-facts-versus-the-evidence/
Assesses open-source observations of possible launch locations. Individual launch crew and command responsibility require further evidence.

Evidence assessment

Attribution should distinguish the likely weapon and launch area from the identification of a specific crew, commander or individual.

10. Legal and Investigative Records

Purpose: identify substantive investigative findings and distinguish legal assessments from a final criminal judgment against a named individual.

a) **UN Commission of Inquiry — international humanitarian law**

Report on violations and abuses of international humanitarian and human rights law in Ukraine (Kramatorsk section)

https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2023-08/A_HRC_52_CRP.4_En%20%28003%29.pdf

Its report concludes that the attack likely violated international humanitarian law; this is an investigative finding, not a criminal conviction.



Image: Wider view of the station forecourt after the attack. National Police of Ukraine via Wikimedia Commons, CC BY 4.0.

Open the source link above for original photographs, video, maps or reconstruction material. Do not substitute illustrative imagery for incident-specific evidence.

b) **Human Rights Watch / SITU Research — report and video**

Death at the Station: Russian Cluster Munition Attack in Kramatorsk, Ukraine

https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/02/21/ukraine-new-light-russias-rail-station-attack

Characterises the attack as an apparent war crime and calls for accountability.

c) **The Reckoning Project — witness case file**

Shelling of train station — Kramatorsk (Donetsk)

https://sites.lsa.umich.edu/thereckoningproject/13-2/

Provides a witness-centred record for further investigation.

11. Casualty and Damage Records

Purpose: record reported deaths, injuries, civilian presence and physical damage while keeping figures tied to their source and date.

UN Commission of Inquiry

Report on violations and abuses of international humanitarian and human rights law in Ukraine (Kramatorsk section)

https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2023-08/A_HRC_52_CRP.4_En%20%28003%29.pdf

Records 59 people killed and 92 injured in its cited account.



Image: Additional scene photograph showing the damaged station frontage and belongings. National Police of Ukraine via Wikimedia Commons, CC BY 4.0.

Open the source link above for original photographs, video, maps or reconstruction material. Do not substitute illustrative imagery for incident-specific evidence.

a) **Human Rights Watch — 2023 investigation**

   Death at the Station: Russian Cluster Munition Attack in Kramatorsk, Ukraine

   https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/02/21/ukraine-new-light-russias-rail-station-attack

   Reports at least 58 civilians killed and over 100 injured. Contemporaneous AP / PBS reporting

b) **Missile kills at least 50 after hitting crowded Ukrainian train station**

   https://www.pbs.org/newshour/world/russia-denies-responsibility-for-missile-that-killed-dozens-of-ukrainians-at-train-station

   Early reports cited at least 50 deaths and dozens wounded; early figures were updated as information developed.

Evidence assessment

Casualty totals differ by source and date. Preserve each figure with its source, definition and publication date.

12. Reconciling casualty figures

Casualty figures vary by source and publication date. Do not merge them into one definitive number without explaining the method and scope.

a) **UN Commission of Inquiry — 59 killed, 92 injured**

Report on violations and abuses of international humanitarian and human rights law in Ukraine (Kramatorsk section)

https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2023-08/A_HRC_52_CRP.4_En%20%28003%29.pdf

Figure stated in the Commission's later report.



Image: Distinct incident photograph — child's soft toy among debris at Kramatorsk station after the 8 April 2022 attack. Source: armyinform.com.ua via Wikimedia Commons, CC BY 4.0.

Open the source link above for original photographs, video, maps or reconstruction material. Do not substitute illustrative imagery for incident-specific evidence.

b) **Human Rights Watch — at least 58 civilians killed, over 100 injured**

Death at the Station: Russian Cluster Munition Attack in Kramatorsk, Ukraine

https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/02/21/ukraine-new-light-russias-rail-station-attack

Figure stated in the February 2023 investigation.



c) **Contemporaneous reporting — at least 50 killed**
Missile kills at least 50 after hitting crowded Ukrainian train station
https://www.pbs.org/newshour/world/russia-denies-responsibility-for-missile-that-killed-dozens-of-ukrainians-at-train-station
Initial reports from 8 April 2022 reflected information available shortly after the attack.

Appendix A — Incident chronology

Before 8 April 2022. Railway services and local authorities were organising evacuation of civilians from eastern Ukraine. Contemporary reporting described large numbers of people waiting around Kramatorsk station. Reports also described disruption to rail evacuation routes in the preceding days.
Morning, 8 April 2022. The station area was struck while civilians were present. Witnesses and video records described multiple explosions and widespread casualties. A missile remnant was photographed near the station, with Russian-language wording reported on the missile body.
Immediate aftermath. Emergency services and medical workers responded. Early casualty figures were provisional and changed as authorities and investigators gathered information.

Later investigations. Human Rights Watch and SITU Research published a detailed reconstruction in February 2023. The UN Commission of Inquiry subsequently documented weapon characteristics, civilian presence, competing claims and its legal assessment.
Chronology caution: timings and launch-location claims should be checked against the original linked reports and their stated time zones. This summary is not a minute-by-minute reconstruction.

Appendix B — Method and limitations

a) Preserve originals where available. Record the URL, publisher, author, publication date, capture date, file metadata and any known editing or reposting history.

b) Separate observation from inference. A photograph may show a missile remnant or impact pattern, but attribution of a launch site or responsible unit usually requires additional evidence.

c) Distinguish official statements from independent findings. Ukrainian and Russian official claims should be quoted or summarised as attributed positions. Neither should be treated as independently proven merely because it is official.

d) Avoid false precision in casualty counts. Figures may differ because of timing, scope, inclusion criteria or verification methods. Do not describe an estimate as a final register.

e) Legal caution. Investigative organisations may conclude that an attack appears to constitute a war crime or likely violated international humanitarian law. Such findings are not the same as a final criminal judgment against an identified person.

f) Image-use caution. Follow the rights and attribution requirements on each publisher or image archive page before reproducing images in a public release.

Appendix C — Source register and image locations

The following source pages contain incident-specific photographs, video, diagrams, maps, witness material or reconstructions. Incident-specific photographs are linked from Wikimedia Commons and attributed at each image. Word may require permission to update external links; check each source page for current licence and context. miscaptioning.

a) UN Commission of Inquiry / OHCHR

Report on violations and abuses of international humanitarian and human rights law in Ukraine (Kramatorsk section)
https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2023-08/A_HRC_52_CRP.4_En%20%28003%29.pdf

b) UN Commission determined the station area was struck by cluster munitions; identified evidence consistent with a Tochka-U missile and 9N123K

cluster warhead. Its legal assessment concluded Russian armed forces likely launched an indiscriminate and disproportionate attack, while noting contextual evidence including military equipment at the station.

c) Human Rights Watch and SITU Research

Death at the Station: Russian Cluster Munition Attack in Kramatorsk, Ukraine
https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/02/21/ukraine-new-light-russias-rail-station-attack
Joint reconstruction using witness accounts, video, spatial modelling and analysis of weapon effects. HRW reported at least 58 civilians killed and over 100 injured in its 2023 publication.



d) SITU Research

Death at the Station project page

https://situ.nyc/research/projects/death-at-the-station-russian-cluster-munition-attack-in-kramatorsk-ukraine

Explains the 3D reconstruction, video synchronisation and assessment of the civilian evacuation context. The research reported over 500 people present in the reconstructed station area.

e) Bellingcat

Russia's Kramatorsk 'Facts' Versus the Evidence

https://www.bellingcat.com/news/2022/04/14/russias-kramatorsk-facts-versus-the-evidence/

Open-source investigation of the timeline, missile debris, impact points and reported launch observations. Treat launch-site conclusions as investigative analysis rather than a court finding.

f) BBC News

Ukraine war: What weapon killed 50 people in station attack?

https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-61079356

Contemporaneous reporting and munitions analysis describing evidence consistent with cluster munitions.

g) Associated Press / PBS NewsHour

Missile kills at least 50 after hitting crowded Ukrainian train station

https://www.pbs.org/newshour/world/russia-denies-responsibility-for-missile-that-killed-dozens-of-ukrainians-at-train-station

Contemporaneous account of the strike, evacuation crowd, casualties and competing claims.

h) The Reckoning Project

Shelling of train station — Kramatorsk (Donetsk)

https://sites.lsa.umich.edu/thereckoningproject/13-2/

Witness-centred project entry listing 11 witnesses, including railway employees, volunteers, medical workers, journalists and evacuees.



i) **Ukrainska Pravda**

SSU expertise confirms: Kramatorsk railway station was shelled from Tochka-U by occupiers
https://www.pravda.com.ua/eng/news/2022/05/21/7347620/
Reports the Ukrainian Security Service's attribution and claimed trajectory analysis; this is an attributed Ukrainian official position. OSCE

j) **Special meeting / statements concerning the Kramatorsk attack**

https://www.osce.org/sites/default/files/f/documents/2/5/518964.pdf
Contains a Russian delegation statement advancing Russia's denial and counter-claim. It should be presented as a party's position, not an independent finding. Wikimedia Commons

k) **Kramatorsk railway bombing 2022 April 8 — image record**

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Kramatorsk_railway_bombing_2022_April_8_(1).jpg
Image record for a photograph attributed to Ukraine's Ministry of Defence; verify licence and context before republication. End of evidence file. All source descriptions should be revisited before legal, academic or public use; new evidence or corrections may alter the assessment.

Appendix D — Visual evidence checklist

This appendix provides a practical checklist for reviewing the publicly available material. It does not replace the original source records or establish facts beyond the cited investigations.

a) Station approach and forecourt: use contemporaneous, geolocated photographs or video showing the station area and civilian gathering points.

b) Missile remnants: record the exact source, photographer, date, visible markings and location. Do not infer launch origin solely from a photograph of a remnant.

c) Impact patterns: compare close-up photographs with the UN Commission of Inquiry's description of small-explosion locations and surface scarring.

d) Evacuation crowd: use images with verifiable date and location to document the civilian context. Avoid images from other stations or other dates.

e) Aftermath and rescue: distinguish photographs taken immediately after the strike from later clean-up, memorial or reconstruction images.

f) 3D reconstruction: label modelled or synchronised video as investigative reconstruction, not as an original photograph of the event.

g) Primary references: UN Commission of Inquiry; Human Rights Watch and SITU Research; Bellingcat; BBC News; The Reckoning Project. See the source register in the main file for direct links.

Appendix E — Witness material checklist

This appendix provides a practical checklist for reviewing the publicly available material. It does not replace the original source records or establish facts beyond the cited investigations.

a) Record witness role and proximity to the station without publishing identifying details unless consent and safety considerations permit.

b) Distinguish direct observation from information heard from others or read online.

c) Record the witness's vantage point, approximate time, weather/visibility and any movement before and after the explosion.

d) Preserve original recordings where possible; document device, file metadata, transfer history and any edits or cropping.

e) Do not convert a source's paraphrase into a quotation. Quote only when the original statement or transcript is available.

f) The Reckoning Project's case page lists 11 witnesses across several civilian and emergency-response roles; consult the source for its own methodology and limits.

g) Primary references: UN Commission of Inquiry; Human Rights Watch and SITU Research; Bellingcat; BBC News; The Reckoning Project. See the source register in the main file for direct links.



Appendix F — Weapon evidence checklist

This appendix provides a practical checklist for reviewing the publicly available material. It does not replace the original source records or establish facts beyond the cited investigations.

- **a)** The UN Commission of Inquiry identified characteristics consistent with a 9M79-1 series Tochka-U ballistic missile and a 9N123K cluster-munition warhead.
- **b)** Multiple small explosions and associated surface marks were part of the Commission's reasoning about cluster munitions.
- **c)** Photographs of a missile remnant should be tied to the location and time at which they were taken.
- **d)** Weapon type, launch location, operator identity and command responsibility are separate questions requiring distinct evidence.
- **e)** Both Russia and Ukraine possessed Tochka-U systems; the weapon type alone does not, by itself, identify the launch operator.
- **f)** Use expert reports to understand the technical reasoning rather than presenting an unqualified lay interpretation of fragments.

Primary references: UN Commission of Inquiry; Human Rights Watch and SITU Research; Bellingcat; BBC News; The Reckoning Project. See the source register in the main file for direct links.



Appendix G — Civilian context and evacuation

This appendix provides a practical checklist for reviewing the publicly available material. It does not replace the original source records or establish facts beyond the cited investigations.

- **a)** Contemporary reports described a large number of civilians waiting to leave eastern Ukraine by rail.
- **b)** The UN Commission of Inquiry recorded that evacuation trains were being organised and additional trains were expected on the day of the strike.
- **c)** People at the station included families, children, older people and people with disabilities, according to public investigations.
- **d)** Investigators also recorded evidence of a train carrying military equipment at the station before the attack. Include this contextual finding accurately without assuming that it negates civilian protection.
- **e)** Legal assessment requires consideration of the anticipated military advantage, civilian presence, weapon effects and feasible precautions.
- **f)** Do not describe the station as exclusively civilian or exclusively military unless the cited evidence supports that precise claim.

Primary references: UN Commission of Inquiry; Human Rights Watch and SITU Research; Bellingcat; BBC News; The Reckoning Project. See the source register in the main file for direct links.



Appendix H — Competing claims

This appendix provides a practical checklist for reviewing the publicly available material. It does not replace the original source records or establish facts beyond the cited investigations.

- **a)** Ukrainian authorities attributed the strike to Russian forces and reported missile trajectory analysis.
- **b)** Russia denied responsibility and advanced a counter-claim that Ukraine was responsible.
- **c)** Human Rights Watch reported evidence that Russian forces had Tochka launch vehicles, transport equipment and missiles within range around the time of the attack.
- **d)** The UN Commission of Inquiry's later conclusion should be described using its own wording: Russian armed forces likely launched an indiscriminate and disproportionate attack.
- **e)** Preserve the difference between a party's public allegation, an investigative organisation's assessment and a court's final finding.
- **f)** Where claims conflict, cite the underlying sources and explain what evidence each claim relies upon.

Primary references: UN Commission of Inquiry; Human Rights Watch and SITU Research; Bellingcat; BBC News; The Reckoning Project. See the source register in the main file for direct links.



Appendix I — Casualty and damage reconciliation

This appendix provides a practical checklist for reviewing the publicly available material. It does not replace the original source records or establish facts beyond the cited investigations.

- **a)** Early reports on 8 April 2022 commonly referred to at least 50 deaths and dozens of injuries.
- **b)** Human Rights Watch's 2023 report described at least 58 civilians killed and over 100 injured.
- **c)** The UN Commission of Inquiry's report records 59 persons killed and 92 injured in its Kramatorsk section.
- **d)** These figures were published at different times and may reflect different verification criteria. Do not average them.
- **e)** State each figure with the source, publication date and whether the figure refers to civilians, all victims, deaths or injuries.
- **f)** Damage reporting should distinguish the station building, tracks, forecourt, vehicles and surrounding area where sources make those distinctions.

Primary references: UN Commission of Inquiry; Human Rights Watch and SITU Research; Bellingcat; BBC News; The Reckoning Project. See the source register in the main file for direct links.



Appendix J — Legal assessment framework

This appendix provides a practical checklist for reviewing the publicly available material. It does not replace the original source records or establish facts beyond the cited investigations.

- **a)** Assess whether the location was populated and whether civilians were present at the time of the attack.
- **b)** Assess the weapon's effects and whether the attack was directed at a specific military objective.
- **c)** Assess proportionality in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated.
- **d)** Assess feasible precautions, including choice of means and methods of attack, and what the attacker knew or should have known.
- **e)** Record the UN Commission of Inquiry's legal conclusion as an investigative finding, not as a conviction of a named person.
- **f)** Specialist legal advice is necessary before using this dossier as a pleading or making allegations against an identified individual.

Primary references: UN Commission of Inquiry; Human Rights Watch and SITU Research; Bellingcat; BBC News; The Reckoning Project. See the source register in the main file for direct links.



Appendix K — Source reliability and independence

This appendix provides a practical checklist for reviewing the publicly available material. It does not replace the original source records or establish facts beyond the cited investigations.

a) Primary visual records may be strong evidence of visible conditions but require authentication, geolocation and timing checks.

b) Contemporaneous journalism is useful for initial chronology but often relies on early official casualty figures.

c) Later investigations can incorporate more evidence, but their methods and source dependencies should be reviewed.

d) Two reports that rely on the same video or witness are not necessarily independent corroboration of that underlying item.

e) Official statements should be retained as attributed statements rather than treated as neutral assessments.

f) Keep a separate source log noting the claim supported by each item, its limitations and any corroborating or conflicting material.

Primary references: UN Commission of Inquiry; Human Rights Watch and SITU Research; Bellingcat; BBC News; The Reckoning Project. See the source register in the main file for direct links.



Appendix L — Image provenance and publication

This appendix provides a practical checklist for reviewing the publicly available material. It does not replace the original source records or establish facts beyond the cited investigations.

- **a)** Before republication, check the image page for author, original publisher, licence, attribution requirements and any restrictions.
- **b)** Do not remove embedded captions or crop away context that materially changes the meaning of an image.
- **c)** Store an unaltered copy of each image and a separate working copy for annotations.
- **d)** Label diagrams and 3D models as reconstructions and identify the organisation that produced them.
- **e)** Do not use AI-generated or illustrative images as if they were documentary photographs from the strike.
- **f)** he Wikimedia Commons image record linked in the source register is a starting point for provenance; confirm the licence and original context before reuse.

Primary references: UN Commission of Inquiry; Human Rights Watch and SITU Research; Bellingcat; BBC News; The Reckoning Project. See the source register in the main file for direct links.



Appendix M — Research gaps and next steps

This appendix provides a practical checklist for reviewing the publicly available material. It does not replace the original source records or establish facts beyond the cited investigations.

- **a)** Obtain and preserve original-resolution photographs and videos from source publishers where access is permitted.
- **b)** Where possible, obtain the full UN Commission of Inquiry report and review the Kramatorsk paragraphs in context.
- **c)** Compare the HRW/SITU reconstruction with Bellingcat's chronology and the BBC's weapons analysis, noting differences in method.
- **d)** Seek original witness statements or court-filed evidence only through lawful, safe channels and document any redactions.
- **e)** Check for later official updates or judicial proceedings before presenting the dossier as current.
- **f)** Maintain a version log with the date of each revision, sources added or removed, and corrections made.

Primary references: UN Commission of Inquiry; Human Rights Watch and SITU Research; Bellingcat; BBC News; The Reckoning Project. See the source register in the main file for direct links.

Final Evidence Assessment

The available public investigations provide converging evidence that the Kramatorsk railway station area was struck on 8 April 2022 while civilians were gathered to evacuate. The UN Commission of Inquiry identified weapon characteristics consistent with a Tochka-U series missile carrying a cluster-munition warhead and concluded that Russian armed forces likely launched an indiscriminate and disproportionate attack.

The assessment should remain carefully framed. Russia denied responsibility and blamed Ukraine; that position is preserved in the source register. The UN Commission's finding is an investigative conclusion under international humanitarian law, not a criminal conviction of a named individual.



Casualty figures differ across sources and publication dates. This file records the UN Commission's figures of 59 killed and 92 injured, Human Rights Watch's 2023 account of at least 58 civilians killed and over 100 injured, and contemporaneous reports of at least 50 deaths. These figures should be cited with their sources rather than collapsed into a single unsupported total.

Image and media note: direct links to incident-specific photographs, videos and reconstructions are provided in the source register. Before publication or legal use, verify the original file, date, location, attribution, licence and context. This document is an evidence index and research aid, not a substitute for the original records or specialist legal advice.

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