

KRAMATORSK STATION: 'FOR THE CHILDREN', ON THE CHILDREN

At 10:28 on 8 April 2022 a Tochka-U ballistic missile opened its cluster warhead over the forecourt of Kramatorsk station, where hundreds of people were waiting for evacuation trains. At least 58–63 civilians died, among them seven to nine children; more than 100 were injured. The rocket motor carried the words 'ЗА ДЕТЕЙ' — 'for the children'. Within hours Russia had announced strikes on other stations, denied this one and blamed a Ukrainian brigade.

UKRAINE EVIDENCE HUB
VERIFIED RECORD
OCT 2026

DRAFT — not published. Draft for the editor. Figures checked against the UN Commission of Inquiry (A/HRC/52/62), the UN Crisis Coordinator (8 Apr 2022), the High Commissioner (22 Apr 2022), HRW / SITU (21 Feb 2023), the SBU (21 May 2022) and the Donetsk regional administration (8 Apr 2026). The toll differs by source (58 / 59 / 61 / 63); the hub shows all four. Photos: Wikimedia Commons (National Police, Donetsk regional administration), licences checked.

59

killed and 92 injured — the UN Commission of Inquiry's figures; Ukrainian authorities count 61–63 dead, HRW at least 58 A

Commission of Inquiry, A/HRC/52/62, para. 31 (15 Mar 2023)

7 - 9

children among the dead (7: SBU, regional administration; 9: Interior Ministry 2024) B

SBU 21 May 2022; MVS 8 Apr 2024; Donetsk ODA 8 Apr 2026

50 × 316

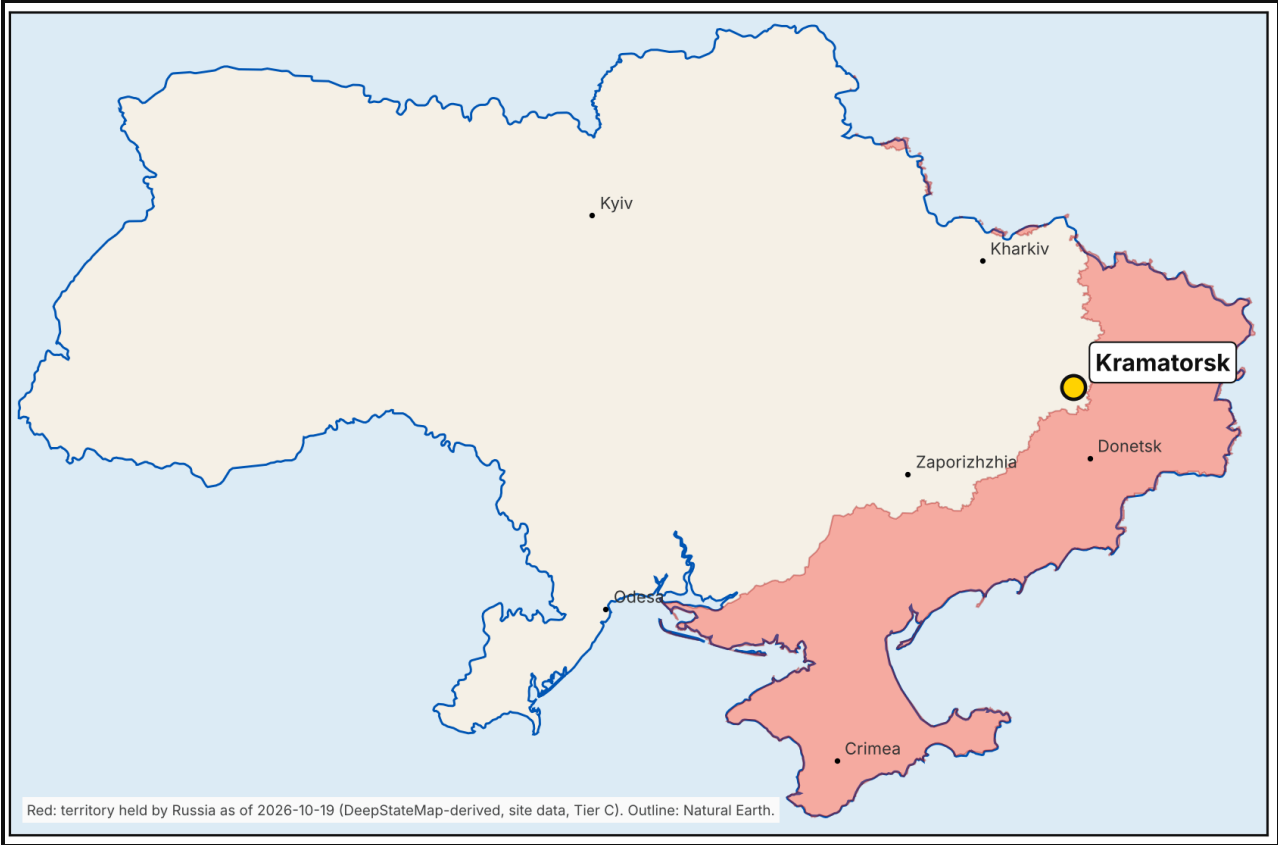
submunitions in the 9N123K cluster warhead × lethal fragments per submunition; 32 impact sites documented C

Human Rights Watch / SITU Research, 21 Feb 2023

110,620

people evacuated through Kramatorsk station between 26 Feb and 7 Apr 2022 — the station was the region's exit B

Donetsk regional military administration, 8 Apr 2026



BOTTOM LINE

An indiscriminate weapon on a known crowd. The UN Commission of Inquiry lists the attack among those 'launched or likely launched by Russian armed forces' that were indiscriminate, and finds that hundreds of civilians had gathered at the station and that feasible precautions were not taken (A/HRC/52/62, paras. 31–32).

The weapon was Russian-held and the launch area Russian-controlled. HRW and SITU reconstructed the strike from more than 200 videos and photographs and 69 interviews: a Tochka-U launched from Russian-controlled territory, most likely near Kunie, where Russian Tochka equipment was documented. The SBU places the launch in occupied Donetsk region.

Russia's defence is that it does not use the weapon. Contradicted by Russian Tochka-U launchers filmed moving towards Ukraine in March 2022, by a Tochka-U strike on a Vuhledar hospital on 24 February 2022 (Amnesty), and by Russia's own announcement that morning that it was striking railway stations.

LEGAL QUALIFICATION IN THREE LAYERS

INDISCRIMINATE ATTACK, NO FEASIBLE PRECAUTIONS, HUNDREDS OF CIVILIANS PRESENT — ESTABLISHED (COMMISSION OF INQUIRY)

CLUSTER MUNITIONS ON EVACUATION POINTS AND GATHERINGS — PATTERN

WAR CRIME, VIOLATION OF THE LAWS AND CUSTOMS OF WAR — POSITION (ART. 438 CCU; HRW: APPARENT WAR CRIME)

Established. Commission of Inquiry (A/HRC/52/62, paras. 31–32): the attack, 59 killed and 92 injured, is among those launched or likely launched by Russian armed forces that were indiscriminate; hundreds of civilians had gathered and feasible precautions were not taken. High Commissioner Bachelet (22 Apr 2022): an example of the failure to adhere to the principle of distinction. **Pattern.** Cluster-warhead Tochka-U missiles against civilian concentrations in the first weeks of the invasion, and a denial naming a Ukrainian unit within hours. **Position.** Ukraine qualifies the strike as a war crime (Art. 438 CCU); HRW calls it an apparent war crime; no perpetrator has been publicly named.

WHAT WE ASK

Cite the Commission of Inquiry's finding whenever Russia claims it does not use cluster munitions or Tochka-U. Help identify the Tochka-U battery and its commanders — HRW's Kunie evidence and the launch footage are leads — and designate them when named. Quote Russia's three statements of 8 April 2022 together: strikes on stations, denial, attribution to Ukraine.

Sources: A — Commission of Inquiry, A/HRC/52/62 (15 Mar 2023), paras. 29–34; UN Crisis Coordinator Amin Awad (8 Apr 2022); UN Spokesperson (8 Apr 2022); High Commissioner Bachelet, 22 Apr 2022. B — SBU, 21 May 2022; Office of the Prosecutor General, 8 Apr 2022; Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, 14 Apr 2022; Donetsk regional military administration, 11 Apr 2022 and 8 Apr 2026; Ministry of Internal Affairs, 8 Apr 2024. C — HRW and SITU Research, *Death at the Station* (21 Feb 2023); Bellingcat (14 Apr 2022); Conflict Intelligence Team via Ukrainska Pravda (8 Apr 2022); Free Radio (8 Apr 2023). RU — TASS, 8 Apr 2022 (MoD; Investigative Committee); sledcom.ru, 8 Apr 2022. All accessed 21 Oct 2026.

AN EVACUATION HUB ANNOUNCED TO EVERYONE

For six weeks the station had been the one safe exit from the Donbas front for tens of thousands of people. Trains to the west left from here daily, the schedule was public, and on the morning of 8 April the forecourt was full of families with suitcases.

UKRAINE EVIDENCE HUB

VERIFIED RECORD

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26 Feb – 7 Apr 2022	Kramatorsk station is the main evacuation hub of Donetsk region: 110,620 of the 201,557 people evacuated by organised transport leave from here. Local authorities urge residents to go. B — Donetsk regional military administration, 8 Apr 2026
8 Apr 2022, ~10:10	Russian MoD announces strikes with 'high-precision air-based missiles' on railway stations at Pokrovsk, Sloviansk and Barvinkove, where Ukrainian reserves were said to be arriving. RUSSIA SAYS — Russian MoD daily briefing; Bellingcat, 14 Apr 2022
8 Apr 2022, 10:28	A Tochka-U 9M79K-1 explodes above the station forecourt; 50 submunitions over an area the size of a football pitch. More than 500 people are in the forecourt on HRW's count; about 4,000 in and around the station on the Prosecutor General's. C — HRW / SITU, 21 Feb 2023; Ukrainska Pravda, 8 Apr 2022
8 Apr 2022	UN Crisis Coordinator Amin Awad: at least 39 civilians killed, including 4 children; explosive weapons with wide-area impact in populated areas are 'a clear violation'. Secretary-General: 'completely unacceptable'. A — UN Country Team in Ukraine, 8 Apr 2022; UN Spokesperson
8 Apr 2022, 13:41	Russian MoD: Ukrainian claims are 'a provocation'; Russian forces 'had no fire tasks' in Kramatorsk; the Tochka-U 'is used only by the Ukrainian army'. Russia then says the missile came from Dobropillia. RUSSIA SAYS — TASS, 8 Apr 2022; Bellingcat, 14 Apr 2022
8 Apr 2022, evening	Russia's Investigative Committee opens a criminal case against the commander of Ukraine's 19th Missile Brigade, 'Colonel F. S. Yaroshevich', claiming 'at least 30 civilians' killed by a Ukrainian Tochka-U. RUSSIA SAYS — Investigative Committee of Russia (sledcom.ru); TASS, 8 Apr 2022
21 May 2022	SBU: expert examinations confirm a 9M79-1 Tochka-U with a cluster warhead, launched from the occupied part of Donetsk region; 61 killed, 121 injured; proceedings under Art. 438 CCU. B — SBU
21 Feb 2023	HRW and SITU Research, 'Death at the Station': at least 58 civilians killed; launch from Russian-controlled territory, most likely near Kunie; an apparent war crime. C — HRW; SITU Research
15 Mar 2023	Commission of Inquiry: the attack, '59 people killed and 92 injured', was indiscriminate; hundreds of civilians were present; Russian forces failed to take feasible precautions. (Its first report, A/77/533 of 18 Oct 2022, had already documented indiscriminate cluster-munition attacks, para. 48.) A — A/HRC/52/62, paras. 31–32
8 Apr 2026	Fourth anniversary: at least 61 killed, 7 children, over 120 injured; proceedings under Art. 438 continue; no suspect publicly named. B — Donetsk regional military administration; Mezha/Bukvy

WHAT THE INVESTIGATIONS ESTABLISHED

HRW and SITU Research interviewed 69 people and analysed more than 200 videos and photographs, satellite imagery and X-rays. The 9N123K warhead released 50 submunitions; remnants were examined at 32 impact sites. Footage shows more than 500 people in the forecourt; the Prosecutor General said about 4,000 were in and around the station.

Launch: the SBU places it in occupied Donetsk region; HRW's imagery and witnesses point to the Russian position at Kunie, north of Izium, where Tochka missile containers were visible. Both are Russian-controlled.



The Tochka-U rocket body with the inscription "For the children" beside the station, 8 April 2022.
Photo: armyinform.com.ua · CC BY 4.0 · via Wikimedia Commons

WHO THE DEAD WERE

Civilians leaving for the west: mostly women, children and elderly people, according to the regional administration. HRW knows of no non-civilian victim.

Children: seven on the SBU's and the regional administration's count, nine on the Interior Ministry's. Many of the injured lost limbs; bystanders used clothing to stop bleeding before ambulances arrived (HRW).

Sources: A — Commission of Inquiry, A/HRC/52/62 (15 Mar 2023), paras. 29–34; UN Crisis Coordinator Amin Awad (8 Apr 2022); UN Spokesperson (8 Apr 2022); High Commissioner Bachelet, 22 Apr 2022. B — SBU, 21 May 2022; Office of the Prosecutor General, 8 Apr 2022; Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, 14 Apr 2022; Donetsk regional military administration, 11 Apr 2022 and 8 Apr 2026; Ministry of Internal Affairs, 8 Apr 2024. C — HRW and SITU Research, *Death at the Station* (21 Feb 2023); Bellingcat (14 Apr 2022); Conflict Intelligence Team via Ukrainska Pravda (8 Apr 2022); Free Radio (8 Apr 2023). RU — TASS, 8 Apr 2022 (MoD; Investigative Committee); sledcom.ru, 8 Apr 2022. All accessed 21 Oct 2026.

ESTABLISHED BY BODIES WITH A MANDATE

Commission of Inquiry, A/HRC/52/62 (15 Mar 2023), paras. 31–32: 59 killed, 92 injured; among the attacks launched or likely launched by Russian armed forces that were indiscriminate; hundreds of civilians gathered; feasible precautions not taken; para. 34: such attacks violate IHL and show a pattern of disregard. A

UN Crisis Coordinator, 8 Apr 2022: at least 39 killed including 4 children (first count); explosive weapons with wide-area impact in populated areas — 'a clear violation'. A

High Commissioner Bachelet, 22 Apr 2022: 60 killed, 111 injured; the strike cited as a failure to adhere to the principle of distinction. A

UKRAINIAN INVESTIGATION

SBU, 21 May 2022: 9M79-1 Tochka-U with cluster warhead; launched from the occupied part of Donetsk region; 61 killed, 121 injured; Art. 438 CCU. B

Prosecutor General's Office, 8 Apr 2022: about 4,000 people at the station, most of them women and children; first toll 50, including 5 children. B

Donetsk regional military administration, 8 Apr 2026: at least 61 killed, 7 children, over 120 injured; 110,620 evacuated through the station before the strike. B

INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATIONS

Human Rights Watch / SITU Research, 21 Feb 2023: at least 58 civilians killed; 50 submunitions, 32 impact sites; launch from Russian-controlled territory, most likely Kunie; an apparent war crime; Russian claim that Tochka-U is retired contradicted by launchers and containers documented near Kunie. C

Bellingcat, 14 Apr 2022: Russian Tochka-U launchers moved by rail from Belarus to Belgorod in March 2022; the evidence 'does appear to debunk' Russia's central defence. C

Conflict Intelligence Team, 8 Apr 2022: Russian 'Dobropillia' claim implausible. C

THE NUMBERS — EVERY SOURCE, AS PUBLISHED		
Figure	What it counts	Source · date · tier
39 · 50 · 57 · 59 · 61 · 63	killed — 8 Apr (UN), 8 Apr (PGO), 11 Apr (governor), 14 Apr (MoD), 21 May 2022 (SBU), Apr 2023 (SBU data via media)	UN; PGO; Donetsk ODA; MoD; SBU · A/B
58 · 59	killed — HRW's count from hospitals, morgues and prosecutors / the Commission of Inquiry's figure	HRW, 21 Feb 2023; A/HRC/52/62 · C/A
4 · 7 · 9	children killed — UN 8 Apr; SBU and regional administration; Interior Ministry 2024	UN; SBU; MVS · A/B
92 · 100+ · 114 · 121 · 150	injured — Col; HRW; governor 11 Apr; SBU May 2022; SBU 2023 (incl. 34 children)	A/HRC/52/62; HRW; ODA; SBU · A/C/B
500+ · ~4,000	people present — in the forecourt on synchronised footage (HRW/SITU) / in and around the station (PGO)	HRW; PGO · C/B
50 · 32 · 55,000 m²	submunitions in the warhead · impact sites examined · area covered	HRW / SITU · C



Remains of the rocket on the grass outside the station. Photo: National Police of Ukraine · CC BY 4.0 · via Wikimedia Commons

The hub shows the Commission of Inquiry's 59/92 first (Tier A), Ukrainian figures as 'according to Ukrainian authorities' (Tier B) and HRW's 58 as support (Tier C). The variance reflects identification of remains, not disagreement about the event.

A UNIT NOT YET NAMED

Four and a half years on, the Kramatorsk investigation has established the weapon, the direction and the control of the launch area, but no Russian officer has been publicly charged. The one named individual in the whole record is a Ukrainian colonel accused by Russia's Investigative Committee on the day of the strike.

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Who	Role in the case	Proceedings	Sanctions · courts
Tochka-U battery, Russian Armed Forces unit not identified; launch from Russian-controlled territory (Kunie area per HRW; occupied Donetsk region per SBU)	Fired the 9M79K-1 with cluster warhead at 10:28	SBU proceedings under Art. 438 CCU since Apr 2022; no suspect publicly named (Donetsk regional administration, 8 Apr 2026)	—
Russian operational command, Izium–Kunie axis, Apr 2022 HRW: 'the Russian commanders who ordered the attack should be investigated'	Ordered or approved a Tochka-U strike on a station publicly known as an evacuation hub	Not identified in any public document	—
Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation official spokesman Maj-Gen Igor Konashenkov (daily briefings, 2022)	Announced strikes on three stations at ~10:10; denied Kramatorsk at 13:41; attributed the strike to Ukraine's 19th Missile Brigade from Dobropillia	State act; cited by the hub as the Russian position	—
Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation chairman Aleksandr Bastrykin	Opened a case on 8 Apr 2022 against 'Colonel F. S. Yaroshevich', commander of Ukraine's 19th Missile Brigade, alleging a Ukrainian Tochka-U and 'at least 30' dead; a second case for 'falsely blaming Russia'	State act; counter-narrative with legal form	—

CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY

What is known of the sequence: the station's role as the regional evacuation hub was public and was discussed on pro-Russian channels the night before → at about 10:10 the Russian MoD announced it was striking railway stations in the Donbas that morning → at 10:24 'DPR' channels filmed launches from Shakhtarsk → at 10:28 the warhead opened over the forecourt → three hours later the MoD denied any 'fire tasks' in Kramatorsk.

A Tochka-U is an army-level asset; its use against a target 100 km away is an operational-command decision. The HRW evidence at Kunie identifies the kind of unit, not the unit. Ukraine's investigation is open under Art. 438 CCU.

THE RUSSIAN STATE'S OWN ACTS

Three Russian statements on 8 April 2022 cannot all be true: that Russia was striking railway stations in the region that morning; that it 'had no fire tasks' in Kramatorsk; and that a Ukrainian Tochka-U from Dobropillia, south-west of the city, did it. The Investigative Committee's case against a Ukrainian colonel gave the third version legal form the same evening.

The claim that the Tochka-U 'is used only by the Ukrainian army' is contradicted by Russian launchers moved from Belarus to Belgorod in March 2022, by Amnesty's finding on the Vuhledar hospital strike and by HRW's documentation at Kunie.

No sanctions designation exists for Kramatorsk because no perpetrator has been named.

Sources: A — Commission of Inquiry, A/HRC/52/62 (15 Mar 2023), paras. 29–34; UN Crisis Coordinator Amin Awad (8 Apr 2022); UN Spokesperson (8 Apr 2022); High Commissioner Bachelet, 22 Apr 2022. B — SBU, 21 May 2022; Office of the Prosecutor General, 8 Apr 2022; Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, 14 Apr 2022; Donetsk regional military administration, 11 Apr 2022 and 8 Apr 2026; Ministry of Internal Affairs, 8 Apr 2024. C — HRW and SITU Research, *Death at the Station* (21 Feb 2023); Bellingcat (14 Apr 2022); Conflict Intelligence Team via Ukrainska Pravda (8 Apr 2022); Free Radio (8 Apr 2023). RU — TASS, 8 Apr 2022 (MoD; Investigative Committee); sledcom.ru, 8 Apr 2022. All accessed 21 Oct 2026.



STATIONS WERE THE TARGET THAT MORNING — BY RUSSIA'S OWN ACCOUNT

Russia's position rests on one technical claim — that it does not use the Tochka-U — and one geographical claim — that the missile came from Ukrainian-held Dobropillia. Neither is supported by evidence, and the first is contradicted by Russia's own forces on film.

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MINISTRY OF DEFENCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION · OFFICIAL STATEMENT · MOSCOW, 8 APR 2022, 13:41

“All the claims by representatives of the Kiev nationalist regime that Russia allegedly carried out a 'missile attack' on April 8 against the railway terminal in Kramatorsk are a provocation and completely have nothing to do with reality. The Russian Armed Forces had no fire tasks and planned none in the town of Kramatorsk on April 8.”

TASS, 8 Apr 2022 (English service)

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION · SAME STATEMENT · 8 APR 2022

“The Tochka-U tactical missile whose fragments were found near the Kramatorsk terminal and the relevant footage was posted by eye-witnesses, is used only by the Ukrainian army.”

TASS, 8 Apr 2022

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION · 8 APR 2022 (AS REPORTED BY BELLINGCAT)

“The Tochka-U was fired at Kramatorsk by Ukrainian forces from Dobropillia, south-west of the city. (paraphrase)”

Bellingcat, 14 Apr 2022; Conflict Intelligence Team via Ukrainska Pravda, 8 Apr 2022

INVESTIGATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION · PRESS RELEASE · MOSCOW, 8 APR 2022

“The shelling killed at least 30 civilians, including children, and injured at least 100 people of varying severity. (The Committee opened a case against 'Colonel F. S. Yaroshevich', commander of Ukraine's 19th Missile Brigade.)”

sledcom.ru (English); TASS, 8 Apr 2022, 19:51

CONTRADICTED BY THE MOD'S OWN BRIEFING THREE HOURS EARLIER

At about 10:10 the same ministry announced strikes with 'high-precision air-based missiles' on railway stations at Pokrovsk, Sloviansk and Barvinkove, on the same network. The Commission of Inquiry lists the Kramatorsk attack among those launched or likely launched by Russian armed forces.

What the claim concedes: That Russian forces were striking railway stations in the Donbas that morning.

FALSE — RUSSIAN TOCHKA-U UNITS WERE IN THE THEATRE

Russian Tochka-U launchers were moved by rail from Belarus to Belgorod in March 2022 (Bellingcat); Amnesty documented a Russian Tochka-U strike on a Vuhledar hospital on 24 Feb 2022; HRW found Tochka equipment at a Russian position near Kunie. Bellingcat: the evidence 'does appear to debunk a central argument by the Russian state'.

What the claim concedes: That a Tochka-U with a cluster warhead struck the station — the dispute is only about whose.

NO EVIDENCE OF ANY LAUNCH FROM DOBROPILLIA

Bellingcat found no footage of a launch south-west of Kramatorsk; the launches filmed on 8 April were from occupied territory. CIT assessed the Dobropillia version as implausible. Russia has produced nothing to support it since.

What the claim concedes: That the weapon was a Tochka-U and that the strike was a missile attack, not a 'staged' event.

A LEGAL FORM GIVEN TO THE MOD'S CLAIM, WITHOUT EVIDENCE

The Committee named a Ukrainian officer within nine hours and before any forensic examination; it has published no trajectory or launch-site evidence since. Its own figure confirms a mass-casualty attack on civilians.

What the claim concedes: That at least 30 civilians, including children, were killed at the station by a Tochka-U cluster missile.

FAIR TO SAY

No investigation has fixed the launch point: the SBU says occupied Donetsk region; HRW says most likely Kunie and that it could not establish the launch site with certainty. All candidate sites were under Russian control.

Ukraine's counts changed from 39 to 63 as remains were identified; the Commission's 59 and HRW's 58 are lower. Tochka-U missiles are Soviet-made and both armies hold them: a serial number proves nothing about ownership.

Sources: A — Commission of Inquiry, A/HRC/52/62 (15 Mar 2023), paras. 29–34; UN Crisis Coordinator Amin Awad (8 Apr 2022); UN Spokesperson (8 Apr 2022); High Commissioner Bachelet, 22 Apr 2022. B — SBU, 21 May 2022; Office of the Prosecutor General, 8 Apr 2022; Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, 14 Apr 2022; Donetsk regional military administration, 11 Apr 2022 and 8 Apr 2026; Ministry of Internal Affairs, 8 Apr 2024. C — HRW and SITU Research, *Death at the Station* (21 Feb 2023); Bellingcat (14 Apr 2022); Conflict Intelligence Team via Ukrainska Pravda (8 Apr 2022); Free Radio (8 Apr 2023). RU — TASS, 8 Apr 2022 (MoD; Investigative Committee); sledcom.ru, 8 Apr 2022. All accessed 21 Oct 2026.



A CLUSTER WARHEAD OVER AN EVACUATION CROWD

Kramatorsk is the clearest case of the first weeks of the invasion for the rule on indiscriminate attacks: an area weapon with 50 submunitions over a forecourt where hundreds of civilians waited, at a station whose function was public knowledge, with no military objective that could justify the harm.

UKRAINE EVIDENCE HUB

VERIFIED RECORD

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ESTABLISHED — BY BODIES WITH A MANDATE

Commission of Inquiry (A/HRC/52/62, 15 Mar 2023, paras. 31–32, 34): the attack was indiscriminate; hundreds of civilians had gathered; Russian armed forces failed to take feasible precautions to verify their presence; such attacks violate IHL and show a pattern of disregard for minimising civilian harm.

High Commissioner Bachelet (22 Apr 2022): the strike cited as a failure to adhere to the principle of distinction; UN Crisis Coordinator (8 Apr 2022): 'a clear violation'.

PATTERN — WHAT THE RECORD SHOWS

Cluster munitions against civilian concentrations in spring 2022: Vuhledar hospital (24 Feb), Kharkiv residential districts (Feb–Mar), Mykolaiv, Kramatorsk station (8 Apr) — documented by Amnesty, HRW and the Commission of Inquiry.

The Russian response: denial of the weapon ('we do not use it'), attribution to a named Ukrainian unit within hours, and a counter-case by the Investigative Committee — the sequence repeated for Kremenchuk and Hroza.

POSITION — UKRAINE'S QUALIFICATION

Ukraine qualifies the strike as a violation of the laws and customs of war (Art. 438 CCU) and a terrorist act against the civilian population; proceedings open since 8 Apr 2022; the perpetrating unit to be identified.

HRW and SITU Research qualify the attack as an apparent war crime and call for the Russian commanders who ordered it to be investigated; Ukraine's position is the same and extends to command responsibility (Rome Statute Art. 28).

THE RULES THAT APPLY

Additional Protocol I Art. 51(4)–(5): indiscriminate attacks prohibited, including attacks by methods or means that cannot be directed at a specific military objective and attacks treating a populated area as a single objective; Art. 57: feasible precautions and verification.

Rome Statute Art. 8(2)(b)(i), (ii), (iv); Art. 28 command responsibility. Neither Russia nor Ukraine is party to the Convention on Cluster Munitions; customary IHL applies regardless.

WHAT WE DO NOT KNOW

The launch site — occupied Donetsk region (SBU) or Kunie, Kharkiv region (HRW) — and the unit that fired.

Whether any notice of suspicion has been served on a Russian officer (none public as of 21 Oct 2026).

The final number of dead (58–63) and of children (7–9), which depends on attribution of partial remains and on the counting date.

WHAT WE ASK

- Cite the Commission of Inquiry.** Use A/HRC/52/62 paras. 31–32 — indiscriminate, hundreds of civilians, no precautions — in Third Committee and Security Council statements on cluster munitions and evacuation routes.
- Help close the gap on attribution.** Offer satellite, signals and witness assistance to the Ukrainian investigation to identify the Tochka-U battery and its chain of command; the Kunie position and the 10:24 launch footage are concrete leads.
- Designate when named.** Prepare national and EU listings for the unit and officers responsible as soon as they are named.
- Keep the three statements together.** Whenever the 'Ukrainian Tochka-U' story is repeated, quote the Russian MoD's 10:10 announcement of station strikes beside its 13:41 denial and its attribution to Dobropillia.

Sources: A — Commission of Inquiry, A/HRC/52/62 (15 Mar 2023), paras. 29–34; UN Crisis Coordinator Amin Awad (8 Apr 2022); UN Spokesperson (8 Apr 2022); High Commissioner Bachelet, 22 Apr 2022. B — SBU, 21 May 2022; Office of the Prosecutor General, 8 Apr 2022; Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, 14 Apr 2022; Donetsk regional military administration, 11 Apr 2022 and 8 Apr 2026; Ministry of Internal Affairs, 8 Apr 2024. C — HRW and SITU Research, *Death at the Station* (21 Feb 2023); Bellingcat (14 Apr 2022); Conflict Intelligence Team via Ukrainska Pravda (8 Apr 2022); Free Radio (8 Apr 2023). RU — TASS, 8 Apr 2022 (MoD; Investigative Committee); sledcom.ru, 8 Apr 2022. All accessed 21 Oct 2026.



KRAMATORSK STATION: 'FOR THE CHILDREN', ON THE CHILDREN

7 photographs from official sources, as shown on the live page. Each image is credited and openly licensed; videos are linked to the official post (scan the code). No image shows the dead; graphic aftermath is blurred in print. The downloadable pack on the live page holds the full-size files and their SHA-256.

UKRAINE EVIDENCE HUB

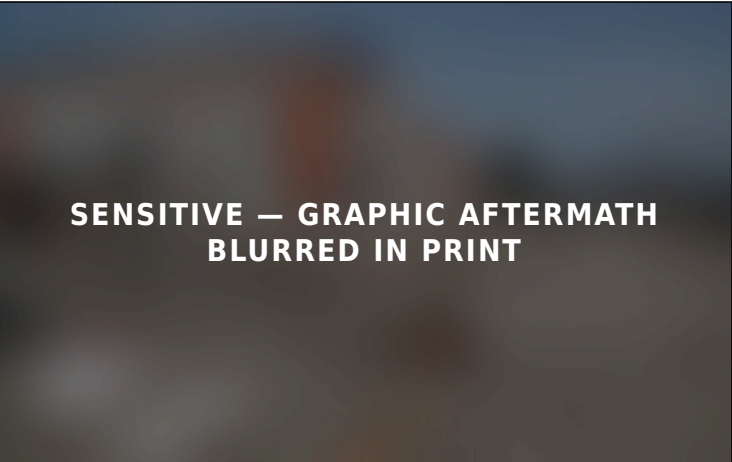
VERIFIED RECORD

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The Tochka-U rocket body with the inscription "For the children" beside the station, 8 April 2022

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The station forecourt after the strike: abandoned belongings of people waiting to evacuate

armyinform.com.ua · 2022-04-08 · CC BY 4.0
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:%D0%9E%D0%BA%D1%83%D0%BF%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%82%D0%B8_%D0%B2%D0%B4%D0%B0%D1%80%D0%B8%D0%BB%D0%B8_%C2%AB%D0%A2%D0%BE%D1%87%D0%BA%D0%BE%D1%8E-%D0%A3%C2%BB_%D0%BF%D0%BE_%D0%B7%D0%B0%D0%BB%D1%96%D0%B7%D0%BD%D0%B8%D1%87%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%BC%D1%83_%D0%B2%D0%BE%D0%BA%D0%B7%D0%B0%D0%BB%D1%83_%D0%9A%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%BE%D1%80%D1%81%D1%8C%D0%BA%D0%B0_02.jpg



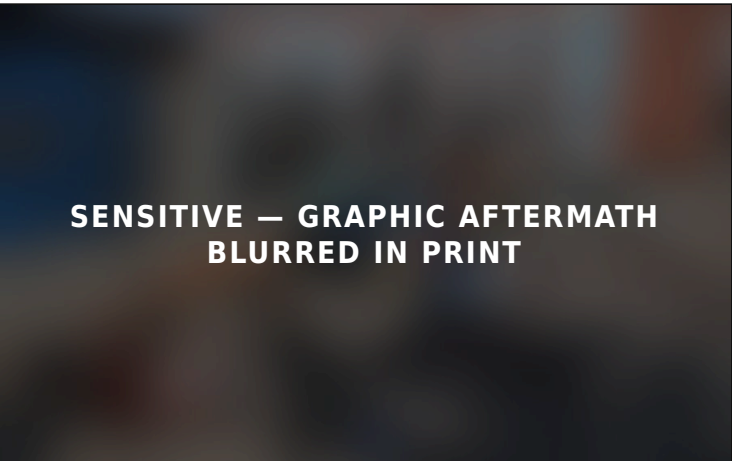
Remains of the rocket on the grass outside the station

National Police of Ukraine · 2022-04-08 · CC BY 4.0
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Kramatorsk_railway_bombing_2022_April_8_\(9\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Kramatorsk_railway_bombing_2022_April_8_(9).jpg)



Ambulances and medics at the station

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[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Kramatorsk_after_attack_on_8_April_2022_\(02\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Kramatorsk_after_attack_on_8_April_2022_(02).jpg)



Luggage left on the platform side of the station

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First anniversary: residents and officials lay candles at the station, 8 April 2023

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[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:First_anniversary_of_Kramatorsk_railway_station_attack_\(01\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:First_anniversary_of_Kramatorsk_railway_station_attack_(01).jpg)



Toys on the station fence, 8 April 2023

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