



INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY

TO BRING A VERDICT

**ON THE TRAGEDY OF
ABKHAZIA/GEORGIA**

**SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE AUTONOMOUS
REPUBLIC OF ABKHAZIA/GEORGIA**

In Hallowed Memory of All
the Peaceful People Got
Killed on the Both Sides
in the Armed Conflict

**INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY TO BRING
A VERDICT ON THE TRAGEDY OF
ABKHAZIA/GEORGIA**

Tbilisi – 2015

Author of the project and Chief Editor -
Jemal Gamakharia

Editorial Board: Ketevan Chigogidze, Giorgi Dgebuadze, Tamar Japaridze, Anzor Latsuzbaia, Givi Lominadze, Tamar Sarjveladze, Merab Turava.

Consultant - Mindia Ugrekheldze
Reviewer - Anzor Tsotsonava
Book Artist – Nugzar MgalobliShvili

Editor-Publisher - Khvicha Kardava

The materials reflecting the ethnic cleansing and genocide against the peaceful Georgian population having place in the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia/Georgia during and after the war of 1992 -1993 are published together with the relevant appraisals. In the book will be presented a list of names of innocent people (among them children, women and elderly people) being mercilessly and brutally killed by the Abkhazian occupants and separatists. Brief review of the political history of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia and processes having place there before and after the war are also included into the book. Legislative analyses of the crime being committed in Abkhazia against humanity using the medieval century methods is made on the basis of the Norms of the International Legislation and National Legislation. The psychological analyses describing the real reasons of genocide and mechanisms of cruelty and arbitrariness is also included in the present book.

© Jemal Gamakharia, 2015.

Technucal editor and image processing Levan Titmeria, Davit Chedia

ISBN 978-9941-461-12-5

Contents

Tragedy of Abkhazia/ Georgia - Holocaust N2 is still running on. Jemal Gamakharia	5
1. Historical Review and Russian Policy of the Genocide and Ethnic Cleansing. Jemal Gamakharia	13
2. Legal Analysis of the Crime of Genocide Committed Against Georgian Civilian Population During the Armed Conflict of 1992- 1993 in Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia/Georgia. Tamar Japarid- ze	45
2.1. Introduction	47
- Structure of the Report	47
- Scope and Limitations	47
2.2. Commencement of the Investigation	48
- Events Preceded the Outbreak of the Armed Conflict	49
- The outbreak and Evolution of the Armed Conflict	53
- Belligerent Parties	58
2.3. Factual Findings	62
- Gagra District (2 October 1992 - 16 September 1993)	63
- Gudauta District (14 August - 2 October 1992)	67
- Sokhumi District (16 September 1993 – 27 September 1993) ..	71
- Gulripshi District n(16 September 1993 – 27 September 1993) ..	72
- Ochamchire District (16 September 1993 – 1 December 1993) ..	75
- Gali District (16 September 1993 - 1 December 1993) and (20 May 1998)	77
2.4. Consequences of the Armed Conflict	79
- Forced Displacement	80
2.5. Genocide in Abkhazia in 1992-1993?	81
- Constitutive Elements of the Crime of Genocide	81
- Special Intent (dolus specialis)	82
- Group	83
- Whether Georgian Population was perceived as a Group? ..	83
- Killing Members of the Group	84
- Causing Serious Bodily or Mental Harm to the Members of the Group	85
- Deliberately Inflicting on the Group Conditions of Life Calcu- lated to Bring About its Physical Destruction in Whole or in Part ..	89
- Was Perpetrators' Intent to Destroy 'in Whole or in Part' a Par- ticular Group?	93

- 'In Part'	93
2.6. Retroactive Application of the Article 65 bis of the Criminal Code of Georgia (Crime of Genocide) vis-à-vis Principle of Legality	100
2.7. <i>Conclusion</i>	108
3. Psychological Analyses of the Genocide having place in Abkhazia/Georgia. Ketevan Chigogidze	112
3.1 Psychological Basis and Factors of Genocide	113
3.2 Subjects Participating in a Genocide	115
3.3 Psychological Factors Triggering the Violent Crime of the Military Person	117
3.4 War and Sadism	119
3.5 Sexual Violence During the War – as a Strategy	123
3.6 Motives of War in Bosnia and Perpetrator Behavior	125
3.7 Negative Psychological Outcome of War and Armed Conflict ..	127
3.8 For Prevention of Genocide and Criminal Behavior	128
4. A list of Names of the Victims of Genocide and Ethnic Cleansing	129
4.1. District of Gagra	129
4.2. District of Gudauta	153
4.3. Town Sokhumi	161
4.4. District of Sokhumi	220
4.5. District of Gulripshi	243
4.6. District of Ochamchire	284
4.7. Town Tkhvarcheli	322
4.8. District of Gali	334
5. Appendix 392	
5.1 An open letter to the President of the Russian Federation from the Intelligentsia of Moscow 394	
5.2 Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 3 June 2015 ..	395

Tragedy of Abkhazia/Georgia – Holocaust N2 is still running on

The ethnic cleansing and genocide having place in 1992-1993 in the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia can be compared only with the mass massacre of the Hebrew people (and not only them) by the Fascist Germany during the World War the II, thus we can also call it Holocaust N2. Though this comparison is conditional. The thing is, that in the light of the unbelievable tragedy having place in Abkhazia the Nazi murderers and mean eaters look like “humanists” and “merciful creatures”. It is true, that Holocaust N1 leaves behind the scales of the catastrophe of the organized slaughter house in Abkhazia, but in terms of cruelty and non human behavior Holocaust N2 has no analogues in the modern world.

It goes without saying, that the both forms of the holocaust has a lot of resemblance, but we have to mark, that the victims of the Georgian Holocaust in Abkhazia were deprived of the “priviledges” and “benefits” of those being in the Nazi captivity and doomed to death used and had. E.g. instead of being beheaded, cut to pieces, burnt alive, buried alive, had their bellies ripped, all of them, including the pregnant women would willingly choose to become the captives of the occupants and go to the concentration camps and especially to the ghettos and allow them to carry out the cruelest tests on them, but unfortunately they were deprived of that “happiness” as well.

One more essential difference between the Georgain and Hebrew Holocausts is, that together with the end of the second World War the Hebrew holocaust was ended for ever and it was condemned by the whole civilized world and in the first place the German Nation itself. Admitting and then condemning its own crime is the characteristic feature of a nation culturally and politically great, strong and dignified. The German nation is really great, strong and dignified. The Georgian Holocaust is going on in Abkhazia even after the end of the war (in 1993) and there is no bottom to it, as the author of the above mentioned halacaust is not yet going to admit its own crime.

The authors of the Hebrew Holocaust - its ideologists and executors were appropriately punished. The main creator of the Georgian holocaust - The Military and Political authorities of Russian Federation has never been demanded response, first because of the respect towards “democrat” Boris Eltsin and then because of the fear towards Vladimir Putin. It is not the first case, as we’ll see below in the first chapter when Russian performed ethnic cleansing and genocide on the territory of

Abkhazia. In the 60-70 - ies of the 19th century Russia killed or drove into Turkey the unbroken Circassians and related to them Abkhazians. At the end of the 20-ies century the same Russia performs the mass physical massacre and banishment from the territory of Abkhazia the peaceful Georgian population of Abkhazia. The mass massacre of the peaceful and mostly Georgian nationality population of Abkhazia was performed by Russia in the name of the Abkhazian separatists and with their direct participation. The separatist murderers, people committing of the unbelievable crime described below have not been punished even today. Even more, how incredible it may sound they are equipped with the passports of the Russian Federation and travel unhampered all around the world. The impudence of the separatist criminals being covered with the blood of the children, women, elderly and disabled people goes beyond all bounds. As we can see from the materials of the fourth chapter of the book they are real bloodsuckers (in its direct sense) and the insolence of the separatist criminals has no limits. With their bloody hands they shamelessly demand from the world community recognition of the "independence" of that Abkhazia on the territory of which the bones of the innocent peaceful population are scattered, not to say anything about the fact, that the territory has been left by the three fourth of its aborigine population.

The editorial board hopes, that the given book will be helpful for realizing the permanent tragedy of Abkhazia and making its correct political and legal evaluation, first of all by political and public figures, academic circles, international criminal law specialists, human rights defenders and all the interested persons.

For that non human deeds and criminal against humanity being performed in Abkhazia there is no period of prescription. Sooner or later justice will by all means triumph. We strongly believe, that the civilized humanity will never reconcile with the modern vandals and mean eaters - the ideologists and executors of the new holocaust being committed on account of ethnicity against the peaceful Georgian population in Abkhazia in 1992-1993.

The crime being committed by them with the help and efforts of the Kremlin has not become the matter of judgement of the appropriate international legal organs yet. Thus, it is of a paramount importance to provide the world with the full-fledged information about the most awful after the second world war tragedy - the mass ethnic cleansing and genocide being performed in Abkhazia. We realize quite well, that this is the hardest task, as the powerful falsehood machine activated on the world scale by Russia hinders this process. Certain lobbying groups serve the interests of Russia on the International arena. Such kind of

people earlier being in the service of the Former Soviet Union are now, as a rule engaged and hired from the dissolved Communist party's rank and academic circles. The Kremlin involved in the matter a small part of the scientists, who in due course used to study or work in the former Soviet Union.

In spite of the existing obstacles we have to break the cobwebs of falsehood besieging Abkhazia and the present book - "International Society to Bring a Verdict on the Tragedy of Abkhazia/Georgia" - serves this purpose.

In the first chapter of the book - "Historical Review and the Russian Policy of the Genocide and Ethnic Cleansing" - the reader will be introduced to the brief political history of Abkhazia from the ancient times in falsification of which even Vladimir Putin is actively involved. The first chapter narrates about the political processes having place in the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia before and after the war of 1992-1993 and the humanitarian catastrophe still going on there.

The second Chapter of the book „Legal Analysis of the Crime of Genocide Committed Against Georgian Civilian Populacion During the Armed Conflict of 1992 – 1993 in Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia/Georgia” analysis the crimes of an international character that were perpetrated in Abkhazia during the armed conflict and its aftermath as social and political context that preceded the outbreak of the armed conflict. Taking into account the jurisprudence of international and national courts the purpose of this Chapter is to evaluate whether the acts committed against the Georgian civilian population of Abkhazia, during the armed conflict and in the following years, constitute crimes of Genocide recognized as a crime under international law. In the context of principle of legality Chapter provides discussion regarding the retro-active application of the Article 65¹ (crime of genocide) of the Criminal Code of Georgia.

In the third chapter of the book - "Psychological Analyses of the Genocide having place in Abkhazia/Georgia" - psychological analyses of the holocaust is given in general and in connection with the Abkhazian genocide. In this chapter are analyzed the reasons and outcome of the genocide, psychological traits of those committing it and the real mechanisms and causes of the mass massacre.

In the fourth chapter of the book "A list of Names of the Victims of Genocide and Ethnic Cleansing" is given the list of the victims of the genocide and ethnic cleansing according to the towns and villages of Abkhazia. The lists include the information about the mercilessly murdered 5 000 peaceful citizens by the occupants and separatists. Besides, 400 people are considered lost. Collecting of the data about the killed

peaceful population and compiling of their list started from August of 1992 or to be exact from the very day of the outbreak of the war and is continuing even today. For this purpose a special service group was formed in the Supreme Council of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia. At present it continues its work within the Abkhazian government, namely in the department of Justice. All the facts included in the book are checked and revised and compared with the materials of the Chief Persecutors' Office of Georgia, which is investigating these materials on the facts of the genocide of the Georgian population and ethnic cleansing.

The list of the victims of violence was earlier also repeatedly published (Tamaz Nadareishvili. Plot against Georgia. Tbilisi, 1998 - In the Georgian Language; Tamaz Nadareishvili. Genocide in Abkhazia. Tbilisi, 1999; Black book of Abkhazia. Tbilisi, 2001; Тамаз Надареишвили. Геноцид в Абхазии. Тбилиси, 1998; etc). During the recent years the great amount of materials gathered during the war and after the war period have been analyzed and elaborated, the lists were clarified and filled up. We appreciate the significant credit and contribution of Murman Chkhotua, Dali Jonjua, Mzia Omanadze, Davit Zvania and others to this work. Despite, the conducted work the data base of the genocide and ethnic cleansing performed in Abkhazia has not been completed yet. The work on revealing and stating the new facts is being continued. It is hindered by the fact, that unfortunately after the ending of the occupation of the territory of Abkhazia from the deserted and ruined streets, districts, various settlements few are left to provide us with the necessary information.

We have 5 000 concrete facts by the present moment – these are the 5 000 accusations towards Russian Federation in the aggressive, non human, criminal policy, committed in the past and being committed even nowadays against Georgia. Two documents are published as an appendix: Appeal of the group of hundred writers, representatives of art and scientists - an open letter to Boris Eltsin („Независимая Газета“, 1993, 30 ноября) and the Resolution of the 69th session of the 3rd of June of 2015 of UN - on the Status of internally displaced persons and refugees from Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia (A/RES/69/286).

Appeal to Boris Eltsin is an extremely interesting document. During its long time existence and history, due to certain reasons, Russia, as a rule, was governed and ruled by the authorities not reflecting and not considering the inspirations and values of the intellectual and moral part of the Russian society. The given Appeal is the example of such approach. It may be said, that in Abkhazia “ The List of the People - Vic-

tims of Genocide and Ethnic Cleansing “ – is the reflection of the State policy of the movers and shakers in the Kremlin, for which Russia is not loved in many countries and a bit naïve, sincere open letter to Boris Eltsin is that intellectual and moral image for which Russia is loved and respected.

The Resolution of UN from the 3rd of June of 2015 on the Internally displaced persons and refugees from the occupied regions is the continuation and development of the accepted from 2008 resolutions concerning the above mentioned topic. In the Resolution of the 3rd of June of 2015 the Fundamental Rights of the IDPS and refugees are once more confirmed and supported. The Resolution of UN disapproves the demographic changes achieved by the violent methods in Abkhazia and Tskhinvali region. It stresses the fact, that in spite of ethnicity all the IDPs and refugees and their off-springs have the right of safe, unhampered and dignified return to their homes; that a special schedule for attaining that objective has to be created; It focuses its attention on the respect and defense of the property of the IDPs and the necessity of performing the humanitarian mission in Abkhazia and Tskhinvali region without any obstacles.

Georgia is a small country with the corresponding political, economic and military potential, but on its side is the genuine truth, the triumph of which depends on the good will and solidarity of the civilized mankind, therefore... The work “International Society to Bring a Verdict on the Tragedy of Abkhazia/Georgia” - is in fact an appeal of the Supreme Council of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia and the editorial board of the book to all the 7.5 billion men living on the earth, to all the good will personalities – personally.

The Supreme Council and the editorial board make an Appeal to the governments and authorities of the world, political and public figures, scientists, representatives of culture and art, religious circles, students.

Dear readers, please be so kind to express your attitude towards the deeds and facts quite inappropriate and unacceptable for the mankind. Be courageous and justly criticize the main creators of that crime – Russia and the wild arbitrariness of the Abkhazian separatists and killers hiding behind the Russian bayonets; Please, don't, encourage them; support Georgia in its holiest mission of liberation of the territory being occupied by Russia and rightful solving of the problem of Abkhazia. We strongly believe that it is also a rescue for the small in number Abkhazian people. Due to certain reasons it could not have been and is not responsible for the tragedy having place in the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia. On the contrary Abkhazian ethnos the identity of which is under threat today is the victim of the Russian occupation and their

redemption and help is the obligation of the Integrated Georgian State.

The fact of publishing of such a book is the ground for establishing the commemorative day for the victims of the genocide and ethnic cleansing of the Georgian population having place in the Autonomous-Republic of Abkhazia, not only in Abkhazia, but in All Georgia and probably at the international scale as well. We also honor all those Abkhazian and other ethnicity peaceful citizens killed by the criminals, but we at the same time we have to consider the fact, they were not the targeted victims of the genocide – occupants and separatists destroyed by the ethnic sign solely the Georgians.

The editorial board proposes to establish the 5th of October as a commemorative day, as exactly at the beginning of October of 1992 in Gagra started and then continued throughout the whole Abkhazia mass massacre of the peaceful Georgian population on account of the ethnicity. They were also driven from their own houses.

We appeal to the justice of the international society and hope for their adequate response of strict dispraise towards the above mentioned facts having place in 1992-1993 in Abkhazia/Georgia, towards the inspirers of such deeds and the performers and in general towards the offence being committed against the humanity.







1. Historical Review and Russian Policy of the Genocide and Ethnic Cleansing

Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia is a consisting part of Georgia. It is situated on the North – West of the country between the rivers of Inguri and Psou. Area – 8, 7 square kilometers. Population according to pre war data - 535 000. Capital – town of Sokhumi.

Georgian statehood counts at least 35 century history. Throughout this time span, the territory called today Abkhazia has been an integral part of Georgia.

All the old Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Georgian, Armenian, Russian, Persian, Arabic and other sources, as well as the data of archeology, anthropology, linguistics and ethnology (Essays from the history of Georgia. Abkhazia from ancient times till the present days. Tbilisi, 2011, p. 11 – 151; 203 – 280) prove the fact, of dwelling of the autochthonic Georgian population in Abkhazia. In different epochs the local Georgian population is mentioned by various authors under different names, such as: Colchis, Koraks Svans, Svano-Colchis, Sanigs, Heniokhs, Manrals, Apsils, Abazgians, and Missimians etc. e.g. According to the Latin author of the 4th century Rufius Festus Avienus to the South- West of the tribe of Zigs (supposedly the Circassian tribe) dwelling on the territory of modern Russia or in the Black Sea region including the Abkhazian sector lived only the “Energetic Colchis” and “Severe Iberians” (V. Latishev. Information by the old writers on Scythia and the Caucasus, volume II, the second edition, Saint- Petersburg, 1906, c. 358 – 359 – in the Russian language).

It were they, the “energetic Colchis” and the “Severe Iberians” or the same Georgians, who formed the Abkhazian Kingdom with the capital Kutaisi (the end of the 8-10th centuries).

All the political and what is the most significant the richest cultural heritage of that kingdom having come to our days - is inclusively Georgian. Not a single trait of the activities of the non-Georgian ethnos is recorded even in that part of Abkhazian kingdom, which was called Abkhazian Principality (Saeristavo) and covered the territory to the North-West from Anakopia (Modern Akhali Atoni situated to the North of Sokhumi). Within that Principality and particularly in Pitsunda in the 8-10th and 15-18th centuries (in other centuries subordinate to the head of the common Georgian church) was the chair of the autocephalous West Georgian (Abkhazian) Catholicos. The names of the Catholicoses of Abkhazia from Pitsunda are well-known for history, and all of them were the Georgians.

Among the names and family names of several hundred church peasants of the Catholicosat of Abkhazia within the modern territory of

Abkhazia (16-17th centuries), there is not a single name or family name which belongs even supposedly to the ancestors of modern Apsua-Abkhazians. All of them are Georgian.

The Abkhazian Kingdom was the main nuclear uniting once more the common Georgian State being headed by the representatives of the Abkhazian (West Georgian) royal dynasty. The only culture, which reached the peak of its development, was the Georgian culture existing on the territory of Abkhazia. We have to note, that there is not a single sign of existing of other non Georgian population on that territory and among them the trails of the political and cultural activities of the Ap-suas (self- designation of the modern Abkhazians).

During the period of the centenary dominion of the Mongols in Georgia (from the middle of the 13th century till the middle of the 14th century), starts the process of disintegration of the integral State. The first to emerge was the Imereti kingdom (legal successor of the Abkhazian kingdom) inside which the Megrelian and Gurian Principalities (Samtavro) were isolating. Megrelia includes into its structure Abkhazian Principality covering the territory from Anakopia (Akhali Atoni) till the river Bzips (approximately, the modern Gudauta region).

The famous Georgian King Giorgi the V the Brilliant (1313-1346) liberated the country from the Mongolian yoke and united once more the whole Georgia, today the integral part of the Russian Federation till Nicopsia, which till the 5th century had the Georgian name Old Lazika. Abkhazia as a part of the Megrelian Principality was a part of the restored Integral Georgia. The heirs of Giorgi the V the Brilliant, and namely Alexander the I the Great (1412-1443) maintained and strengthened the integrity of the country. The Abkhazian Principality – the territory of the modern Gudauta district – was within it. The town of Tskhumi (Sokhumi) and the lands situated to the South-East from them till the river Inguri were the organic part of the Megrelian Principality, which is proved by the numerous Georgian and foreign and among them the Russian sources – written and cartographic. Among the multitude of such documents we can single out Italian sources on the activities of the Genoan trading factories in Tskhumi (Sokhumi) (1354-1475).

According to the valid Italian documents, 13th-15th centuries Sokhumi was a Georgian town within Megrelia, where the self- managing trading station and Catholic Church functioned (together with the Orthodox one).

After taking of Constantinople by the Ottomans (29th of May of 1453) the situation in the Black Sea basin became tensed. Sokhumi was invaded and robbed by the Ottomans and encouraged by them “Avogazs” – the ancestors of the modern Abkhazians, who according to the Italian maps lived then beyond the borders of modern Abkhazia (see

the map of the age of 1318 by Petrus Vesconte, of 1367 by the brothers Pitsigani, of 1563 by Jacomo de Majalo and other maps). In the letters written by the Genoese Consul of Sokhumi Gerardo Pirelli and sent to Italy in the second part of the year of 1454, we read: "I accepted a consular post of Sevastopol (Sokhumi - J.G.)... Stayed there for some time... all of a sudden the Avogazs attacked and the whole population fled the town, in order to save themselves. I followed their example. The Avogazs wanted to captivate majority of the population. Besides, I am informing you, that before my arrival the Turks had invaded and robbed the town" (Codicce diplomatico delle colonie Tauro-Liguri durante la signoria dell' ufficio, Ed A. Vigna, parte I. ASLSP, VII, 1871, page 102-103, 317-318). In 1475 the Ottomans occupied the Genoese trade stations located in Kapha and the Crimea. Not long after that fact, the trade station of Sokhumi ceased its existence. As we can see, the Italian materials reflecting its activities are the first original source of the medieval century ethno political history of Abkhazia.

To the end of the 15th century Georgia was split into the kingdoms and principalities. Abkhazia remained the part of the Megrelian Principality. In the middle of the 16th century the Possessors of Abkhazia with the help of Turkey and the highlanders of the Caucasus being under their influence strengthened their position. The highlander –pagans (partly the Muslims) filled the whole Abkhazia from Anakopia to the river Bzip. Catholicos of West Georgia had to move his residence from Bichvinta to Gelati (near Kutaisi), though officially Bichvinta (Pitsunda) remained the chair of the Catholicos. A number of churches and monasteries, being located in Abkhazia ceased their functioning. The ultimate control over Abkhazia was restored by the possessing prince of Megrelia- Levan II Dadiani (1611-1657). He with the purpose of restoring Christianity baptized the new population (approximately 40 000 persons) of the Abkhazians and appointed there a bishop.

In the 16-17th centuries Georgian kingdoms and principalities from 1555 being divided between Turkey (which was given Western Georgia) and Iran (was given Eastern Georgian) were ineffectively trying to establish the friendly relations with co-religious Russia, striving for defense and protection. On the 12th of December of 1638 the king of Russia Mikhail Fedorovich received the ambassador of the Megrelian Principality and from November of 1639 till May of 1640 the ambassadors of Russia stayed in Megrelia. The reports being compiled by the Russian ambassadors being published in the 19th century and reedited in 2014 depict a clear picture of the ethno political situation having place on the territory of Abkhazia. They validly prove, that for the middle of the 17th century the ethnic Border of Megrelia was stretched at least till the modern

Gulripsh district. The political power of the Dadiani was spread onto the rest part of the present territory of Abkhazia (according to the materials the Catholicos of that principality and of the entire West Georgia, being appointed by the possessor of Megrelia was in Pitsunda (Bichvinta), not far from Gagra and the border with Russia. In the materials of the ambassadors there is not a single word about the Apsua-Abkhazians, though the Russian ambassadors travelled all over the Megrelia and among them modern Gali, Ochamchire and Gulripsh districts now the parts of Modern Abkhazia. The Russian King – Mikhail Feodorovich in his Document to Levan II Dadiani from the 30th of May of 1639, calls Megrelia including the modern territory of Abkhazia the country of Ivers (Georgians). In the return document Levan II wrote to Mikhail Feodorovich, that he is “in the District of Megrelia of the country of the Ivers (Materials of the Legations of Gavril Gegenava, Fedot Elchin, and Pavel Zakhariev. 1636-1640. Materials were edited and published by Jemal Gamakharia. Tbilisi, 2014, pages-190-218, 360-367, 392-394, 416-418, 441-447 – in the Russian language). It was the first official acquaintance of Russia with the modern territory of Abkhazia as with the part of Georgian (Iberian) country.

Till the beginning of the 70-ies of the 17th century near Tskhumi (Sokhumi) the Kelasuri wall -fortification building being erected by the possessors of Megrelia was functioning. It was marked on the maps compiled by the catholic missionaries Archangelo Lamberti and Chistoro Castelli being in Megrelia in the first half of the 17th century with the following inscription: “The wall in 60 000 steps for stopping the invasions of the Abazians” (Essays from the history of Gerogia.Abkhazia. Tbilisi, 2011, p. 496, historical maps, N16). The Abazians – Apsua gained a foothold in Abkhazia in the 16-17th centuries (as the residents of Abkhazia they are called Abkhazians by Georgians) and being led by the possessors of the region the Sharvashidzes – Georgian Princes, invaded Megrelia with the purpose of extending the borders of their principality and liberating it form the Princely dependency of Megrelia. At the same time the possessors of Abkhazia considered them the members of the Georgian State and unconditionally recognized their dependence on the Georgian kings. E.g. in 1661, when the king of East Georgia – Vakhtang V temporary subdued west part of the country and the possessors of Abkhazia expressed the complete submission to the King and on his order to the possessing Prince of Megrelia as well.

In the following years the situation in the country changed. The integrity of the State being divided between Turkey and Iran was impossible to restore. The integrity of the country being divided between Turkey and Iran was not restored, as the internecine quarrels escalated mainly being inspired from outside. Arrival of the Russian ambassa-

dors was costly for Megrelia, as well as the aid to the Russian Cossacks fighting with the Turks. Trying to marginalize Megrelia far from the Russian borders Turkey activated the invasions against it of the North-Caucasian allies. In opposition with the Dadianis-the Princes of Megrelia the Shervashidzes also relied on the highlanders. At the beginning of the 80-ies of the 17th century, when the representative of the Abkhazian ruling family names – Savarekh (Sorek) Sharvashidze joined the struggle for the Princely throne of Megrelia and with the significant support of the Highlanders succeeded and captured the territory till the river Inguri and appropriated the title of the possessor of Megrelia. As far as the Abkhazians were not able to capture the rest part of Megrelia, the territory till the river Inguri was shortly proclaimed a part of Abkhazia. New masters first of all destroyed the representatives of the nobility and orthodox clergy of the captured land, cruelly punished the local population the majority of which was turned into the slaves and refugees and many were sold into the captivity. On the occupied lands they settled the Caucasian-highlanders – Abazians, Kabardinians and others. A number of Georgian holly churches and monasteries being constructed during the centuries were destroyed. Among them we can name the famous religious and cultural centers of the common Georgian significance – entirely deserted place of the Abkhazian (West Georgian) Catholicoses in Bichvinta, Bishop Chairs in Dranda and Mokvi and the cathedrals ornamented with the Georgian inscriptions in Likhni, Anukhva, Anakopia, Tsebelda, Kiachi, Chlou (Chala) etc. The church property and farms belonging to the Catholicos of Bichvinta were ravaged and destroyed. Only in the section between the rivers Inguri and Galidzga, which was returned under the power of the possessors of Megrelia from the beginning of the 18th century was managed to preserve the functioning cathedrals in Bedia and Ilori.

The fact of the late settling of the territory of modern Abkhazia by the highlanders of the Caucasus and edging out the Georgian population to the South, in spite of the statements of the separatists' historiography, is documented in the works of many Georgian (Vakhushti Bagrationi, D. Bakradze, A. Khakahnasvili etc.) and Russian (V.N. Tatishchev, A.N. Diachkov-Tarasov etc.) and European (Peter –Simeon Pallas, Julius Klaprot, Frederik Djubua de Monperet, Edmund Spenser etc.) authors of the 18-19th centuries, and also of the more late period. Almost the contemporary of those events – V.N. Tatishchev (1686 – 1750) the works of which have the importance of the source in the Russian historiography, wrote, that Abkhazia (Avkheti), in his opinion, “a part of North Mengrelia, called Avkhasos by the Turks and Kabardinians (V.N. Tatishchev. History of Russia, volume I. Moscow-Leningrad. 1962, p.171-in the Russian language). The Kubanians,

having settled in the North Megrelia according to the Russian Chronicles were called the Circassian - Adige tribes and they in fact lived in Kuban. In the first quarter of the 16th century - S. Herbershtain in his famous "Notes on Moscovia" wrote, that to the South-East from the Azov Sea, on the river Kuban falling into the moor (the Azov Sea - author), live the Aphgasi people." The same author thought, that "beyond the river Kuban lays Mengrelia" (S. Herbershtain "Notes on Moscovia. Moscow, 1988, p.181 in the Russian language). On the map compiled by Jacobo Gastaldi (1561) on the river Kuban is marked the Abkvas Regi together with the town Acua (It is the name of the town Tskhumi, Sokhumi, Apsua-Abkhazians - see.: Essays from the history of Georgia. Abkhazia. Tbilisi, 2011, p.496, historical maps, N14). It is clear, that namely those Kubanians as righteously wrote Tatishchev - settled in the North part of Megrelia, having carried together with them the name of their main settling point - Acua.

One more famous Russian historian - A.N. Diachkov - Tarasov wrote in 1905. "Abkhazians did not always live there, where they live now, and their legends, numerous historical data and traditions point to the fact, that they arrived from the North and pressed the Kartvelian tribes, till they stopped by the river Inguri." About the Northern origin of the Apsua-Abkhazians A.N. Diachkov-Tarasov wrote in 1903 (and in 1909-1910), stressing that "it happened not long, in the 16-17th centuries" (A.N. Diachkov-Tarasov. Gagra and its outskirts. Tiflis, 1903, page 36-37; A.N. Diachkov - Tarasov. Abkhazia of Bzip - in the book. : Information of the Caucasian Department of the Russian Geographical Society (ICORGO), Volume XVII. Tiflis, 1905, page 85; A.N. Diachkov - Tarasov. Abkhazia and Sukhumi in the 19th century. - ICORGO, volume XX. Tiflis, 1909-1910, page 152, 210 - in the Russian language). This conclusion is quite valid.

Academician Fr. Dubua de Monperet having visited Abkhazia in 1833 came to the analogous conclusions a bit earlier. He wrote about the fact, that the possessions of Megrelian Dadians "were spread along the sea-coast approximately till Zikhia and as Megrelia (author) was tortured by the permanent invasions of the enemies and the dipped in blood hands of the Circassians, from one side and the Turks from the other, dominated on that beautiful coasts. The Princes of Dadiani being forced to shift their borders to Anakopia two centuries ago, withdrew then to the river Galidzga and Poor Abkhazia, became as wild and deserted, as the forests of America: Everything was turned into the ruins, all the churches caved down and all the signs of civilization were erased (Frederic Dubua de Monperet. Travel around the Caucasus, V I. Translated from French, Sukhumi, 1937, p.149 - in the Russian language). The conclusion of Dubua de Monperet was confirmed by the fact, that the Apsua-Abkhazians, in spite of the information given by

the separatists are not the creators, but the devastators of the Christian civilization, being formed by the Georgians during the centuries on the modern territory of Abkhazia. The fact, that in the language of the Apsua-Abazians there is not a single word from the Christian terminology, especially such main words as church, Christian, cross, Christmas, Easter, Christening, priest etc. prove that they are not the creators of the Christian civilization on the territory of modern Abkhazia. All the Christian terminology is adopted by them from the Georgian Language or the Megrelian dialect.

An Englishman Edmund Spenser was calling the Apsua-Abkhazians irreconcilable enemies of Russia, marked(1851), that, “they are partly the off - springs of the Crimean (Kabardinian-author) and Kubanian khans and sultans, which together with their tribes settled in those places (Information by K.Koch and E. Spencer about Georgia and the Caucasus was translated from the German language, commented by L.Mamatsashvili. The introduction was written by the same author. Tb. 1981, p. 135 – in the Georgian language). Thus, that fact of late medieval settling of the originally Georgian territory from the river Inguri to the river Psou by the Caucasian highlanders, are obvious and is not doubted.

From the second part of the 16th century within the modern Gudauta district and from the end of the 17th century on the whole territory of modern Abkhazia a longitudinal and painful process of formation of the Abkhazian (Apsuian) nation through merging with the local Georgian –Christians and alien Apsua-pagans partly Muslims had place. It was substantially completed in the 19th century. Merging of different ethnos and religions put its impact on the religious condition (mixture of Christianity, Islam with the leading part of pagantry), traditions and customs of the nation. In spite of the radical demographic changes, the possessors of Abkhazia were still the Georgian Princes of the family of the Sharvashidze. They never alienated themselves from the Georgian world and never declined the Georgian language, being in ethnically new Abkhazia the only language of office management and church service.

At the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries conditions of the Georgian political units radically changed, which was connected with the ratification of the “protecting” Treaty between the kingdom of the East Georgia and Russia. To say the truth, the Treatise somewhat limited the independence of Georgia, but the country remained the subject of the international law. We have to stress, that one of the points of the Treatise (The fourth separate article) provided the obligation of Russia, to support liberation and returning of the historical lands of Georgia under the power of the East Georgian Kings. Consequently, the Treatise

of 1783 was directly connected with Abkhazia, which was considered in Russia a consisting part of the Megrelian Principality and thus of Georgia. According to the “Historical Map of Russian Empire” (1793), the North-West border of Georgia (which on the map is considered the obtained territory) reaches the Azov Sea (Essays from History of Georgia. Abkhazia. Tbilisi, 2011, p.496, - Historical Maps N19). The Western Georgian provinces - Imereti, Mengrelia are marked on it. The latter includes the territory of the modern Abkhazia, which is not separately designated on the map. The fourth separate article of the Treatise of 1783 provided the restoration of the Georgian Kingdom within the borders, being shown on the “Historical Map of the Russian Empire” of 1793. Russia failed to make true the hopes of Georgia, which believed it and accredited its fate to Russia. Russia not only did not fulfill the duties being taken to protect and restore of the integral State, but in September of 1801 abolished the Eastern Georgian Kingdom and introduced the direct Russian ruling in the country. Russia temporarily annihilated the governing form of ruling and in 1802 established “Ruling of Georgia”, headed by the chief of Russian Army in Georgia and Caucasus commanders-in chief being called also the chief executives of Georgia. Such form of governance - or “preservation” - enabled Russia to give the “legal” form to the capturing of the historical Georgian provinces, dependent on Turkey and “restore” the historical Georgian Kingdom, but not as an independent State (as was maintained by the Treatise of 1783), but as a province of Russia.

Having tramped the Treatise in 1783 and annexing Eastern Georgia Russia started gradually to lay hands on the Western part of the country and Abkhazia as well. In December of 1803 Grigori Dadiani, as the: “Lawful possessor of Odishi, Lechkhumi, Svaneti, Abkhazia and all the lands, being the possession of my ancestors from time immemorial”, wrote the appeal on being under the protection of Russia - “With all my possessions and those being mentioned above and those lost” (Jemal Gamakharia, Badri Gogia. Abkhazia – Historical Region of Georgia. Tbilisi, 1997, p. 287 – in the Russian language). The possessor of Megrelia obviously means and implies Abkhazia and Jiketi and other historical Georgian lands till the Azov Sea. (See the above mentioned map of Russia of 1793). It goes without saying that the appeal on accepting Megrelia under the allegiance of Russia even with the “lost territories” was written at Petersburg’s dictation or in Petersburg given the fourth separate article from the Treatise of 1783. In accordance with that article and appeal of Grigori Dadiani, Russia obtained the “legal” right of struggling for the annexing the entire North-East Black Sea coast, including Abkhazia.

On the cusp of the 18-19th centuries Abkhazia, due to the support

of Turkey and its energetic efforts of its possessor - Kelesh - Bek was quite powerful political formation. Kelesh-Bek expressed his secret desire of being under the protection of Russia and through the mediation of the possessor of Megrelia tried to establish connections with the chief executive of Georgia General P. Tsitsianov, already in 1803. That latter on the 27th of October of 1803 reported to the State chancellor count A.R.Vorontsov:” I consider my duty to inform about the history of Kelesh-bek and his possessions. In the 15th century, to be more exact till 1414 A.D. when Iveria was not divided, He, Kelesh-Bek was known under the family name of Shervashidze and his possessions were one of the provinces of Iveria” (Acts, being collected by the Caucasian archeographic commission, V. II. Tbilisi, 1868, p. 463 – in the Russian language). The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia A.Budberg used that story, when he in 1806 informed a new chief executor of Georgia - general I.Gudovich about the will of the Emperor on annexing Abkhazia and expressed his desire of occupying Gonio,Batumi,Poti, Anaklia, Isgauri (near Tamish), Sokhumi and Anapa fortresses. “ These fortresses – wrote A. Budberg on the 25th of September of 1806 - belonged to the kingdom of Georgia from time immemorial and that is why we want to annex them to Russia” (Acts, being collected by the Caucasian archeographic commission, V. III. Tbilisi, 1869, p.525-526 – in the Russian language). All this gave Russia the “legal right” of seizing Abkhazia and the lands being situated to the North-West to Abkhazia.

Taking into account the international situation accepting of Abkhazia under the protection of Russia was a little prolonged. That process was accelerated after the murder of Kelesh-Bek in 1808 and strengthening of the pro Turkish forces. Those forces were headed by the son of the murdered possessor Arslan –Bek (being accused in murdering of his Father), who usurped the power and was supported by the majority of the population. The eldest son of Kelesh-Bek - Sefer –Bek (Christian name Giorgi) proclaiming himself the possessor of Abkhazia, he was at the same time the son-in –law of the possessor of Megrelia - declared war to his brother Arslan-Bek and asked for help the Russian authorities and also the temporary ruler of Megrelian Princedom - Nino Dadiani (the spouse of the deceased Grigol Dadiani).

She – Nino Dadiani being the daughter of the last King of Georgia Giorgi the XIIth put under the oath Giorgi Sharvashidze to obey the Emperor of Russia. At the same time, the rulers of Megrelia permanently informed the Russian authorities, that historically Abkhazia was a part of their lands. On the 8th of June of 1808 in the letter to the Emperor containing the appeal to accept Abkhazia as a subject -Nino Dadiani distinctly wrote, that Abkhazia historically and till that day was the part of

Megrelia (acts, being collected by the Archeographic Commission, V.III. Tbilisi, 1869, p. 201 – in the Russian language). In Nino Dadiani's opinion it was the appropriate time for Abkhazia to be accepted under the protection of Abkhazia. Thus, Abkhazia was becoming the subject of Russia, as “the Province of Iveria” and “part of the Mingrelian possessions”.

With the efforts of Nino Dadiani the solution of a problem of Abkhazia was accelerated. On the 12th of August of 1808 Giorgi Sharvashidze and loyal to him nobles signed the appeal items being compiled in the Georgian language, on making Abkhazia the Russian subject (Acts, being collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, V.III. Tbilisi, 1869, p.209 – in the Russian language). On the 17th February of 1810 the Emperor of Russia – Alexander I sanctioned the appeal items of the possessor of Abkhazia. The given materials point to the fact, that Abkhazia became the Subject of Russia, as the historical province of Georgia, as the “part of the Megrelian possessions.” The crucial part in this was played by the temporary ruler of Megrelia – Nino Dadiani, naively thinking, that she would return Abkhazia with the help of Russia. The Chief Executor of Georgia – General A.N.Tormasov on the 11th of January of 1810 wrote to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia – Count N.P. Rumiantsev, thanks to the efforts of Nino “Sefer- Ali –Bek with his Abkhazian possessions came under the eternal protection of subjugation of Russia” (acts, being collected by the Caucasian Archeographical Commission, V. IV. Tbilisi, 1870, p. 393 – in the Russian language).

After all these events, the loud-spoken announcement of the supreme rulers of the present Russia, justifying the unlawful decision on the recognition of the “independency” of Abkhazia by the pseudo history on becoming Abkhazia of the Russia's consisting part separately from Georgia doesn't stand any criticism. In reality, Abkhazia became the subject of Russia, as the historical Province of Georgia and was subjugated to the chief executor of Georgia. The possessors of Samurzakano (9th of July of 1805) and Tsebelda (29th of November of 1815), separately gave an oath of loyalty to the Russian King and Prince of Megrelia and signed the oath being compiled in the Georgian language on devotedness to the Russian Emperor and Prince of Megrelia.

In spite of signing the “Appeal Items” and “Derisory Oath”, the Abkhazian people till the end of the 70-ies of the 19th century did not seize the unequal struggle with Russia. On the 27th of March of 1864 the Vice-gent of Caucasus Mikhail Romanov, proving the necessity and expediency of abolishment of the Abkhazian Principality, wrote, that “Russia instead of grateful ally obtained a disobedient and insidious slave, being ready to welcome every our enemy appearing at its coasts. So it acted in the last war (1853-1856–author)...

In such conditions as it is now, Abkhazia will always be a ready foothold for the actions of enemies against the Trans Caucasian district from the side of the Sea. Vicegerent supposed to abolish the principality and form a military district with subjugation to the General-Governor of Kutaisi, to settle along the sea-coast to the estuary of the river Inguri the Cossacks (Jemal Gamakharia, Badri Gogia. Abkhazia - Historical region of Georgia, p. 329-333). In April of 1864 the Emperor approved the proposal of the Vicegerent. Thus, the Manifest from the 17th of February of 1810 on the acceptance of Abkhazia under the protection of Russia lost its legal validity. After the end of the Russian –Caucasian war (21st of May of 1864) came the period of fulfilling the decision on the abolishment of the Abkhazian Principality. In June of 1864 the last possessing prince of Abkhazia Mikhail Sharvashidze resigned from his post and the direct Russian administration was introduced. Abkhazia was turned into the Sokhumi military department and from 1883 into the Sokhumi district was included into the Kutaisi governorate. In 1903 a district out of which Gagra was extirpated afterwards subjugated directly to the Vicegerent, though in the court and police matters remained under the supervision of the General-Governor of Kutaisi. Abolishment of the Abkhazian Principality and introduction of the Russian administration caused the mass discontent of the Population. It became one of the main causes of rebellion in Abkhazia in 1866. The authorities crushed the rebellion and in 1867 inspired Mukhajirism - mass banishment of the Abkhazian Muslim population to Turkey. According to the official data almost 20 000 Abkhazian left their country. The second wave of the mass resettlement comes on the period of the Russian –Turkish war of 1877 -1878. Almost 32 000 Abkhazians became the victims of Mukhajirun being accused in treason. It was the greatest public tragedy. The results of the Mukhajirun could have been more tragic if not the successful missionary activities of the Georgian clergy in Abkhazia under the guidance of presently canonized saint bishops – Alexander (Okropiridze) and Gabriel (Kikodze). More than 25 years they led the Abkhazian eparchy of the Georgian exarchate and enlightened several tens of thousands of the Abkhazians and as a result the nation survived the full physical extinction unlike the Ubikhians and other highland tribes of the Eastern Black Sea region, being mercilessly crushed by the Russians. The authorities took other cruel measures for oppressing the “untrustworthy” Abkhazians. By the order of the Emperor from the 31st of May of 1880 the Abkhazian people were proclaimed the “accused population”, which led to the discrimination of the nation, limitation of the social and political rights of the all Abkhazian population.

After the triumphant completion of the war in the Caucasus, extinguishment and eviction from the native places the whole nations, oppression

and extreme weakening of the Abkhazians Russia toughened the colonial policy in Georgia. In Abkhazia it took the form of accelerated colonization of the region with the Russians, Armenians, Greeks and other loyal to Russia nations and in the Russianization of the schools and church, oppression of the Georgian population, uprooting of the Georgian language from all the spheres of the State and social life, artificial tension of the relations between the Georgians and Abkhazians. In respect of the Abkhazians the authorities implemented the policy of the “whip and carrot.” As a result of Mukhajirism the Abkhazians were so weakened, that they did not have any real political power and did not constitute a threat for the Empire any more. In such conditions the government tried to direct the disaffection of the Abkhazians against the Georgians, being the vanguard of the democratic and national-liberating movement in Abkhazia. The Imperial policy “divide and empire” gave its first noticeable results in the period of the democratic revolution in Russia (1905-1907). Then, quite unexpectedly the Abkhazians did not join the revolution. Even the more, they supported the policy of Czarism and the autocratic regime. On the 27th of April of 1907 Emperor Nikolai II taking into consideration the “merit” of the Abkhazians during the revolution, ratified the regulation “On the leveling of the rights of land owning of the residents of the Sokhumi district”, being presented by the Government. This act liberated Abkhazians from the insulting title of the “criminal” nation.

As in the course of the Revolution of 1905-1907, so after its failure, being marked with the start of the reaction, the authorities pursued deepening of the chasm between the Georgians and Abkhazians. At the start of the 20th century was undertaken an unsuccessful trial of separating Abkhazia from the Georgian exarchate. The academic circles started the process of working out of the ideology “Abkhazia is not Georgia”, which was being actively rooted into the consciences of the Abkhazian people. After the February Democratic Revolution (1917) and overturn of Czarism the situation changed throughout the Empire and among them in the Caucasus and Abkhazia. In new conditions the supreme body of power in Russia was the temporary government, in the Trans Caucasus a Special Trans Caucasian Committee (headed by A. Chkhenkeli from Samurzakano), in Abkhazia – Committee of the Common Security (was formed on the 10th of March of 1917 headed by A. Shervashidze). The town head of Sokhumi was V. Chkhikvishvili. As it was expected Apsua-Abkhazians and their political leaders strongly supported the unifying movement of Highlanders of the North Caucasus. In May of 1917 was formed the Central Committee (Government) of the Highlanders, which delegated its representative to Abkhazia. The Congress of the Abkhazian people (7-8 November of 1917) decided to

join the Union of the Highlanders ratified the declaration and Constitution of the Abkhazian National Council (ANC) and elected the composition of the Council (Chairman S.Basaria). ANC is the national-political body of only the Abkhazian people; it defended its interests and did not make a claim for playing the role of the government or the supreme political body. It sent its representative to the North Caucasus and into the administration of the Highlanders, having acquired the post of the plenipotentiary “minister” on the Abkhazian affairs. We have to stress the fact, that establishment of the political ties with the North Caucasus, despite the assertion of the separatists, did not mean admission of Abkhazia into its system. In the administrative Respect Abkhazia remained in the system of the Transcaucasia. The temporary government of the Union of Highlanders did not lay a claim to the territory of Abkhazia. In the decree published on the 4th of December of 1917 was said: “In respect of the Zakatala and Sokhumi districts the Temporary Government of the Highlanders has the power on the issues of the national-cultural and political character, but as for the extension of the State Power of the Highland Union now and fully on these districts is to be decided by the People’s Council of Zakatala and Sokhumi. ANC never made a decision on the State Unification of Abkhazia with the North Caucasus. Moreover, the II Peasants’ Congress of the Sokhumi District (4-9 March of 1918) wrote in his decision that Abkhazia was included into the Common family of the Trans Caucasian nations and Abkhazia was under the jurisdiction of the Government of the Transcaucasia. The power of the special Trans Caucasian Committee on the 11th of November of 1917 was changed with the temporary government - Commissariat – under the chairmanship of E.Gegechkori. Through the upheaval of the State the Bolsheviks having come to the power abolished the Establishing Meeting of Russia (5th of January of 1918) and only after that fact, the Commissariat took the course to the Trans Caucasian independence. On the 10th of February of 1918 delegates of the Establishing Committee, from the Transcaucasia formed the Trans Caucasian Seim and proclaimed independency of the region (9th of April of 1918). A new government of the Trans Caucasus being appointed by the Seim was headed by A.Chkhenkeli. The Sokhumi district (Abkhazia) became the part of the independent Transcaucasia. Simultaneously with the State organization of the Transcaucasia occurred the process of self-determination of the nations being within its system. Within that process the meeting with the representatives of the Georgian and Abkhazian national Councils had place on the 9th of February of 1918. After the formal discussion the sides came to the agreement to “reconstruct the integral, indivisible Abkhazia from the river Inguri till the river Mzimta within which Abkhazia and Samurzakano will be located.”

The form of the future political system of Abkhazia has to be de-

terminated by the democratically elected Establishing Meeting. By that time with the efforts of the Trans Caucasian authorities the problem of returning of the Gagra zone to the Sokhumi District was practically decided, which is the merit of Akaki Chkhenkeli and Evgeni Gegechkori.

In the winter and summer of 1918 the Russian Bolsheviks tried twice to capture Abkhazia and establish the Soviet Power. But, by the decision of the Seim and Government of the Transcaucasia, - the Georgian National Guard liberated Sokhumi on the 17th of May of 1918 and afterwards the rest of Abkhazia. On the 20th of May of 1918 Abkhazian National Council confirmed its own decisions and also the decision of the II Peasant's Congress on including Abkhazia into the Common Family of the Trans Caucasian peoples.

Due to the inner contradictions on the significant international issues, the Trans Caucasian State split in May of 1918. On the 26th of May of 1918 the Georgian National Council proclaimed the State independence. As a result of the negotiations between the governments of Georgia and ANC representatives on the 11th of June of 1918 was made an agreement, giving the basis for returning Abkhazia into the lap of the Georgian Statehood.

Peace and concord in Abkhazia did not agree with the plans of the chauvinists and separatists. In the middle of June of 1918 the Russian Bolsheviks advanced a regular attack from Sochi and came to Akhali Atoni. By the request of the People's Council of Abkhazia the government of Georgia sent to Abkhazia a detachment under the commandment of General G.Mazniashvili. On the 19th of June the General arrived in Sokhumi and on the 27th of June the military detachment executed an attack. The Georgian army being strengthened by the Abkhazian squadron consisting of 300 soldiers, not only liberated Abkhazia, but pursued an offensive and on the 26th of July of 1918 captured Tuapse, but in August of the same year withdrew to Sochi. The separatists used the situation for their benefit and on the 27th of June of 1918, when the battles against the Bolsheviks were conducted, the Turkish landing troops, being called by the separatists arrived in the Kodori (Ochamchire) section. The Georgian army with the help of the Russian Cossacks having escaped the Bolshevik terror and found shelter in Georgia defeated the Turkish landing troops. Chauvinists and separatists having lost the hope of success made a fuss about the "occupation" of Abkhazia by General G.Mazniashvili and demanded to remove the Georgian army from the region. The Thesis on the "occupation" is being exploited by the present separatist historiography proving with the help of the latter the "illegality" of inclusion of Abkhazia within the Georgian State in 1918-1921. That issue was repeatedly discussed at the meetings of ANC. On the 17th

of July of 1918 was considered the matter of trust towards the headquarters of G.Mazniashvili. ANC decided to “confirm again its repeated decrees and take a stand for the necessity of presence of the Georgian military units in Abkhazia”. (Jemal Gamakharia, Badri Gogia, Abkhazia – Historical Region of Georgia, p.418 – in the Russian language). On the 18-19 of July of 1918 ANC did not even support a proposal of the representative of the Government of Georgia – I.Ramishvili on the withdrawal of the Georgian army from Abkhazia. The given facts refute a statement on the “occupation”.

After the failure of the Bolshevik venture, the separatists shaped their course towards the anti-Bolshevik power - the White Guard under the commandment of M.Alekseev and A. Denikin. Unsuccessful negotiations with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Georgia - E.Gegechkori and General G. Mazniashvili with the chiefs of the White Guard on the issues of the possession of the Sochi District being held on the 25-26 of September of 1918 showed that in that issue the enemy seriously counted on the unprincipled separatists.

Fears penned out. On the 9th of October 1918 being encouraged by the White Guard, the separatists made a venture of the political overturn in Sokhumi and impeachment of the Chairman – V.Sharvashidze. But the trial failed. By the proposal of the Chairman of ANC and other members, the Government of Georgia dismissed the People’s Council, arrested the conspirators and appointed new elections. In the period of the election campaign, Georgia had to repulse an attack of the White Guard invading its borders from the side of Sochi. The enemy occupied Gagra and gained a foothold on the river Bzip. Despite, on the 13th of February of 1919 the democratic multiparty elections into the People’s Council were held in an orderly way for the first time in history of Abkhazia. On the 20th of March of 1919 the People’s Council carried an “Act on the Autonomy of Abkhazia”, the first clause of which says:” Abkhazia is an Autonomous unit of the Democratic Republic of Georgia.” (Jemal Gamakharia, Badri Gogia. Abkhazia – Historical Region of Georgia, p. 435 – in the Russian language).

In May of 1919 the People’s Council decided to form the government – Commissariat. It was headed by Dimitri (Arzakan) Emukhvari. At that time, the Sokhumi District was renamed into Abkhazia and the Abkhazian People’s Council into the People’s Council of Abkhazia headed by V.Sharvashidze. 1919-1921 were the years of the real putting into life of Autonomy of Abkhazia, strengthening of the structure of the administration, driving out of the White Guard from Gagra (April of 1919), working out of the project of the Constitution of Abkhazia. The authorities encountered the violent opposition of the Bolsheviks

and their supporters in the People's Council pursuing the destabilization of the situation in Abkhazia. The International acknowledgment of Georgia in January of 1920 and making of an agreement and recognition of the independence of Georgia by Russia on the 7th of May of 1920, somewhat reinforced the position of the young Georgian State and created legal guarantees for maintaining and strengthening of the territorial integrity of the State. Particularly, clause I of the III article of the agreement from the 7th of May of 1920 clearly defined the State border between Georgian and Russia "from the Black Sea along the river Psou till the mount of Akhakhcha..." Russia was obliged to "unconditionally recognize within the Georgian State, according to the I clause of the III article of the Agreement, besides the parts of the Black Sea Province (Zone of Gagra – author), the following Provinces of the former Russian Empire -Tiflis, Kutaisi and Batumi with all their districts and divisions, comprising the mentioned provinces and regions and also a districts of Zakatala and Sokhumi" (Occupation and Factual Annexation of Georgia. Documents and Materials. Tbilisi, 1990, pages 75-76 in the Russian language).

Brutally violating the Agreement from the 7th of May of 1920, the Soviet Russia in February-March of 1921 occupied and then annexed Georgia. On the 28th of March of the same year Batumi council of the representatives of the occupational structures – Caucasian bureau of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party, central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and revolutionary Committee of Abkhazia decided temporarily –till the election and call of the representative body (Congress of the Councils) to proclaim Abkhazia the Socialist Soviet Republic (SSRA). In that interval of time all the "independence" of Abkhazia consisted in the matter, that it was governed by the persons being appointed not by the Government of Georgia, but by the Caucasian Bureau of the Central Committee of Russian Communist Party under the chairmanship of the Georgian nationality G.Orjonikidze. It was located in Tbilisi and controlled the whole Caucasus. Separatists being masters of the falsification of history and their protectors – the high authorities of modern Russia, including president Vladimir Putin - willy-nilly deceive their own people and the world society, when they announce, that Abkhazia was an independent republic after the sovietisation and it was annexed, in the status of an autonomous republic to the republic of Georgia by the "Georgian Ioseb Stalin". It must be said, that during the first years of the Soviet Power even within Russian and especially in its South regions temporarily existed a number of "independent" Soviet Republics. We can name, e.g. The Soviet Republic of Terek, The Soviet Republic of Don, The Soviet Republic of

the Black Sea, the Soviet Republic of Kuban, The Soviet Republic of Kuban-Black Sea, the Soviet Republic of Stavropol, the Soviet Socialist Republic of North Caucasus. Temporarily “independent” Soviet Socialist Republics were the Crimea (Ukraine), Kharabakh (Azerbaijan) etc. the “Republics” being included into Russia were given the status of the autonomous republics or the administrative units due to the efforts of the same Stalin.

The same situation was in Georgia. As we have already mentioned, Republic of Abkhazia was a temporary phenomenon. It is a pity, that some scientists do not take into consideration this fact and this is the reason why quite a number of scientists swallowed the bait offered by the falsifiers of history. Among them is a German scientist – legal scholar Missis Angelika Nußberger. The scientist without studying the real situation speaks about the lowering of the status of Abkhazia or the vertical mobility of Abkhazia (Angelika Nußberger. *Das volkerrecht. Geschichte. Institutionen. Perspektiven.* Bonn, 2010, p. 45).

The above mentioned statement made by the separatists, present authorities of Russia and the scientist deceived by them is far from reality. Not in a single official or formal document of the central bodies of the Power of Russia of the 20-ies of the 20th century, in speeches of its Supreme Heads of Russia and even V. I. Lenin’s, Abkhazia is not mentioned among the independent Caucasian Republics.

On the 5th of July of 1921 the Caucasian Bureau of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party enacted to direct the party work towards the “ joining Abkhazia to Georgia in the form of the Autonomous Republic” (Jemal Gamakharia, Badri Gogia. *Abkhazia - historical region of Georgia*, p. 118 - in the Russian language).

The People’s Commissar (Minister) on the affairs of the nationalities of Russia – I. Stalin on the 1st of September of 1921 informed the All Russian Central Executive Committee (the Supreme legislative body between the congresses of the Soviets), that “Abkhazia is an autonomous part of independent Georgia, thus it does not and must not have the independent representatives in Russia, so it cannot get the credits from the RSFSR. (A. Menteshashvili. *Historical Signs of the Modern Separatism in Georgia*. Tbilisi, 1998, p. 67 – in the Russian language). In 1921 Abkhazia got such credits from the Government of Georgia, as Abkhazia was considered a part of Georgia in Moscow. On the 14th of November of 1921 the Head of Abkhazia - E.Eshba posed a question on the direct inclusion of SSRA into the forming federation of the Trans Caucasian Republics. In reply, in two days on the 16th of November the Caucasian Bureau stated to “propose to comrade Eshba to present his final conclusion on inclusion of Abkhazia into the federation of Geor-

gia on the agreement basis or autonomous district – into the RSFSR” (J.Gamakharia, B. Gogia. Abkhazia - Historical region of Georgia. P. 482 – in the Russian language). Thus, by the Soviet standards Abkhazia could claim the status of not the Soviet Socialist Republic, and not even the Autonomous Republic, but of only the Autonomous District. But, within Georgia it had to obtain the status of the Soviet Socialist Republic, in order to serve, as a powerful lever of the pressure on the freedom of loving Georgia.

On the 16th of December of 1921 between Georgia and Abkhazia was concluded an agreement on the military, political and financial-economical union. The same Agreement covered, that “Abkhazia is the member of all the regional unions and particularly of the Federation of the Trans Caucasian Republics through Georgia” and not directly. It is clear, that by the Agreement from the 16th of December of 1921 one Republic (Abkhazia) was included into the system of another (Georgia) and not two equal Republics were united. In the following years, when the “electoral” Soviet bodies of the Power were formed, those relations between Tbilisi and Sokhumi were such credits documented constitutionally. The I Georgian Congress of the delegates of the Council of workers, peasants and red army ratified the Constitution of Republics on the 28th of February of 1922. In it is said (Chapter I, Paragraph I): “In the composition of the Socialist Soviet Republic of Georgia on the basis of the benevolent self-identification are included the Autonomous Socialist Republic of Adjara, Autonomous region of the South Osetia and Socialist Soviet Republic of Abkhazia, being unified with the Socialist Soviet Republic of Georgia on the ground of a Special Agreement between those Republics.” (Education of the Union of the Soviet Republics. Collection of the documents, Moscow, 1972, pages 237-238 – in the Russian language).

Factually and legally in the 20-ies of the 20th century Abkhazia was an Autonomous Republic, and this is the reason why it did not become the subject of the Federation of the Trans Caucasian Republics, particularly of the USSR, being formed in 1922. The Head of the Trans Caucasian Federation – G.Orjonikidze, who in 1921 gave the sanction on proclaiming of Abkhazia the Soviet Socialist Republic, said at the II Congress of the Councils of Abkhazia (21st December of 1923): “Abkhazians must know, that Abkhazia is an Autonomous Republic and equal among our Union.” (Congress of the Soviets in Abkhazia. Collection of documents and materials.1922-1923. Sukhumi, 1959, page 153 – in the Russian language). According to the main law of the Soviet Empire – Constitution of the USSR operating in 1924 – 1936 - Abkhazia had the status of Autonomy. It says: “Autonomous Republics of Adjara

and Abkhazia and autonomous regions of the South-Ossetia, Nagorny Karabakh and Nakhichevan send to the Council of the nationalities one representative each” (Chapter IV, Paragraph 15. See. Jemal Gamakharia, Badri Gogia. Abkhazia – Historical Region of Georgia. P.488-489 – in the Russian language). Thus, despite the statements, being made by the separatist historiography and present heads of Russia falsifying history of Abkhazia and deceiving the International Society the fact is the following: By the first Constitution of the USSR operating in 1924 – 1936, Abkhazia had the status of the Autonomous Republic, which was represented in the Supreme legislative body of the USSR equally (one delegate in the Council of Nationalities of the USSR) with the Autonomous Regions (Non-State National Formations).

In the Constitutions of Georgia and Abkhazia the latter had the status of the contractual Soviet Socialist Republic. Separatists often refer to the Constitution of Abkhazia (1st of April of 1925). In the legislative respect that kind of Constitution never existed.

The main thing is that without any discussion and dispute at the III Congress of the Councils of Abkhazia - the Constitution of Abkhazia, because of the principal divergence with the Constitutions of the USSR, Trans Caucasian Federation and Georgia - was not published and consequently did not come into force. Even the more, in the “Bulletin of the III Congress of the All Abkhazian Councils” (Sokhumi 1925) was published an information about the decision of the Congress, not on ratifying, but completion of the work on the project of the Constitution of Abkhazia and bringing into compliance with the Constitutions of the Trans Caucasian Federation and Georgia.

Revising of the project for the Constitution of Abkhazia was finished in 1926. In the Constitutions of Georgia and Abkhazia the common chapter “On the agreement relation of the Socialist Soviet Republic of Abkhazia and Socialist Soviet Republic of Georgia” was included. It says, that “Abkhazia due to the Special Agreement is included into the Socialist Soviet Republic of Georgia and through it into the Trans Caucasian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic”. The Constitution clearly delimited the full powers between Tbilisi and Sokhumi.

On the 11th of February of 1931 in accordance with the operating Constitution of the USSR, by the decision of the VI Congress of the Soviets of the Abkhazian SSR was renamed into the Abkhazian Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic (ASSR). After its renaming Abkhazia remained, within Georgia, like it was in 1931 and even more, the power being determined according to the Constitution of Abkhazia of 1926 stayed unchanged. Thus, rumors on the handover of the “independent” Abkhazia into the structure of Georgia by I. Stalin does not have a real

ground. It is a regular invention of the falsifiers of history.

In the 30-ies of the 20th century the process of centralization of the power and unitarization of the USSR was underway. Within that process on the 7th of January of 1935 by the decision of the VII All Abkhazian Councils Congress was ratified a new edition of the Constitution of Abkhazia, according to which all the Commissariats of the Autonomous Republic were subordinated to the corresponding Commissariats of Georgia (clause 42). The process of unitarization of the Soviet Empire and creation of the totalitarian system of governance was completed on the 5th of December of 1936 with ratification of the Stalin's Constitution of the USSR. It was followed by the ratification of the common Constitutions of all the allied and Autonomous Republics and among them of Georgia (13th of February of 1937) and Abkhazia (2nd of August of 1937). According to those Constitutions not a single sphere of the state life was not left under the supervision of the allied and autonomous republics.

The process of building of socialism in Abkhazia was developing within the common imperial regularity, without an additional "self-activity". We have to evaluate the political repressions having place in Abkhazia in the 30-ies of the 20th century from that angle, as well as the reform of Abkhazian written language (replacement of the Latin graphics with the Georgian graphics) being completed in the autonomous republic in 1938, school reform being carried out in 1945-46 (conversion of education in the "Abkhazian schools" from Russian into Georgia with the compulsory learning of the Abkhazian language), migration into Abkhazia of a part of the population from the neighboring regions, having suffered from the natural disaster (a lot of them have been assimilated and now are registered as the Abkhazians). Political repressions, as it is known, were the common USSR "arrangement."

The process of conversion of the written language of the Autonomies to the graphics of the Allied Republics and transformation of the education in the same Autonomies to the State language of the Allied Republics was the same throughout the USSR and was inspired by the directives of the central bodies of the power. Post Stalin period of the "warming" in Georgia was marked with the mass merciless shooting by the Russian soldiers in the capital of Republic of the peaceful manifestation (9th of March of 1956). It was organized by the youth concerning the critics of the personality cult of I. Stalin (Jugashvili) having started in the country and being accompanied with the anti-Georgian attacks. At the manifestation calls for restoration of the independence of Georgia were also heard from time to time. Youth underground organizations struggling for the independence of Georgia were functioning in

the Republic (Zviad Gamsakhurdia, Merab Kostava etc.). The Kremlin Strengthened the oppression on Georgia, blaming the party organization of the Republic in manifestation of chauvinism and efforts of assimilation of the Abkhazians, Ossetians and Armenians (see the decree of the Presidium of the CC USSR from the 10th of July of 1956). It appeared to be a kind of signal for the separatists. There is no doubt, that the Kremlin provoked the anti-Georgian demonstrations in Abkhazia in 1957, 1967 and 1977, though as a cause was used in the first two cases (1957, 1967) publishing in Tbilisi of the historical works being disliked by the separatists and in the third case it was an adoption of the new Constitutions of Georgia and Abkhazia (1977); If the Kremlin provoked the Anti-Georgian demonstrations, with another hand it tried to “regulate” the conflict and in such a way (especially through the staff perturbation in favor of the separatists), as to create a favorable ground for the following new, more massive demonstrations, that would be held at an appropriate time. This time came at the end of the 80-ies of the 20th century, when under the pressure of the nationalistic liberating movement the Soviet Empire was shaken till its very base and in the struggle for freedom Georgia together with the other Republics also took part. Demoralized and disorganized Kremlin tried, but failed to obtain favorable for it results after the shooting of the peaceful meeting in Tbilisi on the 9th of April of 1989; the results appeared to be opposite. The anti – Georgian demonstrations being held in Abkhazia In July of 1989 did not give much to the Imperial Centre. Georgia in spite of the intrigues of the Kremlin was step by step moving towards the freedom. On the 28th of October of 1990 at the multiparty democratic elections won the national-liberating movement of Georgia resulting in liquidation of the Soviet Power in Georgia. The Republic did not take part in the All Union Referendum on preservation of the USSR, being held on the 17th of March of 1991. It was conducted in Abkhazia with the serious violations. For obtaining of the desirable result by the order of Moscow, the Gali district, where lived 20% of the population of Abkhazia (mainly the Georgians) was shifted off from the elections under the invented cause of “unpreparedness” of the electoral districts. Besides, in the purely Abkhazian (Tkhvarcheli, Gudauta) electoral districts the number of voters for the preservation of the USSR was increased to the ridiculous level – 120 % out of the total number of the voters. So, the separatists hardly managed to document a bit more than 50%, but it became obvious, that the Referendum on preservation of the USSR was failed in Abkhazia. At the same time, on the 31st of March of 1991 another Referendum on the restoration of the independence of Georgia was held more successfully in Abkhazia. That time authorities headed by V. Ardzinba de-

cided not to participate in the referendum, but also not to prevent that process in the Autonomous Republic. In those particular conditions it was a wise decision. The block of the political and social organizations “Soyuz” (supporters of the preservation of the USSR) did not take part in the Referendum. Despite, out of the general number of voters (347 175 persons) on the 31st of March of 1991 in the Referendum participated 61, 27%- significantly more, than the Georgian population of Abkhazia (45%). Out of them 97, 73% (or approximately 60% from the general number of voters) voted for the restoration of independence of Georgia (it was restored on the 9th of April of 1991). The elections of the first President of Georgia on the territory of Abkhazia were conducted in the analogous conditions and completed with the same results (26th of May of 1991).

Extraordinarily cautious, peaceful and compromising policy of that time authorities of Georgia in respect of Abkhazia was once more demonstrated in the Summer of 1991, when with the joint efforts of the Georgian and Abkhazian sides was worked out a new electoral regulation for the Supreme Council of Abkhazia and were made several amendments to the Constitution of the Autonomous Republic. Out of the 65 mandates to the Supreme Representative Body of Abkhazia were divided into the single mandate districts, being formed according to the ethnic principle. 28 mandates were given to the Abkhazians, 26 - to the Georgians, 11 - to the other nationalities. The Mandates were distributed in such a way, as not to give any side the possibility of lining up the qualified majority and in the one sided order decide the Constitutional issues and among them concerning the status of the Autonomous Republic. Without the agreement of the Georgians and Abkhazians it was impossible to solve not only the problem of the status, but appointment of the government, as far as for the appointment of the separate ministers the qualified majority was required.

The mandates of the Supreme Council and main State official positions were given according to the ethnic principle. Namely, for the head of the Supreme Council had to be elected a person belonging to the Abkhazian ethnicity, his first vice - chairman was to be- Georgian;

For the head of the government of Abkhazia had to be elected a person of the Georgian nationality, the first vice - chairman was to be an Abkhazian. Other important alterations and additions were made to the Constitution. E. g. a term - “Georgian SSR” used in the Constitution was replaced with the term –“Republic of Georgia”. It was a significant compromise, as Abkhazia Constitutionally confirmed that if earlier it was a consisting part of the Soviet Republic of Georgia, now it was a consisting part of independent Republic of Georgia. We dare say that

the peaceful policy of the government of Georgia concerning Abkhazia won and this was the victory of the both sides. Apparently, the Kremlin was worried: with the steady movement of Georgia towards the independence, the results of the referendums in Abkhazia on the 17 and 31st of March of 1991, presidential elections from May 26th of the same year and regulating of the relations with Abkhazia without the mediatory part of Moscow.

In the Kremlin was decided, that only the forceful overturn of the first President of the State and launching a war in Abkhazia would interrupt that process. After the dissolution of the USSR the authorities of Russia, being before busy with the struggle for the power against the Union Centre was given possibility of attending Georgia actively, which refused to join the Union of the Independent States (UIS). In the new conditions of the forceful upheaval in Georgia on the cusp of 1991-1992 and formation of the temporary, non-legitimate government represented in face of the State Council preceded by E.Shevardnadze, launched in the country of the civil war, which in fact was the Russian-Georgian war. At that period the separatist movement in Abkhazia became extremely active. The authorities of the Autonomous Republic being provoked by Moscow took unilateral decision, violated its own Constitution and were busy with rattling the weapon. On the 23rd of July of 1992 the Supreme Council of Abkhazia without the qualified majority took decision on the annulment of the operating Constitution and restoring of the Constitution of 1925, being discussed above and never been in operation. That decision accelerated the process of final split of the Supreme Council of Abkhazia, that actually had started earlier and as a result caused the war.

Today, we strongly believe that the State upheaval having place in Georgia on the cusp of the 1991-1992 and the war in Abkhazia, that started on the 14th of August of 1992 are the links of one and the same chain and both of them are the parts of one common plan of the Kremlin of weakening of the Georgian State and its dismemberment and returning of it into the lap of the Russian Empire. The war in Abkhazia should be regarded, as the continuation of the unequal Russian-Georgian war of December –January of 1991-1992. Moscow supported the separatists not only openly and actively, but by its regular military divisions taking part in the military actions. The Supreme political and military authorities of Russia participated in it. All this is proved by the numerous facts (Tamaz Nadareishvili. Genocide in Abkhazia. Tbilisi, 1998, p. 86-116 – in the Russian language; Essays from the History of Georgia. Abkhazia. Tbilisi, 2011, p. 469 - 479). The same is proved by the competent and objective conclusion made by the “Helsinki Watch” and published in Moscow on the 9th of

November of 1999 in the “Nezavisimaia Gazeta (Independent Newspaper) and also the memoirs of the Russian soldiers participants of the war (see.: Electronic book by Alexander Koshkin – “Shturmovik” (“Gunman”) etc.

The military actions were finished on the 30th of September of 1993. The results of the war, as it is widely known appeared to be catastrophic for the population of Abkhazia and for the whole Georgian State as well. Tens of thousands of deceased from the both sides, the autonomous Republic was left almost by the three fourth of its legal population. 300 000 of the Georgians and 40 000 of the Abkhazians, as well as the Greeks, Estonians, Jews, a part of the Russian became refugees and IDPs. Out of the 535 000 (the data of the operating then census from the 1st of January of 1992) of the before the war population by 1997 in Abkhazia lived 145 986 persons (afterwards those data were not dramatically changed, though the official statistics of the separatist name an unrealistic figure: 240 705 persons, out of whom of the Abkhazian nationality are 122 690 persons belong). It means that the population decreased to 388 075 persons or to 72, 7% or 3, 7 times. The Georgian population suffered more than other ethnic groups. Its number comprised 244 872 persons by the 1st of January of 1992 (the data are apparently understated) and after the ethnical cleaning by 1997 it comprised 43 442 persons. Thus, the number of the ethnical Georgians was decreased by 201 430 persons, or 82, 2% or 5, 64 times. During that period the number of the ethnic Abkhazians decreased from 94 767 persons to 53 993 persons. Quite numerous communities of the Armenians and Russian live in Abkhazia. Thus, the number of the banished from Abkhazia population is 3, 5 times more than the population living there. In the Act of 1996 of the 17th April - “ On the arrangements for solving the conflict in Abkhazia ” – the tragedy having place in the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia is assessed, as “the Genocide and ethnic cleansing “ having been performed by the separatists with the support and encouragement of the outer forces”.

As, for OSCE, that latter with the participation of Russia received the acts recognizing and condemning the ethnic cleansing in Abkhazia three times - in Budapest on the 6th of December of 1994, In Lisbon on the 3rd of December of 1996 and in Istanbul on The 17-18th of November of 1999 (See. The Problem of Abkhazia in the official documents, part I (1989-1999). Tb, .2000, pages 408-410; the Problem of Abkhazia in the official documents, part II (1995-1999).Tb. 2000, p. 126; 333 – in the Georgian language).

The statistical data and the resolutions of the general character written by OSCE cannot give even a more or less realistic impression on the scales of the tragedy having place in Abkhazia, the unbelievable

methods of torture and massacre of the peaceful Georgian population and the incredible cruelty of the separatists and occupants. Even the 20th century, being the witness of the concentration camps made by Lenin – Trotsky, Hitler and “Stalin’s Gulags” cannot remember such cruelty. The analogous facts are to be searched in the medieval centuries and the remote past.

According to the materials given in the book for thousands of men shooting without a torture would become a dream. Very often the separatists and occupants forced their victims to dig graves and pits and bury them alive. We know a lot of cases of locking in their own houses and burning alive separate persons, families and the groups of people. There are a number of cases when the petrol was spilled over the alive and dead bodies and the corps and living people were burnt. It seems that the occupants took a great pleasure from a cruel torture of the helpless people before their execution – they cut off legs, hands, arms, noses, tongues and sexual organs of people, sterilize men, poked out their eyes, cut off their limbs and tongues, noses, ears, pulled out the nails and teeth before murdering them. We know a lot of cases, when the occupants forced the men to watch how they raped their mothers, spouses, daughters, sisters and then physically destroyed them. The cases when the brutes did not give relatives and close people the possibility of burying their dead and used to feed their corpses to the pigs and dogs are in abundance. In September of 1992 in the village Bzip they cut in pieces the flesh of the killed Giorgi Abramishvili salted it and put the pieces into his own shoes and sent to his wife. On the 10th of October of 1993 they cut out the heart of the resident of upper Kelasuri of the Sokhumi district – Irodion Pipia and gave it to the dogs. The facts of playing with the cut off heads of the victims or putting them on the polls or separating the body parts of them by the men eaters of the 20-21th centuries are numerous. The usual forms of ethnic cleansing and genocide were hanging of men on the electric posts and trees and drowning in the wells in their own yards. They simultaneously reached two goals: 1) tortured a precise person and destroyed him and 2) spoilt one of the most significant sources of survival – fresh water.

The occupants and separatists especially cruelly treated the women and among them the pregnant ones. Rape of the pregnant women (collectively, as well) cutting off one of the parts of the body, breast or some other parts, poking out eyes, ripping the bellies of the pregnant women and burning them alive or shooting them was a common experience. Even the fate of the children was no easier. They were killed together with their parents. The witness of the Abkhazian tragedy Russian journalist Mikheil Aidionov wrote in one of his letters (see,: Vek, N40,

1993) about the following awful facts: In Akhaldaba (of the Ochamchire district) they broke the hands and legs of children, put them on the polls, one child was run over by the tank. The women being raped on the stadium were afterwards burnt alive. One child was skinned and they wrote on his flesh: “Georgian dogs are sold for kupons” (the temporary money unit in Georgian of that time). We are not even able to make any comments.

Occupants and separatists did not even take mercy on the disabled people lying in bed and other sick people and killed and murdered them in their beds. They showed an unbelievable aggression towards the old and elderly people. E.g.: They burnt alive in their own homes the 103 years old Duru Tabagua (village Otobaia of the Gali district), 96 years old Marine Gogua (village Lindava of the Sokhumi district) 90 years old Lusha Tsaava (village Shroma of the Sokhumi district) and many others.

The victims of the ethnic cleansing and genocide became mostly the Georgians, but the occupants killed together with them hundreds of representatives of other ethnic groups as well, being blamed in efforts to save the Georgians. E.g. in November of 1993 in the village Odishi of the Sokhumi district Greek Meri Anastasiadi was shot and then burnt together with the 13 Georgians having taken shelter in her house - for the analogous “crime” among those being shot besides the Greeks, were Abkhazians, Russians, Armenians, Jews, Ukrainians and representatives of other nations. We’ll put first Branislava Igumenova from Ochamchire, who in December of 1993 was shot because she told the soldiers of the separatists: “Even the fascists did not do such things”.

The separatists together with the occupants arrested and shot the head of the Government of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia - Jiuli Shartava, the members of his Government – Raul Eshba, Sumbat Saakian, Mayor of the town Sokhumi Guram Gabeskiria and the persons accompanying them. The captured and killed the young Reverend Father of the Koman Monastery - Monk – priest Andria (Kurashvili).

The complete data base of those being massively killed during the days of Abkhazian invasion by the Separatists and occupants has not been completed even today. E.g. According to the information given by the quite famous Moscow newspaper “Rosia” (Russia) 6 000 persons were killed in the Days of Fall of Sukhumi (Rosia, N 42, 1993). The number of the peaceful population killed in Sokhumi is approximately 1 150 persons. The witnesses inform that the streets of the town were covered with the corps of the Georgian people. Only in the N. Kurchenko Park 400 persons were shot. The corpses were floating in the Sea as well. It was also difficult to state the names and identity of those persons, who after the end of the occupation were killed by the sepa-

ratists and occupants in the Abkhazians towns and villages. e.g. The above mentioned Mikheil Aidionov wrote, that “in the Village Kindgha (of the Ochamchire district) all the local residents Georgian were hanged (Vek, N40, 1993). The minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia – A. Kozirev had to admit at the conference being held on the 15th of October of 1993: ”What is happening now in Sokhumi is an ethnic clearing”. I.Diakov being in Sokhumi wrote on the 19th of October of 1993 in the newspaper “Izvestia”: “Genocide is dominant in Abkhazia”. He personally witnessed the “tens of corps in the Sea”, “Women with the ripped bellies”, “cut off heads being thrown on the beach. Unfortunately, the names of the most of the diseased are not known, though the work on clarifying the complete list of the diseased is going on.

We cannot stand mentioning with a great regret the fact that in Abkhazia by the hands of the Georgian soldiers, but mostly the robbers died quite a lot of Georgian citizens and among the peaceful Abkhazians and numerous crime and illegal deeds had place. According to the data given by the de-facto prosecutor’s office of the Abkhazians (www.abkhaziya.org) the scale of the criminal act being done by the separatists and occupants and their gravity is much greater than those being done by the Georgians, who in fact defended their towns and villages. What is the most significant the Abkhazians did not become the victims of the ethnic cleansing and genocide, only due to the fact, that their compact dwellings were not invaded by the Georgian army divisions, when the occupational forces erased to the earth hundreds of the Georgian villages and places of dwelling and killed and drove out the local population and deprived them of their own possessions and till today are the illegal owners of the great riches in towns and villages. We have to stress, that the criminal formations of the Georgians and military service men committing the crime and abusing the peaceful population in Abkhazia during the war, were rightfully and adequately punished in accordance with the Georgian legislation.

The tragedy of the Georgians is the result of the planned and targeted policy of the Kremlin being aimed at the capturing of Abkhazia and splitting it from Georgia. In spite of the fact that this policy was and is being carried out with the help and on behalf of the separatists and with the formal participation of them, the main responsibility lies on the shoulders of the Russian Federation. It was the author and provoker of the war in Abkhazia; Russia provided the Abkhazian separatists with the weapon (Russia is continuing to so even today) and the military and bandit formations being sent from Russia defended from the responsibility the direct performers of the cruel deeds and are continuing to do the same.

Legalization of the results of ethno - cleansing was supported by the

“peacemaking” mission of the commonwealth of the independent states and in fact by the peacemaking mission of Russia, being performed from 1994 according to the mandate of CIS. Russia blocked a number of international initiatives directed towards the conflict solving process; Among them we can name the plan of Ditter Boden – the personal representative of the General Chairman UN on the issues of conflict resolution of Georgia and Abkhazia (2001), Frank Valter Shtainmayer’s plan – the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Germany (2003), the Washington plan (2008) etc.

But the “Peacemaking” Russia fulfilled its current imperial aims and in August of 2008, it occupied the significant territories of Georgia, violated the elementary norms of the International Law and recognized the “Sovereignty” of Abkhazia (26th of August of 2008). This deed meant the occupation of that territory and exposing to death nearly 400 000 various nationality refugees and IDPs.

The final aim of the Russian aggression is crashing of the Georgian government, introducing of the marionette regime in Tbilisi and blocking the integration into the Euro-Atlantic space of the Georgian State. By its illegal and unlawful actions Russia insulted the International legal order. It created a real danger and threat to the Post-Soviet countries and NATO space and the interest of the leading countries of the world. For the defense of Georgia the principle position of the Euro Union and its then Head the president of France – Nicolas Sarkozy played a significant role. The agreement signed on the 12th of August of 2008 by the presidents of Russia and Georgia on cease fire became possible due to the initiative and efforts of Nicolas Sarkozy.

The territorial integrity of Georgia and returning of the IDP’s to their homes are supported by the entire civilized world, the leading international organizations and among them UNO, NATO, European Union, European Council, OSCE. The events having place in August of the year of 2008 and the Russian aggression in the acts being ratified by them are given the qualification of occupation of the Georgian territories. They contain the insisting appeals to Russia on the annulment of the recognition of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali region and withdrawal of the occupation army from Georgia. Unfortunately, the measures being undertaken by the International Commonwealth were not enough. They were not able to stop Russia’s aggression, the next victim of which became the Ukraine. The events of March of 2014 – the annexation of the Crimea and the following situation in South- East Ukraine obliges the civilized world to unite and undertake effective measures for reigning in Russia’s aggression. Otherwise, the States –the members of the Euro Union and NATO will find themselves under the threat.

Establishment of the non recognition policy of the occupied regions of Georgia on the international arena is of a paramount importance. Thanks to the support of the world community conducting of the above mentioned policy appeared to be rather successful. Concerning this problem Russia was left practically alone; it was not supported even by the countries - members of the commonwealth of the independent states being under the hegemony of the Kremlin and among them were Russia's closest allies. Recognition of the occupied regions of Georgia cannot be considered a diplomatic success of Moscow through bribing Daniel Ortega (President of Nicaragua), Hugo Chaves (President of Venezuela) and two main dwarf States (Nauru and Tuvalu) . Out of that countries – Tuvalu annihilated recognition of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions, recognized the territorial integrity of Georgia established diplomatic relations with that latter. Not a single civilized State, not a single political leader having a sense of personal dignity dared not and will never allow oneself to commit such a crime to recognize the occupied regions having undergone the ethnic cleansing and under the marionette ethnocratic regimes.

In respect of Georgia, Russia continues its extremely reactionary, imperialistic policy, oriented to the expedient violation of the norms of the International Law. Russia is violating and not fulfilling even to the present day the agreement on cease fire made on the 12th of August of 2008. Russia not only failed to restore the Status Quo, which means, that it did not withdraw its military divisions to the initial, pre-war positions, as it was agreed according to the agreement made on the 12th of August, but on the contrary, it significantly increased the military component on the occupied territories of Georgia and factually started its annexation. On the basis of the “agreement” being made with the separatists on the 30th of April of 2009, the Kremlin performed the “demarcation” of the administrative border of Abkhazia, construction works of the bordering infra structure along the whole perimeter of the border and dislocation of the special subdivisions of the Federal Service of the State Security. Using the right to veto in the Council of Security UNO, Russia on the 15th of June of 2009 blocked functioning of the mission of observers of the UNO in Abkhazia. All this created a threat to Peace and stability not only in Georgia, but in the whole region. The peacemaking process in Abkhazia was blocked by Russia, though the regulation of Georgia from the 23rd of October of 2008 on the “Occupied Territories” is in operation.

On the 23rd of November of 2010 while making a speech at the Session of the Euro Parliament, President Mikhail Saakashvili proposed a new peacemaking initiative. Georgia, in the unilateral order took an

obligation on the non-usage of the force and non- renewal of the fire, or readiness to solve the problem of the territorial integrity through peaceful method, what was confirmed by a new “Georgian Dream” Government having come into the management of the State in 2012.

The Kremlin has no attempts to make a reciprocal step; instead it is tensing the situation even more. Russian Federation fighting for restoring the full scale influence on the post –Soviet space does not want to accept the aspiration towards NATO of Georgia. It is against the associative agreement, signed by Georgia on the 27th of June of 2014. In spite of the quite constructive and consistent policy being conducted by the premier-minister Irakli Gharibashvili and present Government of Georgia towards Russia and despite Georgia’s genuine desire to normalize relations, Russia is going on with its aggressive policy. The vivid example of it is the agreement being executed on the 24th of November of 2014 between Russian Federation and de-facto Abkhazian Government on the “ Alliance and Strategic Partnership” (www.nevs.kremlin.ru/ref notes/4783). This act made the real intentions of Moscow towards Georgia and its region - Abkhazia quite obvious. Russia took off the mask and openly charted a course towards annexation of Abkhazia. According to the agreement the 200 kilometer Georgian Black Sea section of Abkhazia is to become a powerful military foothold against NATO states, guarantying the crucial geopolitical superiority of Russia in the South Caucasus and especially in the Black Sea basin and the bordering regions. The aims of Russia and its practical actions dramatically contradict with the vital interests of the majority of Abkhazia’s population, which is forcedly displaced from the borders of the Autonomous Republic and has been waiting in vain for returning home for already two decades. Russia constitutes danger for the prospect of preserving the indigeneity of the native minorities.

The problems of security in respect of Abkhazia have gone beyond Georgia and the Caucasian region and have become the global challenge. Consequently, arising out of its personal longitudinal strategic interests, countries of NATO and Euro Union have to undertake more decisive and active steps. The cold reality requires making of the withdrawal of the Russian army from the occupied territories of Georgia to become, though a bit behind time, one of the pre-conditions of lifting of the quite justly imposed international sanctions. Otherwise, Europe will not be able to avoid the military danger coming from the outrageous and aggressive policy of the Russian Federation.

Georgia became the first victim of the above mentioned policy. Interests of almost 400 000 persons being banished from Abkhazia and scattered all around the world were sacrificed by this policy. Not to say

anything about the cruelly and mercilessly massacred peaceful people, the heartbreaking list of whom is presented below.

It can be said, that the after war territory or the territory of modern Abkhazia is a zone of disaster today in which more than three third of the population is deprived of chance to live. People do not have a right of returning to their own houses, visiting and looking after the graves of their ancestors or family members. Besides together with the local Georgian population, the hearths of education, science, culture, health protection are destroyed, unique cultural heritage of the medieval century Georgia is in danger.

The district of Gali is a special topic. It was and is even nowadays a mono ethnic Georgia region. Only in one this district almost 80 000 Georgians lived before the war, which equaled in number the Abkhazian population living in other parts of Abkhazia. A half of the district population was forced to leave their houses. But, it is only a part of the tragedy having place there. The part of the population living now in Gali is oppressed by the national sing and deprived of all the rights. Before the war Gali was one of the most prosperous districts of Abkhazia, but today being occupied by Russia resembles the Fascist concentration camp or ghetto of the World War the II. Control over the population is performed by the Russian military divisions being known under the name of frontier or border guard. They are camped in every village located along the administrative border. One of their main aims is maximal limitation of the right of movement of the citizens or depriving them of that right.

The people living within the Gali “concentration camp” or “ghetto” “is practically deprived of all the rights as it has been mentioned above. They are not allowed to move freely, to study in Georgia, to perform church service in Georgian, to sing and write letters in their native tongue, to participate in the social and political activities. The Georgian population was deprived of the passports being issued by the occupants and it means putting those people even beyond the occupational legislation. They have only the right of toiling and sweating without the right of using the products of their labor at their own disposal. That category of people is totally unsafe and unprotected. They are killed, robbed, taken hostages for a ransom by the bandits being supposedly in cahoots with the occupational military and civil contingent, not to say anything about the humiliation and insult the population of Gali permanently experiences. The population left there is forced to leave their homes or change their nationality. This unlawful request is masked with the request of renunciation citizenship of Georgia.

Thus, the genocide mostly of the Georgian population, ethnic cleans-

ing and gross violation of the fundamental Human Rights having started in Abkhazia/Georgia in 1992-1993 is still going on and nobody dares request an answer for their deeds from the occupants – the Russian Federation being obsessed with the syndrome of impunity...



2. Legal Analyses of the Crime of Genocide Committed Against Georgian Civilian Populacion During the Armed Conflict of 1992-1993 in Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia/Georgia

Acknowledgement

It is 'important that these incredible events be established by clear and public proof, so that no one can ever doubt that they were fact and not fable....'

- Telford Taylor (Prosecutor at the Nuremberg Tribunal)

With deepest gratitude...

To my friend Tamar Sarjveladze, Associate Legal officer at the Office of the President, Special Tribunal for Lebanon, for her feedback on various aspects of this research, advice, guidance, valuable comments and suggestions that helped me in completion of this report.

List of Acronyms

CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CCG	Criminal Code of Georgia
ECHR	European Court of Human Rights
GPO	General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
ILC	International Law Commission
ICTY	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia
ICTR	International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda
ICJ	International Court of Justice
OSCE	Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe
SCSL	Special Court for Sierra Leone
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

2.1. Introduction

During the period of 14 August 1992 to 30 September 1993 Georgia became engaged in the armed conflict on the territory of Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia. The conflict in Abkhazia was heightened by the involvement of the Russian Federation, solely on the Abkhaz side. In the course of the armed conflict all belligerent parties to the conflict were involved in commission of crimes. This report is an attempt to analyze the crimes committed by Abkhaz separatist forces and their affiliates during the said period and to assess whether they constitute genocide. In addition, this report addresses the issue of retrospective application of the Article 65 *bis* of the Criminal Code of Georgia (crime of genocide) to conduct that did not constitute a penal offence at the time of its commission and whether such retrospective application of the law violates the principle of legality. To answer to the research questions I looked for guidance in international treaties and standards as well as in practice of international and national courts, especially their judicial interpretation and decisions with regard to the crime of genocide and the principle of legality.

Structure of the Report. This paper contains seven chapters. Chapter 2.1. will describe the objectives of the report and research question, research scope and limitations. Chapter 2.2. will address the events preceding the outbreak of the armed conflict, its evolution and entities involved. Chapters 2.3. and 2.4. will illustrate the crimes allegedly committed during the armed conflict in all districts of Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia and its consequences. Chapter 2.5. will assess and analyze whether the crimes committed during the armed conflict in Abkhazia constitute crimes of genocide within the meaning of Article 2 of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. Chapter 2.6 will discuss the retroactive application of the Article 65 *bis* of the Criminal Code of Georgia (Crime of Genocide) *vis-à-vis* principle of legality. Finally, chapter 2.7. will conclude the report.

Scope and Limitations. The scope of this report is analysis of the crimes that were committed by the Abkhaz separatist forces and their affiliates against the Georgian civilian population of Abkhazia during the armed conflict. It should be acknowledged that the civilian population of Abkhazia regardless their ethnicity paid high price in this conflict and this report not in the least aims to underestimate or diminish the involvement of other parties to the conflict, including Georgia, in the commission of crimes. Determination of the crimes committed by Georgians against the Abkhaz population and their assessment from the

international criminal law perspective falls outside the scope of this report; however this can be viewed as a subject of a further research.

This report does not address the issue of individual criminal responsibility of the alleged perpetrators who committed crimes during the armed conflict in Abkhazia. The description of the crimes provided in this report is confined to the report of the investigative team of the General Prosecutor's Office that was mandated to investigate crimes of ethnic cleansing and genocide against Georgian population committed by the Abkhaz separatist forces during the armed conflict in Abkhazia. The Prosecutor's Office's report contains only limited number of incidents that provide a sample that is reflective of the gravest incidents and the main types of victimization. Owing to the fact that the investigation of the crimes committed during the armed conflict is ongoing, the investigation materials, including relevant information regarding the role and responsibility of the perpetrators, are closed to the public. In the period of the research I did not have access to the investigation materials, and did not have possibility to interview witnesses. Therefore, the factual findings, given in this report, are based on the secondary data, the report produced by the General Prosecutor's Office and the updated list of the deceased Georgians, compiled by the Supreme Council of Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia. As stated above, these materials do not provide a comprehensive record of the crimes and the role of the alleged perpetrators.

This report contains information on the evolution of the armed conflict and its belligerent parties. However, it does not provide legal assessment whether the armed conflict was international or internal in nature, since crime of genocide can be committed in time of peace and in war and there is no requirement for existence of the nexus between the crime of genocide and armed conflict. Therefore, the determination of the nature of the armed conflict falls outside the scope of this report.

2.2. Commencement of the Investigation

On 12 September 1994, by virtue of the Presidential decree, a National Fact Finding Commission was created to collect information and evidence on the crimes of genocide and ethnic cleansing against Georgian population committed during the armed conflict in Abkhazia. The Fact Finding Commission comprised prominent public figures, scientists, journalists, Georgian and foreign experts and specialist.

Parallel to the National Fact Finding Commission, on 29 October 1993 by a decree of the General Prosecutor of Georgia a special mul-

tidisciplinary investigative team was established within the General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia (hereinafter 'GPO'). It was mandated to investigate the crimes of ethnic cleansing and genocide against Georgian population committed by Abkhaz separatist forces during the armed conflict in Abkhazia. The investigative team was formed of professionals from the General Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of State Security as well as members from the Prosecutor's Office of Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia. In the course of the investigation conducted by the GPO of Georgia over 25.000 witnesses and victims were interviewed by the investigative team. Numerous investigative activities, including forensic examinations, were conducted and thousands of documents were collected regarding the alleged crimes committed on the territory of Abkhazia. Investigative case files comprised over 200 volumes of evidence. In mid-90's the GPO charged five suspects with crimes of Genocide under Article 65 *bis* of the Criminal Code of Georgia. Later on, GPO identified and charged 19 more persons with crimes of Genocide, however, the case files were not transferred to the court for further proceedings as whereabouts of the suspects/alleged perpetrators were unknown to the investigation and the then Georgian legislation did not allow for trials in absentia. The investigation into the alleged crimes committed on the territory of Abkhazia was reopened recently. For the time being, the Chief Prosecutor's Office of Georgia has already transferred cases of 17 indictees to the domestic courts for further proceedings.

Events Preceded the Outbreak of the Armed Conflict. Abkhaz separatist faction's attempts to trigger ethnically motivated armed conflict can be traced back in 1989 when series of violent attacks on Georgian population of Abkhazia took place during the period of 1 April to 21 July on the territory of Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia. On 1 April 1989 in Abkhazian town Daba Leselidze peaceful Georgians organized public rally protesting against the separatism in Abkhazia. The protesters were attacked by Abkhaz separatist extremists armed with weapons, iron bats and stones and were wounded and injured severely.¹

This incident was followed by sporadic acts of ethnic hatred, e.g., on 23 April when in the town of Gagra the Abkhazs desecrated national Flag of the Republic of Georgia that had black ribbon on it in commemoration of victims tragically died during the natural disaster in one of Georgia's regions, Adjara. On 27 April Abkhaz separatists dismantled memorial board in Ochamchire assembled to honor Georgians killed by Soviet Army on 9 1 Нугзар Мгалоблишвили, Молодежь Грузии, 23 марта 1990 / Nugzar Mgaloblishvili, 'Molodezh Gruzyi', 23 March, 1990.

April 1989 in Tbilisi, during the crackdown of anti-Soviet demonstration.²

On 12 July, in Sokhumi, 400 Abkhaz separatist extremists attacked and vandalized the publishing house 'Soviet Abkhazia' and further on 13 July insulted memorial to the victims killed by Soviet Army in 9 April during the crackdown of anti-Soviet demonstration.³

In the same period, in the State University of Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia the Abkhaz academic administration suppressed and intimidated Georgian wing of the administration. This resulted in separation of the Georgian department from the University of Abkhazia and establishment of a new Georgian branch of the Tbilisi State University in Sokhumi.⁴

On 14 July Abkhaz separatists besieged building of No 1 Public School in Sokhumi, where the commission of Georgian branch of Tbilisi State University was located to register the applicants for the Entrance Exams for institutions of higher education. Separatists demanded to stop the registration process and to terminate the Entrance Exams. By 15 July on the territory of the school and its vicinity over 10,000 armed Abkhaz separatists and boeviks from Tkvarcheli, Gudauta and Ochamchire districts were mobilized. The separatists and boeviks severely beaten and injured members of the commission, enrollees and their parents. Even police officers and the Chief of Police who were protecting the people on the territory of the school were attacked and injured.⁵

These acts of violence prompted street protest in Sokhumi of some 400 Georgians who were also severely beaten and injured by Abkhaz separatists and boeviks. This was followed by violent intrusion of some 300 Abkhaz boeviks into the Government building where boeviks stayed for two days, vandalized the offices of the Georgian officials, desecrated national Flag of the Republic of Georgia and raised the Abkhaz Soviet Socialist Autonomous Republic flag.⁶

The violence was soon spread throughout the entire city of Sokhumi and continued till 21 July. In the course of the violence 18 people were killed, including 11 Georgians, 5 Abkhazs, 1 Russian and 1 Armenian. In total 495 people were injured, including 342 Georgians, 135 Abkhazs,

2 Нугзар Мгалоблишвили, Молодежь Грузии, 23 марта 1990 / Nugzar Mgaloblishvili, 'Molodezh Gruzyi', 23 March, 1990.

3 Нугзар Мгалоблишвили, Молодежь Грузии, 23 марта 1990 / Nugzar Mgaloblishvili, 'Molodezh Gruzyi', 23 March, 1990.

4 Нугзар Мгалоблишвили, Молодежь Грузии, 23 марта 1990 / Nugzar Mgaloblishvili, 'Molodezh Gruzyi', 23 March, 1990.

5 Нугзар Мгалоблишвили, Молодежь Грузии, 23 марта 1990 / Nugzar Mgaloblishvili, 'Molodezh Gruzyi', 23 March, 1990.

6 Нугзар Мгалоблишвили, Молодежь Грузии, 23 марта 1990 / Nugzar Mgaloblishvili, 'Molodezh Gruzyi', 23 March, 1990.

1 Russians and 1 Azerbaijani.⁷

In 1991 changes were made to the Abkhaz Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic's Election law. According to the changes ethnic quotas were established for elected representatives to the parliament of Abkhazia. The quotas were distributed in the following way: out of 65 deputies Abkhazs would receive an automatic minimum of 28 elected representatives, Georgians would receive 26, and the rest ethnicities could have in total eleven elected representatives. Accordingly, the ethnic Abkhaz deputies achieved over-representation in the legislative body, while the Georgians constituted almost half of the population in Abkhazia.

By the end of 1991, political confrontation between governmental and opposition groups in Georgia resulted in civil unrest. On 6 January 1992 the president of Georgia was overthrown in the military coup. Events in Tbilisi were echoed in the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia. Abkhaz separatist representatives of parliament took advantage of the unstable political situation in the country and started passing unconstitutional decrees that were boycotted by Georgian representatives of the Autonomous Republic's Parliament. Eventually, ethnic Abkhazians and ethnic Georgians each then formed rival local Abkhazian parliaments, boycotting each other's votes.

Along with political events that fueled tension between Abkhazians and Georgians, the Abkhaz Leadership intentionally and methodically used political organization Aidgilara to falsify historical past with regard of Georgian-Abkhaz relations.

The leaders of Aidgilara and other political entities through publishing series of so called scientific works sought to undermine the integrity of Georgian state. Abkhazia continues publishing pseudo-scientific works until now, e.g. 'Абхазия – Хроника необъявленной войны', 'Белая книга Абхазии', 'Абхазская трагедия' etc. ('Abkhazia – Chronic of undeclared war', 'White book of Abkhazia', 'Abkhaz tragedy').⁸

Through these pseudo-scientific works, the Abkhaz leaders claim that Georgians sought to deprive the Abkhaz people of their ethnic identity by assimilating them into the Georgians. They also claim that Abkhazia was an independent sovereign state for centuries and that it has never been a constituent part of Georgia.⁹

7 Нугзар Мгалоблишвили, Молодежь Грузии, 23 марта 1990 / Nugzar Mgaloblishvili, 'Molodezh Gruzyi', 23 March, 1990.

8 Тамаз Надарейшвили, Геноцид в Абхазии, издательство 'Самшобло', Тбилиси 1996, p. 35. / Tamaz Nadareishvili, Genocide in Abkhazia, Publisher Samshoblo, Tbilisi, 1996, p. 35.

9 Тамаз Надарейшвили, Геноцид в Абхазии, издательство 'Самшобло', Тбилиси 1996, pp. 33-36 / Tamaz Nadareishvili, Genocide in Abkhazia, Publisher Samshoblo, Tbilisi, 1996, pp. 33-36.

According to Abkhaz propaganda, the Georgians destroyed and degraded the Abkhaz intelligentsia, abolished Abkhaz schools, undermined the history and culture of Abkhaz people; therefore, the Georgians allegedly made Abkhazia's autonomy insignificant. Abkhaz propaganda asserted that more than 200,000 people from different regions of Georgia were migrated to the territory of Abkhazia to assimilate local Abkhaz people with ethnic Georgian migrants and subsequently alter the demographic composition of the region.¹⁰

The ideology of hatred that prevailed during 1990 to 1992 through media, radio and TV channels, schools and universities of Abkhazia resulted in formation of the enemy image of the Georgians. The Georgians were to blame in all misfortunes of the Abkhaz people such as low standard of living, vanishing customs of the Abkhaz people, shortage of products, stealing Abkhaz folk-songs, etc. The Georgians were depicted as mobsters, murderers and sadists.¹¹ Such propaganda created an utter hatred among the ethnic Abkhaz people towards the Georgians and consequently played a vital role during the conflict in Abkhazia.

During the period of 1991-1992, the Supreme Council of Republic of Abkhazia chaired by Vladislav Ardzinba adopted numerous laws limiting Georgia's jurisdiction over Abkhazia and undermining the former's territorial integrity. Along with the legislative changes, the mono-ethnic Abkhaz National Guard was established. Also military battalion Aidgilara was created within the armed forces of the Confederation of Mountain Peoples of the Caucasus. Military forces, the Prosecutor's office, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Security, Police, the Department of State Property Management and other key governmental bodies were subordinated to the Supreme Council of Republic of Abkhazia.¹²

On 23 June 1992, the Supreme Council of Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, without the necessary quorum required by the Constitution, passed

10 Алекси Гогоуа, Дружба Народов, 1989. – цитировано в кн.: Тамаз Надарейшвили, Геноцид в Абхазии, издательство 'Самшобло', Тбилиси 1996, pp.33-36 / Alexi Gogua, Druzhiba Narodov, 1989. – cited in Tamaz Nadareishvili, Genocide in Abkhazia, Publisher Samshoblo, Tbilisi, 1996, p. 33-36.

11 Светлана Червонная, 'Абхазия-1992: посткоммунистическая вандея', pp. 81-82 / Svetlana Chervonnaya, Abkhazia -1992: Postcomunisticeskaya vandeя, pp. 81-82 ; Тамаз Надарейшвили, Геноцид в Абхазии, издательство 'Самшобло', Тбилиси 1996, pp. 35-36. Tamaz Nadareishvili, Genocide in Abkhazia, Publisher Samshoblo, Tbilisi, 1996, pp. 35-36.

12 Тамаз Надарейшвили, Геноцид в Абхазии, издательство 'Самшобло', Тбилиси 1996, pp. 38-41 / Tamaz Nadareishvili, Genocide in Abkhazia, Publisher Samshoblo, Tbilisi, 1996, pp. 38-41.

a resolution invalidating the 1978 Abkhaz Constitution and thereby reinstating the 1925 Constitution. As it was stated in the first chapter, in reality Abkhazia had never adopted any Constitution. In 1925 Abkhazia adopted a draft Constitution, which had never been published and certainly, has never been enforced. The draft Constitution was deemed attractive to the separatists since it established Abkhazia as a sovereign republic.

The Abkhaz faction of the Supreme Council enacted a number of regulations about limiting residence registration in Abkhazia and on the right to change the name and on changing nationality that practically banned non-Abkhaz population from living in the region. However, these regulations never applied to non-Georgians, whose registration were carried out confidentially through simplified procedures and who were granted with registration certificates systematically. Such acts were meant to change demographic composition of the region by artificially increasing number of the Abkhaz population in the Autonomous Republic. So for example in March 1992 over a hundred citizens of Syria, Jordan and other countries obtained residence permits in Abkhazia. The practice of issuing residence permits to foreign citizens continued during the following months and intensified after outbreak of the armed conflict. The Abkhaz authorities gave the residence permits to foreign mercenaries (Boeviks) as a reward for their participation in the conflict. Boeviks enjoyed full immunity by the governmental authorities of Abkhazia.¹³

The outbreak and Evolution of the Armed Conflict. During the first half of 1992 goods trains running from Russia to Armenia and Georgia through Abkhazia were systematically plundered. This resulted in financial losses amounting to several millions of USD and the Armenian side expressing its discontentment over unsafe railroads and the damage suffered. To ensure protection of the railway, the Government of Georgia and Vladislav Ardzinba, leader of Abkhaz separatist government, orally agreed to deploy military forces of Georgia on the territory of Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia from town of Gagra through river Enguri.¹⁴

Despite the oral agreement, military forces of the Abkhaz Separatist National Guard opened fire on the military units of Georgia guarding the railway at the administrative boarder of Gali and Oчамchire districts on 14 August 1992. Thus, 14 August 1992 marked an official start of the armed conflict

13 Тамаз Надарейшвили, Геноцид в Абхазии, издательство 'Самшобло', Тбилиси 1996, p. 42 / Tamaz Nadareishvili, Genocide in Abkhazia, Publisher Samshoblo, Tbilisi, 1996, p. 42.

14 Тамаз Надарейшвили, Геноцид в Абхазии, издательство 'Самшобло', Тбилиси 1996, p. 49 / Tamaz Nadareishvili, Genocide in Abkhazia, Publisher Samshoblo, Tbilisi, 1996, p. 49.

in Abkhazia. Georgian forces were under the command of Georgian leader Eduard Shevardnadze. Abkhaz forces were led by Vladislav Ardzinba.¹⁵

The conflict in Abkhazia was heightened by the involvement of Russia, solely on the Abkhaz side. Whereas Russia has endorsed the territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia, Russian arms found their way into Abkhaz hands, Russian planes bombed civilian targets in Georgian-controlled territory, Russian military vessels, manned by supporters of the Abkhaz side, were made available to shell Georgian-held Sokhumi, and at least a handful of Russian-trained and Russian-paid fighters defended Abkhaz territory in Tkvarcheli.¹⁶ The Georgian government accused the Russian military throughout the fall of 1992 of supplying the Abkhaz with equipment through its base at Bombora (near the Abkhaz stronghold of Gudauta).¹⁷

The earliest part of the war, from August to September 1992, was fought mostly on the streets and beaches of Sokhumi, then the capital of Abkhazia. As several cease-fire agreements failed almost immediately, both sides increased their arms capabilities, fortified positions around Sokhumi, and through December of 1992 launched air strikes on each other's positions in and around the capital.¹⁸

Although the situation in late September 1992 was relatively calm in Sokhumi (except for the gunfire across the Gumista river), heavy fighting was underway around town of Gagra in the north. At the very end of September, Abkhaz separatists and foreign forces, fighting on the Abkhaz side, began a concerted drive across the Bzipi river front toward Gagra. Press reports described the Abkhaz forces as 3,000 to 4,000 men composed of Abkhaz National Guard and volunteers from foreign countries. Fighting was bitter as the Abkhaz sought to drive north along the main highway. After fierce fighting in the zone during much of the month of September, on 2-3 October 1992 Gagra fell to Abkhaz forces. As it became apparent that Georgian forces would not hold the town, the Georgians fled to Gantiadi and Leselidze, the towns on the border with Russia.¹⁹

Gagra was not the only site of fierce fighting during the fall of 1992.

15 Тамаз Надарейшвили, Геноцид в Абхазии, издательство 'Самшобло', Тбилиси 1996, p. 49 / Tamaz Nadareishvili, Genocide in Abkhazia, Publisher Samshoblo, Tbilisi, 1996, p. 49.

16 Violations of the Laws of War and Russia's Role in the Conflict, Human Rights Watch Arms Project, March 1995, Human Rights Watch/Helsinki, p. 7.

17 Violations of the Laws of War and Russia's Role in the Conflict, Human Rights Watch Arms Project, March 1995, Human Rights Watch/Helsinki, p. 32.

18 Violations of the Laws of War and Russia's Role in the Conflict, Human Rights Watch Arms Project, March 1995, Human Rights Watch/Helsinki, pp. 6-7.

19 Violations of the Laws of War and Russia's Role in the Conflict, Human Rights Watch Arms Project, March 1995, Human Rights Watch/Helsinki, p. 25.

At the end of October 1992, Abkhaz forces attacked the Ochamchire district and fighting spread from one village to another over many months continuing into the winter of 1993. In response, Georgian forces pressed south to eliminate resistance in Ochamchire district and began to lay siege to the mountainous town of Tkvarcheli, a stranglehold that held for most of the war.²⁰

Gradually, with the help of Russia, the Abkhaz side caught up in terms of firepower, and through the end of 1992 the parties engaged in see-saw fighting along the Gumista River. Daily air attacks on Sokhumi and environs, launched by the Russian Military Air Forces' units, caused heavy civilian casualties. By the end of December 1992, the Abkhaz had regained all the territory north-west of the Gumista river, i.e., everything north of Sokhumi to the Russian border. The standoff at the Gumista river continued during the period of December 1992 to July 1993. Despite several failed offensives by the Abkhaz separatist and their affiliates, and at least one serious counterattack by the Georgians, the line held. In between the Abkhaz offensives, the war along the Gumista front, with Sokhumi held by the Georgians and, on the other side, a series of villages reaching back to Gudauta held by the Abkhaz, fell into a stalemate. Each side tried to wear down the other with a practically unceasing barrage of shells and rockets. In the course of this long-distance duel of artillery, mortars and rockets, the civilians of Sokhumi were the primary victims.²¹

At the same time the Abkhaz forces held Tkvarcheli and several other remote mountain towns, while they continued to fight inconclusively with the Georgian forces for control over the Ochamchire district southeast of Sokhumi.²²

A stalemate set in along the Gumista in the first half of 1993. With the assistance of Russian military formations, equipment and logistics, Abkhaz forces attempted to retake Sokhumi and launched three major assaults on Sokhumi but failed to take the city.

The first attack came early in the morning of January 5, 1993, when Abkhaz forces attempted to cross the Gumista river frontally, together with a flanking attack from the sea. The attack succeeded in breaking through the Gumista front line to the village of Achandara. The Georgians nonetheless

20 Violations of the Laws of War and Russia's Role in the Conflict, Human Rights Watch Arms Project, March 1995, Human Rights Watch/Helsinki, p. 7.

21 Violations of the Laws of War and Russia's Role in the Conflict, Human Rights Watch Arms Project, March 1995, Human Rights Watch/Helsinki, pp. 7, 32-33.

22 Violations of the Laws of War and Russia's Role in the Conflict, Human Rights Watch Arms Project, March 1995, Human Rights Watch/Helsinki, p. 32.

managed to regroup and force back the Abkhaz later that morning.²³

The second assault across the Gumista took place in mid-March 1993. The Abkhaz tried to break out across the Gumista river but failed.²⁴

The third assault took place on 1 July, 1993. It also involved simultaneous attacks from multiple directions in which Abkhaz fighters along with Russian forces landed by sea just south of Sokhumi and attempted to engage the Georgians from two sides at once. After several days of fierce fighting, Georgians destroyed attackers. However Abkhaz separatists managed to take villages lying in the heights north of Sokhumi, including Shroma and Akhalsheni.

By the end of July 1993, there were still repeated attempts to take Sokhumi, see-saw fighting was carried on in Ochamchire and the siege of Tkvarcheli continued by Georgians.²⁵

On 27 July 1993, both sides agreed to a cease-fire. The terms of cease-fire required both sides to withdraw their heavy weapons from the contested area of Sokhumi. Pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution 854, fifty military UN observers began arriving to monitor the cease-fire at the end of July. Georgian side complied with the terms of cease-fire agreement, however on 16 September 1993, Abkhaz troops opened an all-front attack launching simultaneous attacks against Sokhumi, Ochamchire and Tkvarcheli. Abkhaz authorities cited Georgia's failure to withdraw its weapons and troops from the conflict zone as justification for their actions. Though, the Abkhaz argument was not valid, since by the time hostilities resumed Georgians did not have any heavy military equipment in their possession.²⁶

By September 20-21, Abkhaz forces and their affiliates had reached the outskirts of Sokhumi, nearly surrounding it. Georgian troops refused an Abkhaz offer to withdraw from the city through a guaranteed cease-fire corridor. The battle for the city went on and flights into Sokhumi airport became the only means of reaching the Georgian side. Aircrafts, including the civilian ones, were shot down by Abkhaz separatist fighters with Stinger-type heat-seeking missiles fired from Russian gunboats in the Black Sea. On 21 September, twenty-eight people were reportedly killed in the first downing of airplane Tu-134. According to Georgian officials, on 22 September, the

23 Violations of the Laws of War and Russia's Role in the Conflict, Human Rights Watch Arms Project, March 1995, Human Rights Watch/Helsinki, p. 35.

24 Violations of the Laws of War and Russia's Role in the Conflict, Human Rights Watch Arms Project, March 1995, Human Rights Watch/Helsinki, p. 35.

25 Violations of the Laws of War and Russia's Role in the Conflict, Human Rights Watch Arms Project, March 1995, Human Rights Watch/Helsinki, p. 39.

26 Violations of the Laws of War and Russia's Role in the Conflict, Human Rights Watch Arms Project, March 1995, Human Rights Watch/Helsinki, pp. 7, 41.

second attack on a Tu-154 passenger jet claimed ninety-three lives.²⁷

On 27 September 1993 Sokhumi fell to Abkhaz fighters. Tens of thousands of Georgians were evacuated by the sea. Many tens of thousands more attempted to flee to the south and east through Ochamchire and Mingrelia. Other tens of thousands sought to cross the Caucasus Mountains east of Sokhumi through mountainous Svanetia, where many died of hunger and exposure. 30 September 1993 is marked as an official end of the armed conflict in Abkhazia though reports of skirmishes on the territory of Abkhazia continued in the subsequent months and years.²⁸

Therefore, Abkhaz troops regained control of almost the entire territory of Abkhazia and returned the military situation to the status quo ante bellum.

Following the first round of peace negotiations on 1 December 1993, the Georgian and the Abkhaz sides signed an Agreement of Understanding. Despite the formal cessation of hostilities, fighting broke out in February and March of 1994 in and around the Gali district of Abkhazia. There were also reports of local fighting where displaced persons were attempting to repatriate. Houses belonging to the Georgians reportedly were burned down in the Gali district, apparently as an act of collective punishment intended to deter the return of ethnic Georgians to the town.²⁹

Throughout 1994, the U.N. sponsored the negotiations to resolve the political status of Abkhazia, the withdrawal of Georgian troops from the Abkhaz territory, and the repatriation of displaced persons. Representatives of Georgia, Abkhazia, Russia and the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) regularly participated in these negotiations. Russian peacekeeping troops entered the conflict zone in June 1994, demining the region and opening a safety corridor along the Inguri river. The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (U.N.H.C.R.), which supervised the repatriation programme of some 200,000 displaced persons to Abkhazia since the fall of 1994, suspended the repatriation process in late 1994 due to the absence of guarantees for the safe return of the internally displaced persons as stipulated in the U.N. resolution.³⁰

On 26 November 1994, the Abkhaz Supreme Council, that was

27 Violations of the Laws of War and Russia's Role in the Conflict, Human Rights Watch Arms Project, March 1995, Human Rights Watch/Helsinki, p. 42.

28 Violations of the Laws of War and Russia's Role in the Conflict, Human Rights Watch Arms Project, March 1995, Human Rights Watch/Helsinki, p. 7.

29 Violations of the Laws of War and Russia's Role in the Conflict, Human Rights Watch Arms Project, March 1995, Human Rights Watch/Helsinki.

30 Violations of the Laws of War and Russia's Role in the Conflict, Human Rights Watch Arms Project, March 1995, Human Rights Watch/Helsinki, pp. 6-7.

formed only by Abkhaz separatists and thus was illegitimate, adopted a new constitution proclaiming Abkhazia an independent state. Abkhaz leader, Vladislav Ardzinba, was inaugurated as president on 6 December 1994.³¹ Georgia and majority of the countries of the world do not recognize Abkhazia as independent.

On 19 January 1996 the Council of the Heads of States of Commonwealth of Independent States (hereinafter CIS),³² the mandate of which was to facilitate the safe and dignified return of displaced persons to Abkhazia, issued a decision 'On Measures for Settlement of the Conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia'. Among other issues, the decision discussed immediate, unconditional and dignified return of all refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) to the places of their permanent residence.

In May 1998, guided by the decision of CIS and with prior notification of CIS peacekeepers, Georgian military forces entered the Gali district to safeguard a safe return of the IDPs to the region. This was met with military resistance by Russian troops compelling Georgian military forces to retreat back to Georgia. In parallel to the military operations, Abkhaz forces engaged in the commission of mass atrocities against the civilian population of the Gali district with the assistance of Russian troops.

Belligerent Parties.

Georgian Military Forces. By August of 1992, when the armed conflict started, Georgian military Forces were comprised of the National Guard of Georgia and the paramilitary organization Mkhedrioni.

Therefore, the National Guard with Tengiz Kitovani as a commander and Mkhedrioni headed by Jaba Ioseliani were the key figures exercising military power during the armed conflict in Abkhazia. These entities were coordinated by the Ministry of Defence of Georgia. During the first phase of the armed conflict Tengiz Kitovani was a Defence Minister of Georgia who was subsequently replaced by Giorgi Karkarashvili. The Commander in Chief of the armed forces of Georgia was the Head of the State Eduard Shevardnadze.

Abkhaz Military Forces. In early 1992, prior to the outbreak of the armed conflict, Vladislav Ardzinba, Chairman of the Supreme Council of Abkhazia illegally created Abkhaz National Guard. Later in October 1992, after the outbreak of the armed conflict, the Ministry of Defence and the General Staff of the Abkhazian Armed Forces were

31 Violations of the Laws of War and Russia's Role in the Conflict, Human Rights Watch Arms Project, March 1995, Human Rights Watch/Helsinki, p. 7.

32 Abkhazia: Ways Forward, International Crisis Group Europe Report N°179, 18 January 2007, p. 13.

officially created on the basis of National Guard. Ardzinba became a Head of State Defence Committee and a Commander in Chief of Abkhaz armed forces. Hence, during the war the major actor involved in military operations from Abkhaz side was the Abkhazian Armed Forces.

Mercenaries and Volunteers. In the case of the Abkhaz conflict, many of the fighters came from the Confederation of Mountain Peoples, a loose coalition of ethnic, tribal, and regional groups in the Caucasus mountains which early on in the conflict aligned itself with the Abkhazs. Combatants consisted also of ethnic Abkhazs from Turkey, Syria and other places of Abkhaz diaspora.³³

In addition to these fighters, a significant number of ethnic Russians, who did not reside in Georgia or Abkhazia prior to the outbreak of the armed conflict, were seen fighting on the Abkhaz side. Allegedly, at least some of these fighters were professionals paid and sent to the conflict by some branch of the Russian government in Moscow. Many more appear to have been freelance, including Cossacks.³⁴

Numerous assembly points for enlistment were formed in Moscow, St. Petersburg, Krasnodar, Stavropol and other towns of the Russian Federation, including various autonomous regions of North Caucasus of Russian Federation. The authorities of these regions expressed loyalty towards Abkhaz separatists. One of such assembly points was established in the sanatorium “Zelonaya Roshka” in Adler, Russia. Through these assembly points, groups of mercenaries were systematically streamed to Abkhazia. These mercenaries were well-trained and experienced in guerilla warfare in Afghanistan. Investigative team of the GPO compiled a long list of the mercenaries participated in the conflict of Abkhazia.³⁵

33 According to the account of Aslan Makhtev from Grozno: he along with Eldar Khairulin from Tatarstan and Magamed Magamedov from Daghestan arrived to Gudauta and received uniforms and military equipment. Head of staff told them: if you want you can stay here, we will give you land, houses, give you residence permits and provide you with all necessary support to live here. They met 40 citizens of Turkey and 9 citizens of Syria upon their arrival to Abkhazia; Violations of the Laws of War and Russia’s Role in the Conflict, Human Rights Watch Arms Project, March 1995, Human Rights Watch/Helsinki.

34 Violations of the Laws of War and Russia’s Role in the Conflict, Human Rights Watch Arms Project, March 1995, Human Rights Watch/Helsinki.

35 According to the report produced by the General Prosecutor’s Office of Georgia on the crimes committed against Georgian population on the territory of Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999: mercenaries directly participated during the armed conflict in Abkhazia, *i.e.*, 1. Boris Akulichev, colonel in reserve, served in the Soviet

The Role of the Russian Federation in the Conflict. The conflict in Abkhazia was heightened by the involvement of the Russian Federation, solely on the Abkhaz side. Although Russia had endorsed the territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia, Russian arms found their way into Abkhaz hands;³⁶ Russian planes bombed civilian targets in the Georgian-controlled territory; Russian military vessels, manned by supporters of the Abkhaz side, were made available to shell Georgian-held Sokhumi, and at least a handful of Russian-trained and Russian-paid fighters defended Abkhaz territory in Tkvarcheli.³⁷

The Human Rights Watch reported the sudden presence of armor, tanks, and heavy artillery among the previously lightly armed Abkhaz in the fighting between October and December 1992. This change allows concluding that some parties within the Russian forces supplied the Abkhazs. Given that the Georgians did not supply them, the likely source was Russia.³⁸

The role of Russian actors in the conflict became considerably more pronounced during the first six months of 1993. The Russian military took a direct role in hostilities on several occasions and it provided logistical support and supplies to the Abkhazs.³⁹

On 20 February 1993 the Russian Defense Ministry sent an SU-25 fighter-bomber to bomb Sokhumi in retaliation. In a 1993 *Foreign Policy* article Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev admitted that “a Russian attack had taken place in revenge for Georgian shelling of areas close to Eshera, a Russian defense research center and military base

army and participated in military operations in Angola, Syria and Afghanistan; 2. Micheil Bodarenko, captain of the Russian Air Forces, headed the air attack carried out on March 16, 1993 on Sokhumi; 3. Igon Lunev, arrived in Abkhazia together with 32 mercenaries composed of ethnic Russian, Chechen and Adyghe; 4. According to Nikolay Novichenko’s account: ‘word was spread in Moscow about Abkhazs recruiting soldiers, there were five of us who went to Abkhazia’; 5. Shamil Basaev and his men, were particularly distinctive in torturing and shooting of civilian population, elderly people, women and children; 6. Musa Shanibov, leader of the Confederation of Mountain People of Caucasus played a crucial role in the process of recruitment and funding of the mercenaries.

36 Tamaz Nadareishvili, *Genocide in Abkhazia*, second edition, Tbilisi, AZRI publishers, 1999, p. 74.

37 *Violations of the Laws of War and Russia’s Role in the Conflict*, Human Rights Watch Arms Project, March 1995, Human Rights Watch/Helsinki.

38 *Violations of the Laws of War and Russia’s Role in the Conflict*, Human Rights Watch Arms Project, March 1995, Human Rights Watch/Helsinki.

39 *Violations of the Laws of War and Russia’s Role in the Conflict*, Human Rights Watch Arms Project, March 1995, Human Rights Watch/Helsinki, p. 37.

not far north of the Gumista River.”⁴⁰ An American journalist Thomas Goltz, who witnessed the attack, noted that the raid consisted of at least one SU-25 plane dropping a 500-pound bomb that “pulverized a two-story residence and [tore] off the back halves of four surrounding houses [...]. Afterwards the plane conducted a strafing raid.”⁴¹

The Russian interest and direct involvement in hostilities is confirmed by a number of facts contained in the report of the GPO. For example, from 11 May till 10 July 1993, the Special Operations Forces Unit Dolphin, headed by Captain Pimenov, was deployed in Tkvarcheli and it participated in hostilities together with Abkhaz boeviks. The Unit was under the Special Division of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Prednestrovia of the Russian Federation. Captain Pimenov was accountable to Major General Nikolay Matveev, Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Prednestrovia. On 24 May 1993, Deputy Minister Nikolay Matveev received a report on the killings with a machinegun of the inhabitant of the village Chlou, Guram Jopua, and of seven Georgian civilians in Tkvarcheli.⁴²

On 19 March 1993, the Russian attack aircraft Su-27 violated Georgia’s airspace and was eventually shot down. The pilot of this aircraft did not survive. It was a fully equipped attack aircraft with the Russian symbols on it. The documents found with the dead pilot showed that he was Major Vatslav Shipko and served as a commander of one of the air force subdivisions at the Russian Military Air Force located in Kuskovo, Rostov district, Russia. The documents also stated that the same pilot had been deployed in Gudauta from 11 March 1993.⁴³

In its report, the Human Rights Watch expressed the concern that Russian government officials in Moscow had sanctioned the sending of Russian fighters to Abkhazia as agents of the Russian Federation.⁴⁴

40 Thomas Goltz, “Letter from Eurasia: The Hidden Russian Hand,” *Foreign Policy*, no. 92, Fall 1993, p. 107, *cited in* Violations of the Laws of War and Russia’s Role in the Conflict, Human Rights Watch Arms Project, March 1995, Human Rights Watch/Helsinki, p. 37.

41 Georgia/Abkhazia: Violations of the Laws of War and Russia’s Role in the Conflict, Human Rights Watch Arms Project, March 1995, Human Rights Watch/Helsinki.

42 Tamaz Nadareishvili, *Genocide in Abkhazia*, second edition, Tbilisi, AZRI publishers, 1999, pp. 56-61.

43 Thomas Goltz, “Letter from Eurasia: The Hidden Russian Hand,” *Foreign Policy*, no. 92, Fall 1993, p. 108, *cited in* Violations of the Laws of War and Russia’s Role in the Conflict, Human Rights Watch Arms Project, March 1995, Human Rights Watch/Helsinki, p. 37.

44 Georgia/Abkhazia: Violations of the Laws of War and Russia’s Role in the Conflict, Human Rights Watch Arms Project, March 1995, Human Rights Watch/Helsinki.

2.3. Factual Findings

During the armed conflict in Abkhazia, that started on 14 August 1992 and officially ended on 30 September 1993, a large number of crimes was committed against the Georgian population of Abkhazia. Crimes were perpetrated in all six districts of the Autonomous Region. The first round of atrocities covered the period from 14 August to 2 October 1992 in the Gudauta district. The second round took place from 2 October 1992 to 16 September 1993 in the Gagra district. The third round of atrocities took place from 16 September 1993 to 1 December 1993 in the districts of Sokhumi, Ochamchire, Gali and the Tkvarcheli town. The reign of terror and crimes against the Georgian population continued after the end of the armed conflict. In the subsequent years, the large numbers of the Georgian civilians who remained behind in Abkhaz-seized territory after the end of armed conflict were systematically killed. On 20 May 1998, another wave of atrocities started in the Gali district. The Abkhaz separatist forces engaged in the commission of mass atrocities against the civilian population of the Gali district with the assistance of Russian troops.⁴⁵

The Supreme Council of Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia compiled the consolidated list of the people killed during and after the hostilities. According to this list,⁴⁶ in the period of hostilities and its aftermath, approximately 5.000 ethnic Georgians residing in Abkhazia were killed: 432 in the Gagra district; 414 in the Sokhumi district; 1153 in Sokhumi (the city), 742 in the Gulripshi district, 833 in the Ochamchire district, 1237 in the Gali district, 126 in the Gudauta district and 26 in Tkvarcheli (town). Over 50% of the deceased were elderly people, more than 70 of them were children and 706 were women. The exact number of the missing civilians is not established until now; however, the approximate amount of missing people is around 400.⁴⁷

The vast majority of the widespread atrocities against the Georgian civil-

45 S/RES/1187 (1998) - 30 July 1998; Update no. 98/01 on ICRC activities in Georgia; *Yearbook of the United Nations 1998*, p. 394.

46 The consolidated list of the deceased people provides information regarding the name, age, sex, residence, circumstances and the date of their death and regional distribution of casualties. The list of deceased was documented based on the witnesses' accounts, however, the Supreme Council of Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia expressed its concern over the precision of the number of the deceased since there have been entire Georgian villages massacred by the Abkhaz fighters leaving no eye witness to make their voices heard. Thus the numbers of civilians killed are undoubtedly far higher than given in the compiled list. *See* chapter 4.

47 Violations of the Laws of War and Russia's Role in the Conflict, Human Rights Watch Arms Project, March 1995, Human Rights Watch/Helsinki.

ian population were committed around 2-3 October 1992 (the date of fall of Gagra); around 27 September 1993 (the date of fall of Sokhumi), around 29 September 1993 (the date of fall of Gali); and around 20 May 1998 when second wave of atrocities in the Gali district began. Thereby the highest numbers of civilian casualties were reported during the said periods.

Gagra Region (2 October 1992 - 16 September 1993). Within a period of 1992 to 1993 in the Gagra district 432 persons were killed: 64 women and 368 men. The places where population suffered massive human rights abuses the most in Gagra district comprised the town of Gagra, villages Alakhadze, Bichvinta (Pitsunda), Bzipi, Gantiadi, Kheivani, Kolkhida, Leselidze, Salkhino, and Lidzava.⁴⁸

Torture, decapitation, burning alive, mutilation, pulling out the eyes, playing football with the severed heads, running over by car, rape, and execution style killing was a common and systematic pattern of conduct for the perpetrators. Separatists did not spare elderly people, women and children.

Town of Gagra. In October 1992 after the fall of Gagra, at the stadium and other public gathering places boeviks started massive killings of the Georgian civilian population.

According to witness Kharashvili's account, the separatists tortured the Georgian population of Gagra. They looted and destructed their property. Also the separatists publicly announced that they would kill all ethnic Georgians in the area of Gagra-Leselidze, burn down Georgian houses, books and historical monuments. Everyone who would try to help the Georgians would be killed.⁴⁹

According to witness Nana Chaladze, Vladislav Ardzinba made a statement on the TV channel broadcast on the territory of Abkhazia promising that if Gagra were conquered, the Abkhazs, the Chechens and the Kazaks would be rewarded with money and with houses of killed Georgians. Around 30 Georgian police officers were shot dead in Gagra. Georgian civilian population was forcefully gathered on the Stadium and afterwards executed.⁵⁰

48 In 1992-1993 in the town of Gagra 145 persons were killed. 49 people were killed in the village Alakhadze; 21 people were killed in Bichvinta (Pitsunda); 61 people were killed in the village Bzipi, 26 people were killed in the village Gantiadi; 17 people were killed in village Kheivani; 57 persons were killed in village Kolkhida, 26 people were killed in village Leselidze, 26 people were killed in village Lidzava.

49 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, pp. 21-22.

50 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, pp. 23-24.

According to witness Konstantine Sichinava, after the occupation of Gagra, the Georgian population was forcefully taken out to the streets and killed. He, along with Nugzar Gulordava and other Georgians, was taken to Gudauta where they were questioned by Alexander Ankvab, the Interior Minister of Abkhaz separatist government. After the questioning, they were taken back to Gagra and forced to collect bodies of 48 dead Georgians scattered on the streets. The bodies were thrown into a mass grave. Stanislav Agrba, the Chief of Bzipi police headed the process of the collection of the bodies and their burial.⁵¹

Witness Tamaz Japaridze stated, that on 7 October 1992, he, along with other Georgians, was forced to collect bodies of around 250 dead Georgians from the streets of Gagra. The dead bodies were loaded on four trucks and buried in the mass grave.⁵²

Witness Otar Gobejishvili stated that, on the second day after Gagra's fall to the Abkhazs, the mass bloodshed started. Boeviks did not spare even pregnant women. Boeviks would cut pregnant women's stomachs and smash the fetuses taken from the wombs.⁵³

Witness Lali Maskharashvili who was a doctor at the Gagra hospital, stated that, the Abkhazians brought to the hospital a young girl's dead body cut into two pieces with the saw. Doctors found on her body a letter in Russian saying: As the body of this girl cannot be united so Georgia and Abkhazia can never be united.⁵⁴

The house of Alexandre Baramia, the Head of the Resort Department of Gagra, was attacked by Abkhaz boeviks. During the attack Baramia's wife, daughter guest were in the house. Boeviks raped Baramia's daughter and and tortured his wife. Then they decapitated both of the women. They did not spare men either. Baramia and his guests Shalva Gvazava and Boris Kutsia were shot dead.⁵⁵

After cessation of hostilities in town of Gagra Abkhaz separatist fighters executed Mikheil Jincharadze, the Member of Parliament of Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia and Zviad Nadareishvili, the Head of Administration Unit of Gagra.

51 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, p. 23.

52 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, p. 23.

53 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, p. 24.

54 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, p. 24.

55 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, p. 22.

17,000 ethnic Georgian residents of Gagra, who survived the carnage, were forced to flee out of fear to be killed.

Daba Leselidze. On 2 October 1992, after the occupation of town Gagra, Abkhaz boeviks began mass abuses of the ethnic Georgian civilian population of Abkhazia. On 5 October, around 50 Georgian civilians were tortured and hanged on the power poles by boeviks in Daba Leselidze.⁵⁶

Killings were carried out in a demonstrative manner, forcing the family members to witness the death of their beloved ones. Omar Bzhavelava was shot in front his family members; Boris Kutsia was shot in front of his wife; Vladimer Benidze was shot in front of his daughter; Gia Glonti was shot in front of his father.⁵⁷

A 65 year old teacher, Vasil Samkharadze was captured on the street and beheaded. Boeviks did not allow his relatives to bury him and left the body on the street to decompose.⁵⁸

Boeviks first cut off the ears of Giorgi Pipia and then chopped off his nose.⁵⁹

Boeviks forced Shota Mgeladze to stand naked in the water for the entire night. One of them cut his left arm, filled the glass with his blood and offered him to drink it. After Mgeladze refused to drink his own blood boevik sarcastically said: 'don't be mad at me brother, I am gonna drink not only yours but all the Georgians' blood'. After saying this the boevik drank his blood and threatened that if the Georgians didn't leave the territory of Abkhazia they would be all killed.⁶⁰

Lidzava. According to witness Tina Barkalaia, she witnessed killing of her cousin Tsezar Kvelidze, a resident of Lidzava. First boeviks cut off his nose, ears and one leg and afterwards they executed him. Boeviks killed 70 years old Andro Simonishvili in the same manner.⁶¹

According to witness Natela Iashvili, in September 1992, eight armed Abkhazs took out her husband from the house and shot him dead in the

56 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999.

57 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, p. 21.

58 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, p. 21.

59 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, p. 21.

60 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, p. 22.

61 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, p. 22.

village Lidzava. On the same day, other villagers, husband and wife Petre and Tsiala Razmadzes, Mitusha Bendiashvili and husband and wife Lado and Javara Bendiashvilis were killed.⁶²

Iza (Nanuli) Jokhadze was first forced to sit on the red-hot stove. Then boeviks cut off her breasts, pulled her eyes out and after that they killed her.⁶³

Bzipi. Witness Iona Gulbani stated that at the end of September 1992 armed Abkhazians attacked his neighbor Otar Arghvliani in the village Bzipi. The armed men forcefully took from his house Margarita Khvistani, Chichi Chochkiani, Dzadzu Chochkiani, Amiran Kaldani and Givi Kikvidze and executed them in the yard. Some four months later on 16 January 1993 Abkhaz boeviks killed his sister Naziko Gulbani.⁶⁴

Giorgi Abramishvili who was handicapped, was severely tortured and killed in September 1992. After killing him, boeviks chopped off the flesh from the deceased body, salted the sliced flesh, then they put the flesh into deceased's shoes and sent them to his wife.⁶⁵

After agreement of 27 July 1993, separatists increased physical and psychological pressure on the Georgian population of Abkhazia. The population of Bzipi were deprived their passports and were illegally deregistered from their houses. Under the threat of death, the Georgian population of Bzipi was forced to sign letters that they were leaving their homes voluntarily.⁶⁶

On 9 August 1993 the Georgian population of Bzipi was forcefully taken to the Adler airport under the death threats by the separatists. At the airport they were distributed documents of their deregistration from their houses. In total 250 families that amounted to 3.000 people were deported from Bzipi. Boeviks killed civilians who refused to leave their homes. Kote Kikvadze and his 12 year old daughter, as many other victims, were shot dead because they refused to leave their home.⁶⁷

Village Kolkhida. Witness Khatuna Metreveli stated that, on 15

62 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, pp. 24-25.

63 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, pp. 24-25.

64 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, p. 24.

65 *See* chapter 4.1.

66 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999.

67 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, pp. 22-23.

October 1992, Abkhaz boeviks attacked the house of her father, cut off his hand, tortured him to death and burnt down his house.⁶⁸

Bichvinta (Pitsunda). According to witness Svetlana Dzidziguri, her daughter-in-law was an ethnic Abkhazian, therefore her son hoped that the Abkhazs would spare him. However, on 27 January 1993, in Bichvinta (Pitsunda), armed group of the Abkhazs attacked the house and took her son, Micheil Dzidziguri, away. Later a dead body of M. Dzidziguri was found near the lake Bichvinta. It had obvious signs of torture; his internal organs and intestines were outside the body and both his eyes were pulled out with gun shots.⁶⁹

Gudauta District (14 August - 2 October 1992). In the Gudauta district, in total 126 people were killed: 43 women and 83 men. Human rights abuses took place in the following towns and villages of the Gudauta district: Gudauta (town), villages Abgarkhuki, Otkhara, Akhalsopeli, Primorskoe, Psirtskha, Abzhakhva, Achadara, Akhali Sopeli, Akhalsheni, Akapha, Besleti, Birtskha, Gumista, Gvarda, Iashtkhva, Kaman, Kelasuri, Lindava, Odishi, Qvemo Eshera, Pavlovka, Shroma, Tavitsupleba and Volodarovka.⁷⁰

The methods used by the perpetrators to commit crimes comprised: decapitation, slitting of throats, beating, burying alive, strangling, mutilation, rape, hanging, running over by tractor.

Mass killings and expulsion of the ethnic Georgians took place from the Sokhumi and Gudauta districts where the armed forces of the Abkhaz separatists prevailed.

17 people were shot in Akhalsopeli. The separatists demonstratively, in front of the villagers, pulled out the heart of 70 years old Indiko Grdzeldze and left him to die. Elguja Maisuradze was chopped with a sickle in front of the villagers. In the village Abgarkhuki, 65 years old Nikoloz Kvabzianadze was tied to the moving tractor and dragged until he died.⁷¹

60 years old Lamara Rukhaia-Shmulovich was tortured and killed to-

68 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, p. 25.

69 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, p. 25.

70 44 people were killed in Gudauta (town). 12 people were killed in the village Abgarkhuki, 9 people were killed in the village Otkhara; 51 people were killed in the village Akhali Sopeli; 3 people were killed in the village Primorskoe, 6 people were killed in the village Psirtskha.

71 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, p. 21.

gether with her husband Victor Shmulovich, her brother Vaja Rukhaia and the relative Avtandil Toria in February 1993 in the village Psirtskha. Neighbors buried all four of them in their own yard. Later high ranking officers of the Russian Army were moved in their house with the help of the local administration of the Abkhaz separatist's. The corpses were dug out and thrown into the sea.⁷²

Sokhumi (city) (16 September 1993 – 27 September 1993).

1,147 civilians residing in Sokhumi (city) were killed: 448 women and 699 men. Crimes perpetrated during this period comprised torture, including torture of pregnant women, burning alive, hanging, strangling, driving over by an armored vehicle, mutilation, air bombardment, execution style killing, and expulsion. Perpetrators did not spare elderly, handicapped people and children.

According to the eye witnesses, Abkhaz separatist forces executed some 400 Georgians in the Kurchenko Park located in Sokhumi. The heavy bombardment of Sokhumi for several months in 1993⁷³ resulted in deaths of more than 400 civilian Georgians. Bombings took place during nights when town was asleep. Residential districts were specifically targeted.

On 10 December 1992, Russian Air forces bombed Sokhumi's densely populated districts. 315 civilians were killed; over 500 buildings were entirely or partially destroyed, among them 12 hospitals, 42 buildings belonging to household and domestic services and 17 educational establishments and cultural centers.

On 20 February 1993, Russian Air Forces dropped eleven 0,5-tones bombs on Sokhumi. 20 residential houses were completely destroyed and 9 civilians were killed.

On 27 July 1993, following the agreement between Georgia and the separatists, Georgia withdrew heavy military equipment and artillery from the Sokhumi and Ochamchire districts. The Abkhaz separatists took advantage of the fact and, on 16 September 1993, they started heavy shelling of Sokhumi and Ochamchire.

According to the National Populations Census for the period of 1989 the population of Sokhumi amounted to 119,180 people, among them the ethnic Georgian population of Sokhumi amounted to 49,460 people. Georgian residents of Sokhumi who survived the atrocities under the

⁷² See chapter 4.2.

⁷³ Abkhaz forces attempted to retake Sokhumi and launched three major assaults on Sokhumi on 5 January 1993, in mid-March 1993 and on 1 July 1993 but failed to take the city. *See* Violations of the Laws of War and Russia's Role in the Conflict, Human Rights Watch Arms Project, March 1995, Human Rights Watch/Helsinki.

threats of death fled Sokhumi.

Seven boeviks from Bagramyan Battalion⁷⁴ raped Mzia M., a 23 year old resident of Sokhumi, and left her unconscious. While she was unconscious, boeviks started to feast in the vicinity. After Mzia M. came round, she took the machine gun and killed three boeviks and wounded four. After this incident Mzia was hidden by her neighbors; however, somebody gave her whereabouts away. She was found by other Armenian boeviks who raped her again, cut off her fingers and ears and then killed her.⁷⁵

70 years old Shota Labatkava, found a young Georgian's dead body hanging on the hook in the yard of the gas power plant with the sign on the body: 'Georgian meat on sale'.⁷⁶

According to witness Eter Berulava, boeviks first burnt down house of Avtandil Davitaia and then tortured him to death. Boeviks killed with utmost cruelty Otar Beria and five members of his family. On 29 September 1993 they tortured Misha Gakharia, Amiran Kvaratskhelia, Vladimer Kalandia and his wife, Zhora and Boshia Kalandias and then killed them. According to the witness, there were many more who shared the same fate.⁷⁷

Witness Roza Gabedava stated that, after the fall of Sokhumi on 27 September 1993, she was at home when a group of armed men attacked her house. Attackers were of Abkhaz and other ethnicities. Her husband and son Murman and Zurab Toduas along with their neighbors and police officers went to hide in the neighboring house. Armed men found them and killed all 7 of them. With the help of her neighbors, she secretly dug the hole and buried her husband, son and other deceased people.⁷⁸

According to the witness account, she saw in front of Sokhumi #12 public school drunken Abkhaz and Kazak boeviks demonstratively kicking the severed heads of Georgians and laughing at them.⁷⁹

Witness Shubladze stated that, boeviks killed her husband Roin Shubladze and his friend Guram Kvashilava in their house. After killing them with a machine-gun, boeviks started cutting off the flesh from the

74 Bagramyan Battalion was formed in Abkhazia and was composed predominantly by Armenians living in Abkhazia. Battalion fought on the side of Abkhaz separatist forces during the armed conflict in Abkhazia.

75 See chapter 4.3.

76 See chapter 4.3.

77 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, p. 28.

78 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, p. 28.

79 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, p. 28.

deceased persons' arms and legs. When the witness asked boeviks why they were doing this, boeviks said 'if Georgians don't leave Abkhazia they would all die'.⁸⁰

According to witness Lili Zoidze, her neighbors were attacked by a group of armed Abkhaz, Chechen, Armenian and Kazak men. All members of the family were killed and decapitated. Armed men placed severed heads on wooden sticks that were then put on display in Sokhumi and later set on fire.⁸¹

Witness Ekaterine Gabrava stated that on 26 September 1993, an armed group of the Abkhazians killed her sister and other five women collectively. The dead bodies were dragged to the house belonging to one of the victims, Zina Karaia, and the house was set on fire.⁸²

According to witness Valiko Dzigua, on 27 September 1993, in the house on Titov Street, he found the body of his father-in-law who was stabbed to death with a knife seven times. When he was in the house, he heard the sound of machine-gun fire. When he looked through the window, he saw seven Abkhaz boeviks leaving the place. Outside the house, he saw his three neighbors also shot dead. Their bodies remained on the street for three days. Afterwards, the witness was forced by the Abkhaz boeviks to collect the bodies and place them on trucks. He does not know where the bodies were taken.⁸³

On 27 September 1993, the day of the fall of Sokhumi, a group of 49 ethnic Georgians was taken hostage by the Abkhaz separatists. All 49 of them were tortured and executed. The group included Zhiuli Shartava, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, Raoul Eshba, the Deputy Chairman, Mamia Alasania and Vakhtang Gegelashvili, advisers to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Tamaz Kharbedia, the Minister of Forestry, Sumbat Saakyan, the Minister of Agriculture, Guram Gabiskiria, the Mayor of Sokhumi, Jumber Betashvili, the Head of the Procurement Department, Alexander Berulava, the Head of the TV station of Abkha-

80 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, p. 28.

81 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, pp. 28-29.

82 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, p. 29.

83 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, p. 29.

zia, advisers to the government and state security officers.⁸⁴

According to witness Lamara Tskhakaia, on 19 October 1993 the Abkhaz and Armenian boeviks came to their house and killed a handicapped man, Parmen Rapava. The deceased was born in 1911, he was a veteran of the World War II, an honored teacher of Abkhazia, an agriculturist. His son Raul Rapava was first sliced with a knife and then shot dead with a machine gun. Afterwards boeviks decapitated the body. Later the severed head of Raoul Rapava was found in the yard by his neighbors. Boeviks also forced Valentina Rapava to watch the torture and death of her son. She was later raped and killed too.⁸⁵

Sokhumi District (16 September 1993 – 27 September 1993).

In the Sokhumi district in total 412 people died in the course of the armed conflict and its aftermath: 99 women and 313 men. The crimes took place in the following villages of the Sokhumi district: Abzhakhva, Achadara, Akhali Sopeli, Akhalsheni, Akapha, Besleti, Birtskha, Gumista, Gvarda, Iashtkhva, Kaman, Kelasuri, Lindava, Odishi, Qyemo Eshera, Pavlovka, Shroma, Tavisupleba, Volodarovka, Sokhumi (city).⁸⁶

The methods used by the perpetrators to kill civilian population included aerial bombardment, slitting of throat, torture, strangling, mutilation, burning alive, rape, and execution style killing.

Village Iashtkhva. In 1993, 87 years old Mariam Sulakadze was tortured to death. She was tied to her bed, vodka was poured all over her

84 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, pp. 19-20; Tamaz Nadareishvili, Genocide in Abkhazia, Tbilisi, 'Samshoblo' publishers, 1998, p. 199.

85 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, pp.29-30.

86 One person was killed in the Village Abzhakhva, 42 people were killed in the Village Achadara, 26 people were killed in the village AkhaliSopeli, 10 people were killed in the village Akhalsheni, 2 people were killed in the Village Akapha, 65 people were killed in the Village Besleti, 7 people were killed in the Village Birtskha, 34 people were killed in the Village Gumista, 2 people were killed in the Village Gvarda, 20 people were killed in the Village Iashtkhva, 13 people were killed in the Village Kaman, 27 people were killed in the Village Kelasuri, 19 people were killed in the Village Lindava, 29 people were killed in the Village Odishi, 47 residents of the Village Qyemo Eshera were killed, one resident of the village Pavlovka was killed, 36 people were killed in the Village Shroma, 26 people were killed in the Village Tavisupleba, 8 residents of the Village Volodarovka were killed.

and she was set ablaze and burnt alive.⁸⁷

In 1993, 72 years old Tina Oqrochelidze was strangled, then hanged upside down and shot from a machine gun.⁸⁸

Village Kaman. On 5 July of 1993, the Abkhaz boeviks executed a priest, Andria Kurashvili, and severely tortured and killed an archpriest, Yury Anua, on the territory of the Georgian Monastery of Kaman.⁸⁹

In September 1993, Alexandre Gamsakhurdia was shot dead together with his wife Meri Pakeliani in the Kaman Church.⁹⁰

65 years old Egnate Kvitsiani was shot dead together with some other villagers in the Kaman church.⁹¹

70 years old Valo Chkhetiani and Sergo Mushkudiani were forced to dig up the grave and bury the people who were killed in the Kaman church. Afterwards both of them were also killed.⁹²

Village Odishi. In November of 1993, boeviks set on fire and burnt down Meri Anastasiadi's house where 14 people were hiding including her family members and neighbors.

Village Kvemo Eshera. On 14 October 1992, Aliosha Gorgodze, together with his 14 neighbors, was executed by boeviks.

Shota Metreveli was forced to dig up his grave and then was buried alive.⁹³

Boeviks cut off Edisher Ugrekhelidze's limbs and his nose. They pulled out his finger nails and golden teeth. Then they buried him up to his neck in the ground and shot in the head from a machine gun.⁹⁴

Gulripshi District (16 September 1993 – 28 September 1993). In the Gulripshi district, 746 people were killed: 194 women and 552 men. The crimes took place in the following villages of the district: Agudzera, Amtkheli, Azanta, Azhara, Babushera, Baghazhiashta, Baghmarani, Dranda, Estonka, Vladimerovka, Chernigovka, Ganakhleba, Gentsvishi, Gulripshi town, Kashtaki, Khorasi, Lata, Machara, Merkheuli, Octomberi, Pshapi, Zemo Pshapi,

87 See chapter 4.4.

88 See chapter 4.4.

89 See chapter 4.4.

90 See chapter 4.4.

91 See chapter 4.4.

92 See chapter 4.4.

93 See chapter 4.4.

94 See chapter 4.4.

Qyemo Pshapi, Sakeni, Tsebelda, Varche.⁹⁵

The methods used by the perpetrators to kill civilian population included aerial bombardment, torture, strangling, mutilation, burning alive, gang rape, and execution style killings.

Gulripshi. According to witness Nanuli Shamatava, on 28 August 1993, a tank stopped in front of her house. One of the Abkhaz boeviks took her son out to the street and shot him with the machine-gun. Then they drew over the dead body with the tank.⁹⁶

Witness Tsisana Barilo stated that her husband was killed by Abkhaz and Armenian boeviks and his body was taken away with the garbage truck.⁹⁷

On 21 September 1993, Abkhaz boeviks, stationed in the vicinity of the Babushera airport, shot down a civilian airliner Tu-134 flying from Sochi. 22 passengers and 6 crew members were killed, among them 17 women, 10 men and one three year-old child.

On 22 September 1993, a civilian airliner Tu-154 carrying 107 passengers and flying from Tbilisi to Sokhumi was shot down killing 93 people.

Village Tsebelda. On 31 October 1993, boeviks pulled out the heart of 63 year old Irodion Pipia and threw it to the dogs. Boeviks also killed Irodion Pipia's wife Giuli Kalandia, son Davit Pipia, and other ethnic Georgians, Garnile, Nutsa, Lamara Samushias and Alexandre Zarqua.⁹⁸

95 6 people were killed in the settlement Agudzera, one person from the settlement died in the Chuberi Pass while fleeing Abkhazia. 10 people were killed in Amtkheli, 10 people were killed in Azanta, 8 people were killed in Azhara, 141 people were killed in Babushera, among them 23 were tortured, burnt alive or decapitated, 21 died in a plane crash, 2 women were gang raped and then killed and 2 persons died during aerial bombardment; 10 people were killed in Baghazhiashta, 44 people were killed in Baghmarani, 42 people were killed in Dranda, 7 people were killed in Estonka, 12 people were killed in Vladimerovka, 1 person was killed in Chernigovka, 81 people were killed from Ganakhleba, 4 people were killed from Gentsvishi, 38 people were killed from Gulripshi (town), 2 people were killed from Kashtaki, 3 people were killed from Khorasi, 12 people were killed from Lata, 29 people were killed from village Machara, 78 people were killed from Merkheuli, 1 person was killed from Octoberi, 131 people were killed in Villages Pshapi, Zemo Pshapi and Qyemo Pshapi, 3 people were killed in Sakeni, 1 person was killed in Tkhubuni, 28 people were killed in Tsebelda, 9 people were killed in Varche.

96 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, p. 31.

97 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, p. 32.

98 See chapter 4.5.

Village Ganakhleba. In the Village Ganakhleba, Abkhaz boeviks killed 48 civilian Georgians.

Village Pshapi. In the beginning of October 1993, the village Pshapshi was attacked by the boeviks of Bagramyan battalion. They killed, terrorized and looted houses of the civilian population.

Kapiton Mirtskhulava, 73 year old man, who was a veteran of the WWII, was killed by Syrian boeviks in October 1993. Boeviks executed him in a Columbian Necktie way.⁹⁹

On 3 October 1993, boeviks attacked the house of Akaki Zhvania. First they killed his children (17 and 14 years old), then they killed his wife and in the end they killed his in-laws. When leaving, boeviks told A. Zhvania that 'staying alive to him was worse than a death'. Boeviks also killed his brother who lived in the neighboring house and burnt his body. The body was later thrown away so that family members could not bury it. Apart from the Zhvanias family, boeviks also killed other relatives of A. Zhvania who lived in the same village. They looted and burnt houses of the Georgians.¹⁰⁰

According to witness Valery Chuprinov, on 12 October 1993 Abkhaz and Armenian boeviks attacked his house. They looted and burnt it down. They killed his mother Shura Kokosidze with the machine-gun because she was Georgian.¹⁰¹

Jorjeta Beraia together with her husband Mikheil Gugushvili, her mother-in-law Vera Gugushvili-Zarandia, sister-in-law Neli Gugushvili, daughters Khatuna and Sopiko, were burnt alive in their house in spring 1994.¹⁰²

Village Dranda. In the village of Dranda, boeviks also killed the civilian Georgians. Boeviks threw 63 year old Mery Lukava into the well and left her there to die.¹⁰³

According to witness Khatuna Sherozia, on 29 September 1993 Abkhaz boeviks killed her husband Gia Sichinava and her 63 year old father-in-law along with other Georgians. After that boeviks threw the dead bodies into the river.

99 See chapter 4.5.

100 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, p. 30.

101 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, p. 31.

102 See chapter 4.6.

103 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, p. 31.

Ochamchire District (16 September 1993 – 1 December 1993). In the Ochamchire district in total 833 residents were killed: 117 women and 716 men. Crimes were committed in the following towns and villages: Ochamchire(town), villages Agubedia, Akhaldaba, AkhaliKindghi, Akvaska, Aradu, Armianskaia, Beslakhuba, Chlou, Dacha, Djali, Ilori, Kochara, Kvitouli-Kerekeni, Merkula, Mokvi, Naa, Okhurei, Pskala, Tamish, Tsagera, Tkvarcheli.¹⁰⁴

The methods used by the perpetrators to commit crimes included mutilation, burying alive, rape, execution style killing, decapitation, strangulation, burning alive, scalping.

Akhaldaba. On 10 December 1992, the Russian Air Forces bombed densely populated village Akhaldaba. It was significant that at the time of bombing no military operations were conducted in the village or in its vicinity. In the course of the bombing, 11 civilians were killed.

According to the witnesses' accounts, boeviks killed around 400 ethnic Georgians from Akhaldaba, among them 60 were women.

According to witness Nazi Baghishvili, on 16-17 September 1993, the village was occupied by armed Abkhazians and boeviks of other ethnicities who imprisoned majority of women and children. Boeviks raped 25 girls aged from 12 to 16 in front of villagers and parents.¹⁰⁵

According to witness Galina Arzumanyan, on 16-17 September 1993, Abkhaz boeviks killed the young generation of Akhaldaba. Children and adults were forced to the stadium where they were executed one by one. Almost all women and girls older than 6 years were raped, some of them decapitated. Boeviks pulled on the heads of some women car-tires and burned them alive.¹⁰⁶

According to witness Naira Omanidze, on 16 September 1993,

104 140 people were killed in Ochamchire (town), 18 people were killed in Agubedia, 140 people were killed in Akhaldaba, 59 people were killed in Kindghi, 10 people were killed in Akvaska, 75 people were killed in Aradu, 2 people were killed in Patara Armianskaia, 16 people were killed in Beslakhuba, 11 people were killed in Chlou, 1 person was killed in Dacha, 4 people were killed in Djali, 14 people were killed in Ilori, 162 people were killed in Kochara, 12 people were killed in Kvitouli-Kerekeni, 35 people were killed in Merkula, 6 people were killed in Mokvi, 12 people were killed in Naa, 43 people were killed in Okhurei, 6 people were killed in Pskala, 16 people were killed in Tamish, 42 people were killed in Tsagera, 26 people were killed in Tkvarcheli (town).

105 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, p. 33.

106 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, p. 33.

Abkhaz boeviks forcefully gathered civilian population of the village Akhaldaba on the stadium. Boeviks pulled on the children's heads cartires and burned them alive. They tortured children, stripped them off their cloths and raped them.¹⁰⁷

Village Kochara. In January 1993, Bajiko Gogua-Shonia, a 59 year old woman was tied up to a tree by a group of 15 boeviks, and then was gang raped together with her relative Ineza (Dali) Danelia in front of her husband Vladimer Gogua. The boeviks cut off their breasts and then killed them together with Vladimer Gogua. When Givi Salia, the neighbor heard women screaming, he went to help them, but boeviks killed him too. Then the bodies were wetted with petrol and burnt down.¹⁰⁸

Village Adziubzha. According to witness Tatiana Chaava, on 13 September 1993, around 200 armed Abkhaz boeviks entered the village. They looted and terrorized Georgian population. Her brother-in-law and husband Zaur Sokhadze and other neighbors were executed. She and her children managed to escape.¹⁰⁹

Village Merkhula. According to witness Suliko Khurtsilava, on 29 September 1993, several armed Abkhazians approached the fence of her house. Armed men killed her husband Shaliko Nachkebia and neighbor Avto Tolordava.¹¹⁰

Village Kindghi. Witness Medea Mikava was traveling from the village Varche to the village Kindghi with her husband Germane Mikava and other people, in total they were 13 people. Six armed Abkhaz villagers stopped them and ordered to get off the vehicle. Armed men started humiliating them; they stripped one of the men off his cloths and at a gun point ordered him to jump. When the man started to jump, the Abkhazs started shooting at him. After that they killed all men, raped and sexually abused all women.¹¹¹

107 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, p. 33.

108 See chapter 4.6.

109 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, p. 31.

110 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, pp. 31-32.

111 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, p. 32.

According to witness Indira Kokhia, an armed group of nine Abkhaz men seized her father on the street and locked him and dozens of other men in the empty house. Men were taken out of the house one by one and executed. First they cut off the ears of her father and uncle. Then they made them to strip down and afterwards they killed them. Bodies of the deceased were thrown into the grave that the armed group had prepared beforehand.¹¹²

On 28-29 September 1993, in the vicinity of the village Kindghi, the Kazaks killed 72 civilians of Georgian ethnicity.

Town of Tkvarcheli (16 September 1993 – 28 September 1993). In the town of Tkvarcheli in total 26 people were killed, among them 6 women and 20 men.

The crimes committed by the perpetrators in the town included: torture, mutilation, rape, murder.

Gali District (16 September 1993 - 1 December 1993 and 20 May 1998). In the Gali district in total 1,237 people were killed, among them 173 women and 1064 men. The crimes were committed in the following towns and villages: Gali (town), Achigvara, Zemo and Qyemo Barghebi, Bedia, Chkhortoli, Chuburkhindji, Dikhazurga, Ganakhleba (distric Gagida), Ghumurishi, Gudava, Khumushquri, Lekukhona, Mukhuri, Mziuri, Nabakevi, Oqumi, Otobaia, Pichori, Pirveli Gali (district Khokhora), Rechkhi, Repi, Saberio, Shesheleti, Sida, Tagiloni, Tsarche.¹¹³

The crimes committed by the perpetrators included: torture, execution style murder, hanging, rape, burning alive, mutilation, decapitation, throwing into the well, burning alive, scalping, driving over by a tank, pulling out teeth and eyes, landmine accidents, expulsion.

112 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, pp. 32-33.

113 In Gali (town) 161 people were killed, 72 people were killed in Achigvara, 89 people were killed in QyemoBarghebi and ZemoBarghebi, 6 people were killed in Bedia, 11 people were killed in Chkhortoli, 73 people were killed in Chuburkhindji, 27 people were killed in Dikhazurga, 61 people were killed in Ganakhleba and Gagida, 13 people were killed in Ghumurishi, 103 people were killed in Gudava, 10 people were killed in Khumushquri, 11 people were killed in Lekukhona, 40 people were killed in Mukhuri, 69 people were killed in Mziuri, 44 people were killed in Nabakevi, 75 people were killed in Oqumi, 53 people were killed in Otobaia, 18 people were killed in Pichori, 85 people were killed in Pirveli Gali and Khokhora, 2 people were killed in Rechkhi, 57 people were killed in Repi, 11 people were killed in Saberio, 27 people were killed in Shesheleti, 47 people were killed in Sida, 30 people were killed in Tagiloni, 45 people were killed in Tsarche.

Gali (town). By the time of the commencement of the hostilities, the population of the Gali region amounted to 96.000 people and 96% of the population were ethnic Georgian. As a result of widespread and systematic attacks, 1040 buildings were destroyed in Gali. 128 civilians were tortured and killed, among them 20 were women.

On 29 September 1993, Gali was occupied by boeviks. Starting from that period, the Georgian villages of the Gali district were subjected to systematic attacks. Dozens of civilian Georgians were brutally tortured, killed, abducted or went missing, their properties were destroyed and looted.

Despite the brutalities committed by Abkhaz boeviks, in 1994-1995 the Georgians started returning to the Gali district. Widespread atrocities were carried out by Abkhaz separatist against the repatriated Georgians. Hundreds of civilians were reported dead and villages in the Gali district were leveled to the ground.

In May 1998, Abkhaz forces engaged in second wave of commission of mass atrocities against civilian population of the Gali district with assistance of Russian troops.

2.132 residential houses were burnt, among them 465 in Tagiloni, 263 in Nabakevi, 187 in Otobaia, 341 in Kvemo Barghebi, 345 in Zemo Barghebi, etc. Dozens of civilians were killed; hundreds of people were severely injured, 55 people were taken hostage. After the mass destruction of property, the Georgian population was deprived of the possibility to return back to their homes. The second wave of attacks resulted in forced displacement of 42.000 Georgians from the Gali district.

It is notable that boeviks attacked the villages situated within the buffer zone. Despite the presence of the Russian peacekeepers in the area, nothing was done to prevent the atrocities. On the contrary, a number of crimes were committed with the direct assistance of the Russian peacekeepers.

Village Okumi. According to the evidence, in the village of Okumi 61 out of 710 residential houses were burnt down and destroyed. 65 people were tortured and killed, among them 20 were women. Nino and Nato Politayevs were publicly raped and then executed.

Village Achigvara. In the village Achigvara, 411 buildings were destroyed, 70 people were executed, and among them 17 were women.

Village Gudava. In the village Gudava, 429 houses were burnt down, 55 people were tortured and killed, and among them 14 were women.

The civilian population of the villages Mziuri, Kvemo Barghebi, Zemo Barghebi, Repi-Shesheleti, Otobaia, Nabakevi and others shared

the same fate. Perpetrators killed and burnt alive the civilian population of the villages, including elderly women.

In the course of systematic attacks on the villages Repi, Ghumurishi, Zemo and Kvemo Barghebi, Otobaia, Nabakevi and Lekukhona, Abkhaz boeviks destroyed and burnt down 3.727 residential houses, 40 schools, 95 buildings belonging to household and domestic services, stole 25.000 cattle from the villagers, looted factories preventing them from further functioning thus inflicting irreparable damage to the economy of the region.

On 6 November 1994, Terenti and Emzar Lemonjavas were burnt alive in front of other family members in the village Repi. Jumber Badzaghua was killed in 1994 in the village Saberio. In 1994 Goderdzi Papava, brothers Genadi and Otar Gvajaias and Murman Tsikolia were captured, while attending a funeral of their relative, tortured and publicly executed in the village Khumushkuri. On 13 May 1995, Revaz Cherkezia, Mamuka Kvaratskhelia and Nana Narmania, the residents of the village Nabakevi were captured by Abkhaz boeviks and taken to Gali, where they were tortured and executed.¹¹⁴

2.4. Consequences of the Armed Conflict

In the course of the armed conflict, the most prominent members of the ethnic Georgian population in Abkhazia, e.g. political leaders, doctors, teachers, journalists, writers, art workers, etc. were killed.¹¹⁵

Separatists killed more than 100 art workers. Tortured and killed 37 year old Nato Milorava, the Head of Gumista Culture Center; Vasil Chkheidze, Teimuraz Zhvania, Guram Gelovani, actors of the drama theatre; Yuriy Davitaya, the Director of the Sokhumi Culture and Recreation Park.¹¹⁶

More than 30 healthcare professionals were killed. The majority of killed were women – Vera Kolbaia, Tina Tsotsoria, Nino Shonia, Ariadna Shelia, Olia Tkebuchava, Mzia Beselia and others. Doctors Zelimkhan Danelia, Gia Sichinava, Razmik Ispekchian, George Barkalaia, Shalva Gvazava and others were killed when they were on duty.¹¹⁷

114 See chapter 4.8.

115 Тамаз Надарейшвили, Геноцид в Абхазии, издательство ‘Самшобло’, Тбилиси 1996, p. 214. / Tamaz Nadareishvili, Genocide in Abkhazia, Publisher Samshoblo, Tbilisi, 1996, p. 214.

116 Тамаз Надарейшвили, Геноцид в Абхазии, издательство ‘Самшобло’, Тбилиси 1996, p. 214. / Tamaz Nadareishvili, Genocide in Abkhazia, Publisher Samshoblo, Tbilisi, 1996, p. 214.

117 Тамаз Надарейшвили, Геноцид в Абхазии, издательство ‘Самшобло’, Тбилиси 1996, p. 214. / Tamaz Nadareishvili, Genocide in Abkhazia, Publisher Samshoblo, Tbilisi, 1996, p. 214.

Professor Shota Jgamadze, the Head of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Gulripshi, was forcefully taken by the Abkhaz fighters from the operative room during the surgery and was executed in the yard of the sanatorium. Petre Sichinava, a doctor of the Republic Hospital was also killed.¹¹⁸

Separatists and their affiliates killed more than 200 teachers, among them 60 were women.¹¹⁹

Separatists tortured and killed Mamuka Abkhazava, the Head of the Gulripshi collective farm; Tristan Gabelia, an official at the Ministry of Finance; Leonti Jalagonia, the Head of the Construction Department; Vladimer Kalichava, the senior assistant to the Public Prosecutor of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia; Emzar Lashkhia, an investigator; Yury Norakidze, the Head of the Department of the Georgian State University of Subtropical Agriculture; Karlo Chkhenkeli, PhD student of the Georgian State University of Subtropical Agriculture; Tamaz Tavadze, the chief architect of Sokhumi.¹²⁰

Forced Displacement. Before commencement of the hostilities by 1 January 1992, entire population of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia amounted to 535, 061. After the cessation of the hostilities by 1997 on the territory of Abkhazia number of the population was decreased to 145,986, in other words the population of Abkhazia was decreased with approximately 390,000 people, which is 72,7%. Majority of the forcefully displaced people was Georgians that is evidenced by the fact that total amount of the Georgian population of Abkhazia was decreased by 82,2%, in other words population decreased 5,65 times.¹²¹

In the course of the armed conflict, the vast majority of the Georgian population of Abkhazia was displaced within the territory of Georgia and according to the official data 267,345 people were registered as internally displaced, among them 25,403 from the Gagra district; 73,178 from the district of Sokhumi and town of Sokhumi; 6,719 from the Gudauta district; 34,587 from the Gulripshi district; 38,312 from the

118 Тамаз Надарейшвили, Геноцид в Абхазии, издательство 'Самшобло', Тбилиси 1996, p. 214. / Tamaz Nadareishvili, Genocide in Abkhazia, Publisher Samshoblo, Tbilisi, 1996, p. 214.

119 Тамаз Надарейшвили, Геноцид в Абхазии, издательство 'Самшобло', Тбилиси 1996, p. 214. / Tamaz Nadareishvili, Genocide in Abkhazia, Publisher Samshoblo, Tbilisi, 1996, p. 214.

120 Report on Crimes Committed against Georgian Population in Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1999, General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1999, pp. 20-21.

121 Очерки из истории Грузии. Абхазия. Издательство Интелекти, Тбилиси, 2009. с. 572. / Assays from the History of Georgia. Abkhazia, Publisher Intelekti, Tbilisi, 2009, p. 572.

Ochamchire district; 3,468 from town of Tkvarcheli and 85,678 from the Gali district. It is notable, that substantial amount of the Georgian population of Abkhazia sought refuge in foreign countries. Unfortunately, the exact number of the Georgian refugees is unknown till now.

267,345 Georgians who were forcibly displaced from the territory of Abkhazia cannot return to their homes even after the cessation of hostilities.

2.5. Genocide in Abkhazia in 1992-1993?

The aim of this chapter is to analyze the mass atrocities detailed above, that took place between 14 August 1992 and 30 September 1993 and in the years following the armed conflict and to assess whether they constitute genocide.

Article 2 of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (hereinafter, 'Genocide Convention') defines genocide as any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

- (a) Killing members of the group;
- (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
- (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

The crime of genocide as envisaged in the Criminal Code of Georgia (hereinafter CCG), contains almost the identical definition to the one of Article 2 of the Genocide Convention.

Constitutive Elements of the Crime of Genocide. In the following subchapters, the constitutive elements of the crime of genocide will be discussed in the context of the crimes committed during the armed conflict in Abkhazia. A protected group in the context of the Genocide convention will be indicated and the special intent (*dolus specialis*) necessary for genocide will be shown, the findings on the underlying acts of the crime of genocide as envisaged in Article 2 of the Convention will be provided.

The commission of any of the underlying crimes listed in Article 2 of the Genocide Convention could form an *actus reus* of genocide. As for a *mens rea* requirement, these acts need to be committed with the specific intent to destroy in whole or in part a national, ethnical, racial or religious group. Accordingly, the definition of genocide embodies a special intent or *dolus specialis*.

Special Intent (*dolus specialis*). As it was mentioned above, the crime of genocide is characterized by its *dolus specialis* or special intent. The acts charged, listed in Article 2 of the Genocide Convention must be “committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such”.

Genocide refers to any criminal enterprise seeking to destroy, in whole or in part, a particular kind of human group, as such, by certain means. Those are two elements of the *special intent* requirement of genocide:

- the act or acts must target a national, ethnical, racial or religious group;
- the act or acts must seek to destroy all or part of that group.

As observed by the representative of Brazil during the *travaux préparatoires* of the Genocide Convention,

“genocide [is] characterized by the factor of particular intent to destroy a group. In the absence of that factor, whatever the degree of atrocity of an act and however similar it might be to the acts described in the convention, that act could still not be called genocide.”¹²²

In *The Prosecutor v. Jean Kambanda*, the ICTR Trial Chamber stated that “the crime of genocide is unique because of its element of *dolus specialis* (special intent) which requires that the crime be committed with *the intent* ‘to destroy in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group as such’.”¹²³

With regard to the crime of genocide, the offender is culpable only when he has committed one of the offences under Article 2 of the Genocide convention with the clear intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a particular group. The offender is culpable because he knew or should have known that the act committed would destroy, in whole or in part, a group.

The acts must be committed against the members of a specific group, specifically because they belong to this group. Thus, the victim is chosen not because of his individual identity, but rather on account of his membership of a national, ethnical, racial or religious group. The victim of the act is therefore a member of a group, chosen as such, which, means that the victim of the crime of genocide is the group itself and not only the individual.

122 Summary Records of the Meetings of the Six Committee of the General Assembly, 21 September-10 December 1994, op.cit., p. 109.

123 *The Prosecutor v. Kambanda*, Case No. ICTR 97-23-S, Judgment and Sentence, 4 September 1998.

Group. Since the special intent to commit genocide lies in the intent to “destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such”, it is necessary to consider a definition of the group as such.

Article 65 *bis* of the Criminal Code of Georgia, just like the Genocide Convention, stipulates four types of victim groups, namely national, ethnical, racial or religious groups.

The *travaux préparatoires* of the Genocide Convention suggests that the crime of genocide was allegedly perceived as targeting only “stable” groups, constituted in a permanent fashion and membership of which is determined by birth, with the exclusion of the more “mobile” groups which one joins through individual voluntary commitment, such as political and economic groups. Therefore, a common criterion in the four types of groups protected by the Genocide Convention is that membership in such groups would seem to be normally not challengeable by its members, who belong to it automatically, by birth, in a continuous and often irremediable manner.¹²⁴ The ICTR Trial Chamber in Akayesu case defined a national group ‘as a collection of people who are perceived to share a legal bond based on common citizenship, coupled with reciprocity of rights and duties’. Whereas ‘an ethnic group is generally defined as a group whose members share a common language or culture’.¹²⁵

The United Nations General Assembly resolution 96 (I) defined genocide as “a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups”. On the same issue, the Secretariat explained: The victim of the crime of genocide is a *human group*. It is not a greater or smaller number of individuals who are affected for a particular reason *but a group as such*. This interpretation was endorsed in the *Akayesu* Judgement, and the *Kayishema and Ruzindana* Judgement.¹²⁶

Whether Georgian Population was perceived as a Group?

In order for the acts to constitute the crime of genocide, they have to be directed against members of a national, ethnic, racial or religious group. This report that is mainly based on the materials gathered by the investigation team of the GPO alleges that the victims of the crime of genocide were ethnic Georgians living on the territory of Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia.

Given the differences between the ethnic Georgians and Abkhazs

124 The Prosecutor v Jean Paul Akayesu, ICTR, TC Judgment 2 September 1998, para. 511.

125 The Prosecutor v Jean Paul Akayesu, ICTR, TC Judgment 2 September 1998, paras. 512-513.

126 The Prosecutor v Jean Paul Akayesu, ICTR, TC Judgment, 2 September 1998; The Prosecutor v Clement Kayishema and Obed Ruzindana, ICTR TC Judgment, 21 May 1999.

such as the language, alphabet, etc. they formed two distinct ethnic groups. There were number of other factors that could indicate on the attribution of a person to a certain ethnic group. During the soviet era soviet passports contained such data as name, date of birth, sex, place of birth, ethnicity and citizenship. For example, if a person was of the Abkhaz ethnicity residing in the Georgian USSR, there would have been entries in the passport indicating that the person was of Abkhaz ethnicity but a Georgian citizen. Same applied to the Georgian or other ethnicities residing on the territory of Abkhazia. Birth certificates issued during the soviet era also contained entry for the year, month, date and place of birth, ethnicity, and the first and the last name of the infant and name of parents. Moreover, the Georgians had different accent that distinguished them from Abkhaz people especially when they spoke Russian.

In the towns and villages of Abkhazia, streets inhabited by the Georgians had street name signs in Georgian and Russian. The gateways or entrances of the buildings inhabited by Georgians had plates containing the names of the house owners in Georgian and Russian. Whereas the Abkhaz-inhabited streets and buildings had signs only in Russian. That made it possible for the assailants to distinguish the Georgian populated residences.

Georgian witnesses who were questioned by the investigation identified themselves by an ethnic group, and knew the ethnic group to which their friends and neighbors belonged. Moreover, as the evidence shows the ethnic Georgians were conceived of as an ethnic group by those who targeted them for killing. According to the witnesses accounts, during the attacks on the villages and towns Abkhaz fighters and their affiliates were accompanied by the locals who assisted them to identify the Georgian-inhabited streets or buildings.

Therefore all these prove that it was indeed a *specific intent* to destroy in whole or in part the ethnic Georgian population of Abkhazia. Clearly, the victims were not chosen as individuals but, indeed, because they belonged to the said *group*.

Killing Members of the Group. Killing members of the group is one of the underlying acts of the crime of genocide (*actus reus*). Pursuant to the general principles of the criminal law, killing under Article 2 of the Genocide convention must be interpreted in accordance with the definition of murder given in the Criminal Code of Georgia, according to which murder is homicide committed with the intent to cause death. According to the findings of the investigation team of the GPO and the consolidated list of the deceased people, 5,738 civilian Georgians

were killed in the Gagra, Gudauta, Sokhumi, Gulripshi, Ochamchire, Tkvarcheli and Gali districts of Autonomous republic of Abkhazia during the period of 1992-1993 and 1998. This figure does not include the number of combatants died during military operations. These numbers of the deceased speak for themselves thus no one can reasonably refute the fact that widespread killings against civilian Georgians were perpetrated throughout Abkhazia during 1992-1993 and 1998.¹²⁷

The evidence shows that killings and mass executions took place throughout Abkhazia between the period of 14 August 1992 and 27 September 1993 and in May 1998, and reached its peak during the fall of Gagra, Sokhumi and Gali on 2-3 October 1992, on 27 September 1993 and on 20 May 1998, respectively. All of the killings and mass executions systematically targeted the ethnic Georgian population, regardless of whether they were men or women, children or elderly people, pregnant women or handicapped.

Most of the killings and mass executions followed a well-established pattern. Georgians were gathered in public places and executed either in small groups or in carefully orchestrated mass executions. Before execution they were humiliated, sexually abused or tortured. Entire families were exterminated and then burnt down in their houses. People who survived the ordeals recounted stories when Abkhaz fighters systematically decapitated the Georgian civilians and played football with their severed heads, hung people on the power poles, etc. Those who survived initial round of atrocities were killed in the subsequent months and years and during the second wave of hostilities that occurred in the Gali district in 1998.

Methods used by the Abkhaz fighters and their affiliates to kill the Georgians included torture, strangling, beheading, mutilation, burning alive, sexual violence, execution style killing and aerial bombardments.

The evidence gathered by the investigation team of the GPO and the consolidated list of the deceased makes it possible to conclude that the Abkhaz separatist fighters and their affiliates planned and intended to kill Georgian population of Abkhazia and that these large scale murders constitute genocide.

Causing Serious Bodily or Mental Harm to the Members of the Group. On 12 December 1961 the District Court of Jerusalem convicted Adolf Eichmann for crimes against humanity, war crimes and crimes against the Jewish people (genocide) committed during the Second World War. Adolf Eichmann was responsible for the implementation of Adolf Hitler's Final Solution, involving the deportation, robbery

¹²⁷ The Prosecutor v Jean Paul Akayesu, ICTR, TC Judgment 2 September 1998, para. 114.

and murder of approximately six million Jews, as well as of other minority groups. The District Court of Jerusalem stated in its judgment, that serious bodily or mental harm of members of the group can be caused

“by the enslavement, starvation, *deportation and persecution* [...] and by their detention in ghettos, transit camps and concentration camps in conditions which were designed to cause their degradation, *deprivation of their rights as human beings, and to suppress them and cause them inhumane suffering and torture.*”¹²⁸

In its commentary on the Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind, the International Law Commission noted that ‘[t]he bodily or the mental harm inflicted on members of a group must be of such a serious nature as to threaten its destruction in whole or in part.’¹²⁹

The International Court of Justice concluded in its judgment in the *Croatia v Serbia* case that the serious bodily or mental harm within the meaning of Article 2(b) of the Genocide Convention must be such as to contribute to the physical or biological destruction of the group, in whole or in part.¹³⁰

In *Akayesu*, the ICTR held the term the ‘serious bodily or mental harm, without limiting itself thereto, to mean acts of torture, be they bodily or mental, inhumane or degrading treatment, persecution’. Another Trial Chamber of the ICTR defined it as the ‘harm that seriously injures the health, causes disfigurement or causes any serious injury to the external, internal organs or senses’. The ICTY adopted the similar approach and noted that torture and inhuman or degrading treatment fall within the scope of crime of genocide. It has been held that ‘inhuman treatment [...] and deportation are among the acts which may cause serious bodily or mental injury’.¹³¹

128 Case of Adolf Eichmann, District Court of Jerusalem, Judgment 12 December 1961, para.199.

129 Report of the ILC on the work of its Forty-eighth Session, *Yearbook of the ILC*, 1996, Vol. II, Part Two, p. 46, para.14; Prosecutor v. *Krajišnik*, ICTY Judgment of 27 September 2006, para.862; see also Prosecutor v. *Tolimir*, IT-05-88/2-T, Trial Chamber, Judgment 12 December 2012, para. 738.

130 Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (*Croatia v Serbia*), ICJ Judgment, 3 February 2015, para. 157.

131 The Prosecutor v. Jean-Paul Akayesu, ICTR TC Judgment, 2 September 1998, paras. 731–733; Prosecutor v. Karadzic et al. (IT-95-5-R61 and IT-95-18-R61), Review of the Indictment Pursuant to Rule 61 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, 11 July 1996, para. 93; Prosecutor v. Radislav Krstić, ICTY, TC Judgment,

In the *Akayesu* case, the Trial Chamber considered that rape and sexual violence may constitute genocide the same way as any other act as long as they were committed with the specific intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a particular group. Indeed, rape and sexual violence certainly constitute infliction of serious bodily and mental harm on the victims and are even, according to the Chamber, one of the worst ways of inflicting harm on the victim as he or she suffers both bodily and mental harm.¹³² This same reasoning was adopted in the *Croatia v Serbia* case, where the ICJ noted that rape and other acts of sexual violence are capable of constituting the *actus reus* of genocide within the meaning of Article 2(b) of the Genocide Convention.¹³³

The evidence gathered by the investigation team of the GPO suggests that rape and sexual violence were systematically perpetrated against the ethnic Georgian women. Many of these women were subjected to the worst public humiliation, mutilation, and were raped several times, often in public places. Often after raping women, they were tortured and decapitated.¹³⁴

The ethnic Georgian women were subjected to sexual violence because they were Georgians. These rapes resulted in physical and psychological destruction of the ethnic Georgian women, their families and the communities. Sexual violence was a mean of destruction of the ethnic Georgian group living in Abkhazia– ‘destruction of the spirit, of the will to live, and of life itself. In most cases, the rapes were accompanied with the intent to kill those women’.¹³⁵ Therefore, sexual violence was an integral part of the process of destruction, specifically targeting the ethnic Georgian women and specifically contributing to the destruction of the ethnic Georgian group as a whole.

Moreover, the separatists engaged in the practice of torture, including mutilation,¹³⁶ decapitation, disfigurement or infliction of other serious

2 August 2001, para. 513.

132 The Prosecutor v. Jean-Paul Akayesu ICTR TC Judgment, 2 September 1998; William A. Schabas, *The UN International Criminal Tribunals: The Former Yugoslavia, Rwanda and Sierra Leone*, 2006 Cambridge, University Press, pp. 174-175.

133 Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (*Crtoatia v Serbia*), ICJ Judgment, 3 February 2015, para. 158.

134 *See* witnesses Galina Arzumanyan’s and Naira Omanidze’s recounts about imprisoning 25 women and girls aged from 12 to 16 in the village Akhaldaba and raping them in front of entire village. Further with regard to the same village witnesses recalled that all women and girls older than 6 years were raped and some of them decapitated.

135 Prosecutor v. Jean-Paul Akayesu ICTR TC Judgment, 2 September 1998, paras..731–733.

136 *See* witness Natela Iashvili’s account, according to whom, boeviks first forced

injuries to the external, internal organs or senses, cutting off the ears and noses of the victims, pulling out the eyes, even pregnant women were not spared.¹³⁷ Separatist fighters would force family members to watch torture of their beloved ones. By doing so, separatist fighters inflicted permanent and irremediable harm to the members of the victims' families.¹³⁸ In many cases objective of the perpetrators was to kill rather than to inflict bodily or mental harm. However, these killings were accompanied with torture, inhuman or degrading treatment. Like, for instance pulling car-tires on the heads of the victims and burning them alive, tying victims up to their beds, pouring vodka on them and setting beds ablaze or tying people to the moving vehicles and dragging them until they die.¹³⁹

Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group does not necessarily mean that the harm is permanent and irremediable, but it needs to be serious.¹⁴⁰ In *Krstić*,¹⁴¹ the ICTY considered the ordeal inflicted on the few who survived the Srebrenica massacre to fall within the ambit of bodily and mental harm, even if the objective had been killing rather than inflicting bodily or mental harm. Another Trial Chamber, in *Blagojević*, also referring to the survivors of the Srebrenica massacre, said that the trauma and wounds suffered by those individuals who managed to survive the mass executions does constitute serious bodily and mental harm. The fear of being killed while being forced to watch the death or torture of their family members, and, the sense of utter helplessness and extreme fear for their family and friends' safety as well as for their own safety, is a traumatic experience from which one will not quickly – if ever – recover.¹⁴² It should be emphasized that, serious bodily and mental harm was done to the Georgian victims themselves, prior to their execution

her neighbor to sit on the red-hot stove, and then cut her breasts off, pulled her eyes out and after that killed her.

137 *See* witness Otar Gobejishvili's account.

138 See the case of Akaki Zhvania where boeviks killed Akaki bZhvania's entire family including his children of the age of 17 and 14, wife, mother and father-in-laws. Before leaving boeviks told him that '*staying alive to him was worse than a death*'.

139 See Edisher Ugrekheldidze's case, where separatist fighters cut off one of the victims' limbs, nose, pulled out his finger nails and golden teeth, then they buried him up to his neck in the ground and shot in the head from the machine gun.

140 William A. Schabas, *The UN International Criminal Tribunals: The Former Yugoslavia, Rwanda and Sierra Leone*, 2006 Cambridge, University Press. pp. 175.

141 *The Prosecutor v. RadislavKrstić*, ICTY, TC Judgment, 2 August 2001, para. 635.

142 *The Prosecutor v. Vidoje Blagojevic and Dragan Jokic* ICTY Judgment, 17 January 2005, para. 647; William A. Schabas, *The UN International Criminal Tribunals: The Former Yugoslavia, Rwanda and Sierra Leone*, 2006 Cambridge, University Press. pp. 176.

when they were subjected to torture and inhuman treatment. Finally, it said that ‘the forced displacement of men, women, children, and elderly people was itself a traumatic experience, which, in the circumstances of this case, reaches the requisite level of causing serious mental harm.’¹⁴³

In light of the foregoing, based on the evidence provided in the GPO’s report it can be concluded that during the conflict in all districts of Abkhazia, the Abkhaz separatist forces and their affiliates injured members of the Georgian population of Abkhazia and perpetrated acts of ill-treatment, torture, sexual violence and rape. These acts caused such bodily or mental harm as to contribute to the physical or biological destruction of the protected group.

Deliberately Inflicting on the Group Conditions of Life Calculated to Bring About its Physical Destruction in Whole or in Part.

The purpose of this subchapter is to determine whether the forced displacements of the ethnic Georgian population of Abkhazia constitute genocide in the sense of Article 2(c) of the Convention and whether those forced displacements took place in such circumstances that they were calculated to bring about the physical destruction of the group.

In the Akayesu case, the ICTR Trial Chamber held that,

“the expression deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part, should be construed as the methods of destruction by which the perpetrator does not immediately kill the members of the group, but which, ultimately, seek their physical destruction. Means of deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part, include, *inter alia*, subjecting a group of people to a subsistence diet, *systematic expulsion from homes* and the reduction of essential medical services below minimum requirement.”¹⁴⁴

In the *Croatia v. Serbia* case, the ICJ stated that

“[d]eliberate infliction on the group of conditions of
life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in

143 The Prosecutor v. Vidoje Blagojevic and Dragan Jokic ICTY Judgment, 17 January 2005, paras. 648-649.

144 The Prosecutor v Jean Paul Akayesu, ICTR, TC Judgment 2 September 1998, para. 506.

whole or in part, within the meaning of Article 2 (c) of the Convention, covers methods of physical destruction, other than killing, whereby the perpetrator ultimately seeks the death of the members of the group. Such methods of destruction include notably deprivation of food, medical care, shelter or clothing, as well as lack of hygiene, systematic expulsion from homes, or exhaustion as a result of excessive work or physical exertion”.¹⁴⁵

In this regard, the ICJ recalled its 2007 Judgment on the Case Concerning Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Serbia and Montenegro), where it stated that:

“the intent that characterizes genocide is ‘to destroy, in whole or in part’ a particular group, and deportation or displacement of the members of a group, even if effected by force, is not necessarily equivalent to destruction of that group, nor is such destruction an automatic consequence of the displacement”.¹⁴⁶

Further the Court explained that

“[t]his is not to say that acts described as ‘ethnic cleansing’ may never constitute genocide, if they are such as to be characterized as, for example, ‘deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part’, [...] provided such action is carried out with the necessary specific intent (*dolus specialis*), that is to say with a view to the destruction of the group, as distinct from its removal from the region . . . In other words, whether a particular operation described as ‘ethnic cleansing’ amounts to genocide depends on the presence or absence of acts listed in Article 2 of the Genocide Convention, and of the intent to destroy the group as

145 Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Croatia v Serbia), ICJ Judgment, 3 February 2015, para.161; Prosecutor v. Milomir Stakic, ICTY Trial Chamber Judgment, 31 July 2003, paras.517-518; Prosecutor v. Radislav Brdanin, ICTY Trial Chamber Judgment, 1 September 2004, para. 691.

146 Case Concerning Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Serbia and Montenegro), ICJ Judgment, 26 February 2007, p. 123, para. 190.

such. In fact, in the context of the Convention, the term ‘ethnic cleansing’ has no legal significance of its own. That said, it is clear that acts of ‘ethnic cleansing’ may occur in parallel to acts prohibited by Article 2 of the Convention, and may be significant as indicative of the presence of a specific intent (*dolus specialis*) inspiring those acts.”¹⁴⁷

The evidence provided in the GPO’s report allows us to conclude that the Abkhaz separatist forces and their affiliates deliberately inflicted on the protected group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part, within the meaning of Article 2(c) of the Genocide Convention, in all districts of Abkhazia. Acts of killing, rape, sexual violence, torture and inhuman or degrading treatment were committed against the ethnic Georgian population of Abkhazia on a systematic and large scale basis.

As the evidence suggests in majority of the cases the perpetrators’ objective was to kill rather than to inflict bodily or mental harm.¹⁴⁸ However the acts of systematic expulsion and forced displacement were committed in parallel with the crimes mentioned above. As a result 267,345 Georgians were forcibly displaced from the territory of Abkhazia.¹⁴⁹ In some cases people were forcefully deregistered from their houses and at gun point compelled to leave their homes. In other instances, people, terrified by the heinous crimes committed against their family members, relatives and neighbors, were forced to flee since it was the only chance for them to survive.¹⁵⁰

A substantial amount of evidence shows that massive and widespread acts of violence and intimidation were committed during the periods from August 1992 to September 1993 and in May 1998 against the Georgian population, which were pervasive through the territory of

147 Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Croatia v Serbia), ICJ Judgment, 3 February 2015, para. 162; Case Concerning Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Serbia and Montenegro), ICJ Judgment, 26 February 2007, p. 123, para. 190.

148 See the subchapter above: *Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group*.

149 267,345 Georgians were forcibly displaced from Abkhazia among them 25,403 from Gagra district, 73,178 people from the district of Sokhumi and town of Sokhumi, 6,719 from Gudauta district, 34,587 from Gulripshi district, 38,312 from Ochamchire district, 3,468 from town of Tkvarcheli and 85,678 from Gali district.

150 See the subchapters: Facts and Did Perpetrators’ Intent was To Destroy “in Whole or in Part” a Particular Group

Abkhazia. During these time periods, there was a continuation of incidents of killings, rape, sexual violence, torture, looting, harassment, and extensive destruction of houses carried out against the ethnic Georgian population. By perpetrating these punitive acts, Abkhaz separatist forces deliberately created a coercive atmosphere in all districts of Abkhazia (Gagra, Gudauta, Sokhumi, Ochamchire and Gali), with the aim of forcing the Georgian population to leave that territory. As a consequence, almost the entire Georgian population left the territory of Abkhazia. The evidence shown in the GPO's report leaves no room for other conclusion or doubt that the systematic acts of violence and intimidation carried out by separatist forces against the ethnic Georgian population on the territory of Abkhazia created a coercive atmosphere in which the Georgian population did not have a genuine choice in their displacement. Based on this evidence, it can be concluded that the intention behind these acts was to drive out the Georgian population from the territory of Abkhazia.¹⁵¹

As it was mentioned above, the ICJ asserted that the forced displacement of a population does not, as such, constitute the *actus reus* of genocide within the meaning of Article 2(c) of the Convention.¹⁵² And the circumstances in which the forced displacements were carried out are critical to determine whether this resulted in the total or partial physical destruction of the group.¹⁵³

Forced displacement of the Georgian population from the territory of Abkhazia is a consequence of the commission of acts that constitute the *actus reus* of genocide, in particular as defined in Article 2 (a) to (c) of the Genocide Convention. In other words killing, torture, inhuman or degrading treatment, rape and sexual violence was an integral part of the process of destruction, specifically targeting Georgian population as a group.¹⁵⁴ Thus, the evidence enables us to arrive at conclusion that the forced displacement was carried out in circumstances calculated to result in the total or partial physical destruction of the group.

151 Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Croatia v Serbia), ICJ Judgment, 3 February 2015, paras. 428, 430; *Prosecutor v. Jovica Stanišić and Franko Simatović*, ICTY TC Judgment, 30 May 2013, paras. 997-998, 1049-1050.

152 Case Concerning Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Serbia and Montenegro), ICJ Judgment, 26 February 2007, p. 123, para. 190.

153 Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Croatia v Serbia), ICJ Judgment, 3 February 2015, para. 163.

154 See the subchapters above: **Killing members of the group, Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group**

Was Perpetrators' Intent to Destroy 'in Whole or in Part' a Particular Group? Considering the scale of the crimes, their systematic nature and their atrociousness, the massacres were aimed at extermination of the ethnic Georgian population of Abkhazia as a group. Many facts show that the intention of the perpetrators of these killings was to cause the complete disappearance of the ethnic Georgian population from the territory of Abkhazia.¹⁵⁵

“In Part”. The expression “in whole or in part” means a “substantial” part in quantitative or qualitative terms. However, “it is not necessary to consider the global population of the group. The intent to destroy a multitude of persons because of their membership in a particular group constitutes genocide even if these persons constitute only part of a group either within a country or within a region or within a single community”. The *Jelisić* Judgment declared that “international custom admitted the characterization of genocide even when the exterminatory intent only extended to a limited geographic zone”.¹⁵⁶

It is not necessary to intend to achieve the complete annihilation of a group from every corner of the globe. Nonetheless, the crime of genocide by its very nature requires the intention to destroy at least a *substantial* part of a particular group.¹⁵⁷

Since in this case only a part of the ethnic Georgian population of Abkhazia was killed and those who survived were forcefully displaced, the question is whether this group of victims represented a substantial part of the Georgian population of Abkhazia as a group so that the intent to destroy them qualifies as an “intent to destroy the group in whole or in part” under Article 2 of the Genocide Convention.

The *Kayishema and Ruzindana* Judgment¹⁵⁸ stated that the intent to destroy a part of a group must affect a “considerable” number of individuals. The *Bagilishema* Judgment also recognized that the destruction sought must target at least a substantial part of the group.¹⁵⁹

‘In part’ would seem to imply a reasonably significant number, relative to the total of the group as a whole, or else a significant section of a group, such as its *leadership*.¹⁶⁰

155 Prosecutor v Jean Paul Akayesu, ICTR, TC Judgment 2 September 1998, para. 117.

156 *Prosecutor v Goran Jelisić*, ICTY, TC Judgment, 14 December 1999, paras. 82-83; *Prosecutor v. Radislav Krstić*, ICTY, TC Judgment, 2 August 2001, para. 582.

157 *Prosecutor v Goran Jelisić*, Trial Chamber Judgment 14 December 1999, para. 82.

158 The Prosecutor v Clement Kayishema and Obed Ruzindana, ICTR TC Judgment, 21 May 1999, para. 97.

159 *The Prosecutor v. Ignace Bagilishema*, case no. ICTR-95-1A-T, 7 June 2001, para. 64.

160 *Prosecutor v. Radislav Krstić*, ICTY TC Judgment, 2 August 2001. para. 587; *Prosecutor v Goran Jelisić*, Trial Chamber Judgment 14 December 1999, para. 82.

Causing at least 5.738 deaths of Georgian population in Abkhazia, the destruction of this part of the group, which numbered in total approximately 239.872 prior to the armed conflict, constitutes a substantial part of the group not only because it targeted a numerically high number of victims, but also because the victims represented a significant part of the group.¹⁶¹ Mass executions of Georgians in public gathering places, extermination of entire villages in Abkhazia, also wiping off entire families often all three generations, where no distinction was made between men, women, children or elderly people, are some among many other illustrative examples of the large scale killings committed against Georgian population of Abkhazia.¹⁶² It is apparent that Abkhaz separatist's intent was to destroy significant part of Georgian population.

Also, on the issue of determining the offender's specific intent, it should be considered that intent is a mental factor which is difficult to determine. It is however allowed to infer one's intent based on the circumstances of the case and the facts. It is possible to deduce the genocidal intent inherent in a particular act from the general context of the perpetration of other culpable acts systematically directed against that same group, whether these acts were committed by the same offender or by others. Other factors, such as the scale of atrocities committed, their general nature, in a region or a country, or furthermore, the fact of deliberately and systematically targeting victims on account of their membership of a particular group, while excluding the members of other groups, can enable us to infer the genocidal intent of a particular act.¹⁶³

In this regard, the Trial Chamber I of the ICTY in the *Prosecutor v. Mladic and Karadzic* case stated that the specific intent of the crime of genocide

“may be inferred from a number of facts such as the general political doctrine which gave rise to the acts possibly covered by the definition in Article 4, or the repetition of destructive and discriminatory acts. The intent may also be inferred from the perpetration of acts which violate, or which the perpetrators themselves consider to violate the very foundation of the group - acts which are not in themselves covered by the list in Article 4(2) but which are committed as part of the same pattern of conduct”.¹⁶⁴

161 The total number of the Georgian population in Abkhazia according to the National Populations Census for the period of 1989 is contested by the Supreme Council of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, claiming that the real number of the population was higher, see the Chapter 1.

162 *See the subchapter above - Facts*

163 *Prosecutor v. Jean Paul Akayesu*, ICTR, TC Judgment 2 September 1998, paras. 517-523.

164 *Prosecutor v. Mladic and Karadzic*, Review of the indictments pursuant to Rule

Thus,

“this intent derives from the combined effect of speeches or projects laying the groundwork for and justifying the acts, from the massive scale of their destructive effect and from their specific nature, which aims at undermining what is considered to be the foundation of the group”.¹⁶⁵

Further, ‘an intent to destroy a specific part of a group, such as its political, administrative, intellectual or business leaders, may be strong indication of genocide regardless of the actual numbers killed’.¹⁶⁶ By killing most prominent members of the ethnic Georgian population in Abkhazia, namely politicians, administrative workers, academics and intellectuals, health care professionals, teachers, journalists, writers and art workers, Abkhaz separatists were conscious that it would render the Georgian community dysfunctional.¹⁶⁷ It is true that in the course of the armed conflict those members of the group who survived the heinous crimes were left without political, administrative and intellectual leaders that would have enabled them to continue functioning as a strong community. In this connection it is worth to mention that evidence suggests that the prominent members of the Georgian community were specifically targeted.¹⁶⁸ A very demonstrative example of such targeted killings was the day of the fall of Sokhumi when Abkhaz separatist fighters executed 49 members of the government of Autonomous republic of Abkhazia, inducing Zhiuli Shartava, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia.

61 of the Rules of procedure and evidence, Case No. IT-95-5-R61, 11 July 1996, para. 94; William Schabas, *Genocide in International Law: The Crimes of Crimes*, Cambridge University Press, p. 223.

165 *Prosecutor v. Mladić and Karadžić*, Review of the indictments pursuant to Rule 61 of the Rules of procedure and evidence, Case No. IT-95-5-R61, 11 July 1996, para. 94; William Schabas, *Genocide in International Law: The Crimes of Crimes*, Cambridge University Press, p. 223.

166 The Final Report of the Commission of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 780 (1992); *Prosecutor v. Goran Jelisić*, Trial Chamber Judgment 14 December 1999, para. 82.

167 Separatist fighters killed some 100 art workers, over 30 health professionals and 200 teachers; *see the subchapter above - Consequences of the Armed Conflict*.

168 *See* the subchapter above – **Facts**: Professor Shota Jgamadze, the Head of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Gulripshi, was forcefully taken by the Abkhaz fighters from the operative room during the surgery and was executed in the yard of the sanatorium.

Abkhaz separatist fighters were fully cognizant that by killing political, administrative, intellectual leaders of the ethnic Georgian population, they would profoundly disrupt the bedrock social and cultural foundations of the group.¹⁶⁹

Further, the mass executions and killings of the Georgian population must be viewed in the context of what the remainder of the Georgian community of Abkhazia was subjected to. Forced displacement of Georgian civilians, has to be discussed in order to establish the intent of perpetrators to destroy all or part of the group.¹⁷⁰ In this connection, the ICTY Trial Chamber's reasoning in the Krstić case is significant as it noted that

“[t]he fact that the forcible transfer does not constitute [...] itself a genocidal act does not preclude a Trial Chamber from relying on it as evidence of the intentions of members of the VRS Main Staff. The genocidal intent may be inferred, among other facts, from evidence of “other culpable acts systematically directed against the same group.”¹⁷¹

Forced displacement of 267,345 ethnic Georgians from the territory of Abkhazia demonstrates that the Abkhaz separatists' intent was to eliminate Georgian control of and their presence in Abkhazia. Forced displacement took place in all districts of Abkhazia within a period of August 1992

169 Prosecutor v. Radislav Krstić, ICTY, The Appeals Chamber Judgment, 19 April 2004. para. 12. The Appeals Chamber in Krstić case noted: “The intent requirement of genocide under Article 4 of the **Statute is therefore satisfied where evidence shows that the alleged perpetrator intended to destroy at least a substantial part of the protected group.** [...] The numeric size of the targeted part of the group is the necessary and important starting point, though not in all cases the ending point of the inquiry. **The number of individuals targeted should be evaluated not only in absolute terms, but also in relation to the overall size of the entire group.** In addition to the numeric size of the targeted portion, **its prominence within the group can be a useful consideration. If a specific part of the group is emblematic of the overall group, or is essential to its survival, that may support a finding that the part qualifies as substantial within the meaning of Article 4’.**

170 UN Doc. AG/Res./47/121 of 18 December 1992. See Separate Opinion of Judge Lauterpacht, ICJ Reports (1993), p. 431; Judge Lauterpacht concluded that the acts which led to the group's physical destruction had to be characterised as “acts of genocide” since they were “directed against an ethnical or religious group as such, and they [were] intended to destroy that group, if not in whole certainly in part, to the extent necessary to ensure that that group [would] no longer occup[y] the parts of Bosnia-Herzegovina coveted by the Serbs”

171 *Prosecutor v. Radislav Krstić*, ICTY, Appeals Chamber Judgment, 19 April 2004. para. 33.

to September 1993 and in May 1998. Especially significant in this respect is the separatist forces' commonly used practice of killing people through throwing them into wells. Such acts had symbolic meaning aiming to destroy people's livelihood. As according to the customs in Abkhazia if a body was drowned in a well this would make a dwelling insufficient for living and people would undoubtedly abandon such place.

Thus, the perpetrators sought to eliminate all likelihood that the ethnic Georgians could ever return back.¹⁷² Separatists created for the Georgian population an unbearable situation of total insecurity with no hope of further survival. Therefore, it is obvious that the ethnic Georgians were not exercising a genuine choice to go, but reacted reflexively to a certainty that their survival depended on their flight. Taking into consideration the above stated and the fact that 267.345 displaced people were not returned to their homes after the cessation of hostilities, proves that Abkhaz separatists had a long standing plan to ethnically cleanse Georgian population of Abkhazia. Therefore, these acts of forcible displacement can be viewed as a part of a genocidal intent to destroy the ethnic Georgian population, if not in whole certainly in part, to the extent necessary to ensure that the group would no longer occupy the territory of Abkhazia.¹⁷³

By killing the political leaders and prominent members of the group and deporting the remainder of it the Abkhaz separatist government had assured that the ethnic Georgian population would not return to Abkhazia nor would it reestablish itself on that territory.

Moreover, the fate that the ethnic Georgian population of Abkhazia shared after expulsion and the long-term impact that the elimination of Georgian population had on the overall survival of the group is deplorable. Most families were dismembered and left with irreparable trauma caused by heinous crimes. For many, it was impossible to successfully re-establish their lives. They were forced to live in collective accommodations for many years, with dramatically reduced standard of living without being able to find a decent employment. And such families are hundreds. In the *Krstić* case, the prosecutor pointed out that:

“ what remains of the Srebrenica community survives in many cases only in the biological sense, nothing more. It's a community in despair; it's a community clinging to memories; it's a community that is lacking leadership; it's a community that's a shadow of what it once was ”.

172 *See subchapters above – Facts and Forced Displacement*

173 Separate Opinion of Judge Lauterpacht, ICJ Reports (1993), p. 431.

The Prosecution concludes that “*the defendant’s crimes have not only resulted in the death of thousands of men and boys, but have destroyed the Srebrenica Muslim community*”.¹⁷⁴ Lamentably enough what remains of the ethnic Georgian community of Abkhazia can be described with the similar words.

When it comes to determining the existence of special intent to destroy in whole or in part a specific group, a combination of general context and various culpable acts that appeared systematically before and after the outbreak of the armed conflict should be assessed thoroughly. In this regard it should be noted that some evidence supports the view that the Abkhaz separatist government had a far reaching strategic plan to ethnically cleanse the Georgian population from the territory of Abkhazia that was part of a meticulously organized genocidal plan. Before the commencement of the conflict, series of changes to the legislation of the Abkhaz Autonomous Republic, including the creation of the mono-ethnic Abkhaz National Guard and the military Battalion Aidgilara, were made. This was done without consent of the Georgian faction of the autonomous government and in breach of the Constitution of Georgia. These changes were aimed to limit the Georgia’s jurisdiction and influence on Abkhazia, dissociate itself from Georgia as a state and ultimately to become an independent state. Clearly, despite the changes in the legislation which were clearly unconstitutional, this plan would not have been materialized while the ethnic Georgian population was in majority on the territory of Abkhazia. Thus, the elimination of the Georgian population from its territory was a necessary component for the Abkhaz separatist government to achieve their goal.

In achieving this goal, the Abkhaz separatist government, its political leadership and pseudo-scholars launched a very strong propaganda campaign through media, radio and TV channels, schools and universities of Abkhazia, targeting all segments of the society. A political organization the Popular Front Aidgilara persistently falsified historical past of the Georgian-Abkhaz relations. By twisting and distorting historical facts, Abkhaz separatist political leadership sought to reeducate the ethnic Abkhazian population and to erase from their memories that there existed deep cultural, historical, and political ties between Abkhazians and Georgians for centuries.¹⁷⁵ Inflammatory rhetoric and racist statements expressed by these groups fueled intolerance and hatred against the ethnic Georgian population. The propaganda campaign created an enemy image of the Georgians who were to be blamed for all misfortunes of the Abkhaz people, thus making killings of the Georgian popu-

174 *Prosecutor v. Radislav Krstić*, ICTY, TC Judgment, 2 August 2001, para. 592.

175 See the subchapter above - Events preceded the outbreak of the armed conflict.

lation justifiable since they presented a threat to the Abkhaz people.

The enactment of a number of regulations, by Abkhaz separatists, that were designed to ban Georgian population from living in the region whilst citizens of other countries were encouraged to migrate to Abkhazia and were granted with registration certificates through simplified procedures can be clearly seen as a part of far reaching plan to cleanse the ethnic Georgian population from the territory of Abkhazia.

The intent to destroy the group in whole or in part was manifested in the promises given by the Abkhaz political leaders to reward Abkhaz fighters and foreign boeviks with the killed Georgians' houses. Clearly, without extermination and ethnic cleansing of the Georgian population they would not have vacated their property. This means that the Abkhaz separatist leadership was cognizant of and aimed at extermination in whole or in part of the Georgian population of Abkhazia. This intent was mirrored in the slogans used by the perpetrators repetitively when attacking civilian population: '*if Georgians don't leave Abkhazia they would all die*'.¹⁷⁶

Although the physical destruction of a group is the most obvious method, a group can also be destroyed through purposeful eradication of its culture and identity resulting in the eventual extinction of the group as an entity distinct from the remainder of the community.¹⁷⁷

Giving due consideration to the customary international law, which limits the definition of genocide to those acts seeking the physical or biological destruction of all or part of the group, attacking only the cultural or sociological characteristics of a human group in order to annihilate these elements which give to that group its own identity distinct from the rest of the community would not fall under the definition of genocide. However, it should be pointed out that where there is physical destruction there are often simultaneous attacks on the cultural and religious property and symbols of the targeted group as well, attacks which may legitimately be considered as evidence of an intent to physically destroy the group.¹⁷⁸

The perpetrators aimed at not only the extermination of the members of the ethnic Georgian population of Abkhazia but also at the eradication of their national characteristics. For example, following the end of the armed conflict in Abkhazia, in the Georgian Monastery of Bedia (Ochamchire), Abkhaz separatist fighters damaged and vandalized the fresco dated 999 AD depicting Georgian king Bagrat the III. Separatist erased name of Georgian architect and script from 11th century from

176 *See subchapter above* – Facts.

177 *Prosecutor v. Radislav Krstić*, ICTY TC Judgment, 2 August 2001, para. 574.

178 *Prosecutor v. Radislav Krstić*, ICTY TC Judgment, 2 August 2001, paras. 575-578.

the walls of Georgian churches located in Sokhumi and Ilori that consequently were transformed into Russian Churches. The Museum of Regional Ethnography in Gali was vandalized and looted. The monuments of famous Georgian poet of 12th century Shota Rustaveli were demolished in towns of Sokhumi and Gagra. The statue of Akaki Tsereteli, a prominent Georgian writer and poet, was also demolished in the town of Sokhumi. On 27 September 1993 boeviks burnt down all Georgian books from Ivane Papaskiri Scientific Library and other libraries situated on the territory of Abkhazia, they set on fire the Georgian schools.

In this case, the deliberate destruction of churches and cultural heritage belonging to the Georgian population was a part of the plan to eradicate not only the Georgian population as a group but also to eradicate their cultural identity.

The Abkhaz separatist government and its fighters knew, by the time they decided to kill civilian Georgians that the combination of those killings with the forcible transfer of the rest of the population who survived atrocities, would inevitably result in the physical disappearance of the Georgian population from the territory of Abkhazia. Intent of the Abkhaz separatist forces to target the Georgian population of Abkhazia as a group is further evidenced by adopting unconstitutional legislation, disseminating inflammatory rhetoric and racist statements against Georgians, executions of political, administrative and intellectual leaders of the Georgian population and the destruction of cultural heritage belonging to Georgian population.

2.6. Retroactive Application of the Article 65 *bis* of the Criminal Code of Georgia (Crime of Genocide) vis-à-vis Principle of Legality

The evidence gathered by the investigation team of the GPO suggests that allegedly crimes amounting to Genocide were perpetrated against the Georgian population of Abkhazia during the period of August 1992 and October 1993 and in May 1998. The Criminal Code of Georgia enacted the crime of Genocide as a penal offence on 8 July 1993 that is approximately a year after the commencement of the armed conflict in Abkhazia. Therefore, the purpose of this chapter is to determine whether perpetrators who committed crimes between the period of 14 August 1992 and 8 July 1993, can be held liable for the offence that did not constitute a penal offence at the time when it was committed and whether retrospective application of the Article 65 *bis* of the CCG to conduct that took place during the said period would violate the principle of legality.

The Genocide Convention was ratified by the Parliament of Georgia

on 11 October 1993. Article 65 *bis* which envisages the crime of Genocide was incorporated into the CCG and entered into force on 8 July 1993.¹⁷⁹

In this context, due consideration should be given to the nature and character of the crime of genocide, the need for its codification at international level and the way the principles of the crime are perceived and interpreted by the international courts and tribunals.

In this regard, on 11 December 1946 in its resolution 96(I) the UN General Assembly affirmed that ‘genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principals and accomplices [...] are punishable’. In its resolution General Assembly stressed that, the punishment of the crime of Genocide was a matter of international concern, called for the codification of international law and requested from the Economic and Social Council to prepare draft Convention on Genocide.¹⁸⁰

On 9 December 1948, the United Nations Assembly unanimously adopted the Genocide Convention. The preamble and the first Article of the Convention read as follows:

“The Contracting Parties, Having considered the declaration made by the General Assembly of the United Nations in its resolution 96(1) dated 11 December 1946 that Genocide is a crime *under international law* contrary to the spirit and aims of the United Nations and condemned by the civilized world; Recognizing that at all periods of history Genocide has inflicted great losses on Humanity; and Being convinced that in order to liberate mankind from such an odious scourge international co-operation is required. [...] The Contracting Parties confirm that genocide, whether committed in time of peace or in time of war is a crime under international law, which they undertake to prevent and to punish.”¹⁸¹

179 საქართველოს სსსხლის სამართლის კოდექსი, მუხლი 65¹, საქართველოს რესპუბლიკის 1993 წლის 8 ივლისის კანონი - საქართველოს პარლამენტის უწყებები, 1993 წ., №9, მუხლი 159. (Article 65 *bis* of the Criminal Code of Georgia, Law of Republic of Georgia, 8 July 1993 – Saqartvelos Parlamentis Utskebebi 1993, №9, Article 159); On 22 July 1999 Georgian Parliament adopted a new Criminal Code. It replaced the old Criminal Code of Georgia that was originally enacted in 1960. The new Code which is currently in force envisages Crime of Genocide under Article 407.

180 < www.un.org/documents/ga/res/1/ares1.htm > last visited on 21.05.2015.

181 <<http://legal.un.org/avl/ha/cppcg/cppcg.html>> last visited on 21.05.2015.

On 28 May 1951, the ICJ gave an Advisory Opinion on the reservations to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.¹⁸² The Advisory Opinion stated:

“The origins of the Convention show that it was the intention of the United Nations to condemn and punish genocide as ‘*a crime under international law*’ involving a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, a denial which shocks the conscience of mankind and results in great losses to humanity, and which is contrary to moral law and to the spirit and aims of the United Nations. The first consequence arising from this conception is that *the principles underlying the Convention are recognized by civilized nations as binding on States, even without any conventional obligation*. A second consequence is the universal character both of the condemnation ‘in order to liberate mankind from such an odious scourge’”¹⁸³

Similarly, in the Krstic case, the ICTY Trial Chamber referred to the codification work undertaken by international bodies with regard to the crime of genocide. In its judgment Court noted that although the Genocide Convention was adopted during the same period that the term “genocide” itself was coined, the Convention has been viewed as codifying a norm of international law long recognized and which case-law would soon elevate to the level of a peremptory norm of general international law (*jus cogens*).¹⁸⁴

No one can reasonably rebut the fact that crime of genocide constitutes a crime under international law long recognized by civilized nations. Thus, the objective of this chapter is to analyze whether Article 65 *bis* of the CCG, which codified a norm of international law, can be applied to the offence that did not constitute a penal offence under the Georgian national law at the time when it was committed? In this regard, it is notable that Article 11(2) of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹⁸⁵ states, that “[n]o one shall be held guilty of any penal

182 <www.icj-cij.org/docket/index.php?p1=3&p2=4&k=90&case=12&code=ppcg&p3=4> last visited on 21.05.2015.

183 Advisory Opinion on the reservations to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, ICJ, 28 May 1951, p. 12.

184 Prosecutor v. Radislav Krstic, ICTY TC Judgment, 2 August 2001, para. 541.

185 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, was ratified by Georgia on 15 September 1991.

offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence under national or international law, at the time when it was committed.’ This principle sometimes is described as the ‘principle of legality’ and is captured in the Latin maxim *nullum crimen sine lege*.

To answer to the question posed above it is necessary to look for guidance in international treaties and standards as well as in practice of international and national courts, especially their judicial interpretation and decisions with regard to the principle of legality.

Provisions encompassing the principle of legality, similar to the Article 11(2) of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, are reflected in a number of international treaties, namely, in Article 15(1)(2) of the ICCPR¹⁸⁶, Article 7 of the European Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms¹⁸⁷ and Rule 101¹⁸⁸ of the Customary International Humanitarian Law.

Each of the conventional and customary international law sources and standards cited above make it clear that the principle of legality does not prevent prosecution of anyone for conduct that was a crime under international law when committed. Similarly, the Committee against Torture has made clear that national legislation defining torture as a crime under international law can apply to conduct which was considered as torture under international law prior to the enactment of that legislation.¹⁸⁹

Likewise, William Schabas notes, that international human rights law makes an exception to its general prohibition on retroactive criminal prosecution when ‘the trial and punishment of any person for any act or omission which, at the time when it was committed, was criminal according to the general principles of law recognized by the community of nations’.¹⁹⁰ In its decision the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted

186 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1976, was ratified by Georgia on 3 August 1994; Article 15(1)(2) of the ICCPR states: “No one shall be held guilty of any criminal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a criminal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed... Nothing in this article shall prejudice the trial and punishment of any person for any act or omission which, at the time when it was committed, was criminal according to the general principles of law recognized by the community of nations.”

187 European Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms was ratified by Georgia on 12 May 1999.

188 State practice establishes rule 101 as a norm of customary international law applicable in both international and non-international armed conflicts.

189 Committee against Torture, Concluding observations – Spain, U.N. Doc.CAT/ESP/CO/5, 9 December 2009, para. 21.

190 William A. Schabas, *The UN International Criminal Tribunals: The Former Yugoslavia, Rwanda and Sierra Leone*, 2006 Cambridge, University Press. pp. 60-67.

the similar reasoning, when it dealt with retrospective application of criminal legislation and stressed that ‘conviction, resulting from a retrospective application of national law, shall not constitute a violation of Article 7 of the European Convention if the conviction is derived from the crime under “international law” at the time when it was committed.’¹⁹¹

In the case of Adolf Eichmann,¹⁹² the District Court of Jerusalem delivered a judgment, which contains important reasoning regarding retroactive application of the criminal law. The judgment was then upheld by the Supreme Court of Israel. Eichmann was convicted for crimes against humanity, war crimes and crimes against the Jewish people (genocide) committed during the Second World War.

It is notable, that the crimes against humanity, war crimes and crimes against the Jewish people (genocide), for which Eichmann was convicted, were envisaged in the Israeli Nazi and Nazi Collaborators (Punishment) Law, 1950 that was enacted five years after the end of the Second World War. ‘However, the Supreme Court held that the prosecution of Adolf Eichmann under this law did not violate the prohibition of retroactive criminal law (principle of legality)’.¹⁹³ The court emphasized that con-

191 1. Case no. 1785/06, Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Decision 30 March 2007: The constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina in its decision, which dealt *inter alia* with retrospective application of criminal legislation, cited the case of *Kokkinakis v. Greece* where European Court of Human Rights interpreted Article 7 of the European Convention in a way that the Article contains a principle that only law can establish the existence of a criminal offense and that only law can prescribe a punishment (*nulhum crimen, nulla poena sine lege*) as well as the principle that the Criminal Code should not be interpreted extensively to the detriment of the accused. Further, The Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina noted that Article 7 paragraph 1 of the European Convention concerns criminal offences “under national or international law” and based on European Court’s interpretation of the Article 7 stressed that ‘conviction, resulting from a retrospective application of national law, shall not constitute a violation of Article 7 of the European Convention if the conviction is derived from the crime under “international law” at the time when it was committed’; 2. Case of *Kokkinakis v. Greece*, ECHR Judgment 25 May 1993, para.52.

192 On 11 December 1961 Adolf Eichmann was convicted by the District Court of Jerusalem for crimes against humanity, war crimes and crimes against the Jewish people (genocide) during the Second World War. On 29 May 1962, the Supreme Court of Israel confirmed the conviction of Adolf Eichmann. The “crime against the Jewish People” is defined on the pattern of the genocide crime defined in the Convention for the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide 9 December 1948. Adolf Eichmann was responsible for the implementation of Adolf Hitler’s Final Solution, involving the deportation, robbery and murder of approximately six million Jews, as well as of other minority groups, including Roma and homosexuals.

193 Eichmann Supreme Court Judgment, 50 Years on its Significance Today, Amnesty International, 2012.

duct had long been recognized as criminal under international law when committed. It declared that the crime of which Adolf Eichmann was convicted 'must be deemed today as having always borne the stamp of international crimes, banned by the law of nations and entailing individual responsibility'.¹⁹⁴ In Court's view, under conventional and customary international law, this principle of legality does not prohibit states from enacting legislation including crimes under international law in their penal codes that applies retrospectively to conduct that was recognized as criminal under international law when committed.¹⁹⁵

Moreover, the Court discussed ethical aspect of the principle of legality, according to which

"one's sense of justice generally recoils from punishing a person for an act committed by him which, at the time of its commission, had not yet been prohibited by law, and in respect of which he could not have known, therefore, that he would become criminally liable. But that appraisal cannot be deemed to apply to the odious crimes of the type attributed to the Appellant."¹⁹⁶

The Court referred to the judgment of the United States Military Tribunal in Nuremberg which noted that

"[w]hether the crime against humanity is the product of statute or of common international law, or, as we believe, of both, we find no injustice to persons tried for such crimes. They are chargeable with knowledge that such acts were wrong and were punishable when committed."¹⁹⁷

Further, Military Tribunal stressed that

194 Adolf Eichmann Judgment, the Supreme Court of Israel, 29 May 1962, para.11 ; Eichmann Supreme Court Judgment, 50 Years on its Significance Today, Amnesty International, 2012.

195 Adolf Eichmann Judgment, the Supreme Court of Israel, 29 May 1962, para.11.

196 Justice case, United States Military Tribunal in Nuremberg, Trials of War Criminals, Vol. III, p.983, cited in Adolf Eichmann Judgment, the Supreme Court of Israel, 29 May 1962, para. 8.

197 Justice case, United States Military Tribunal in Nuremberg, Trials of War Criminals, Vol. III, p.983, cited in Adolf Eichmann Judgment, the Supreme Court of Israel, 29 May 1962, para. 8.

“killing, maiming, torturing and humiliating innocent people are acts condemned by the value-judgments of all civilized men, and punishable by every civilized municipal legal system.... All this was known to the accused when they acted, though they hoped, no doubt, to be protected by the law of a victorious Nazi state from punishment.”¹⁹⁸

The ICTY adopted the similar approach, derived from human rights tribunals’ case law,¹⁹⁹ which, instead of insisting on a precise text applicable at the time the crime was committed, required that the law be foreseeable and that it be accessible. According to the ICTY Appeals Chamber, ‘[a]s to foreseeability, the conduct in question is the concrete conduct of the accused; he must be able to appreciate that the conduct is criminal in the sense generally understood, without reference to any specific provision. As to accessibility, in the case of an international tribunal such as this, accessibility does not exclude reliance being placed on a law which is based on custom’.²⁰⁰

To reflect on the foreseeability of the law and the capacity of the perpetrator to evaluate the wrongfulness of the acts committed, we need to observe the crimes that were perpetrated during the armed conflict in Abkhazia. Killing, including mass executions, torture, including mutilation, burning alive, inhuman or degrading treatment, rape and sexual violence envisaged by Article 65 *bis* were committed systematically during the armed conflict. Obviously, no one can say that the perpetrators of those crimes could not know that what they were doing was wrong and was punishable by law. Clearly, the perpetrators of those crimes fully realized that their conduct was criminal in the sense generally understood, without reference to any specific provision and above all they were cognizant that these offences would entail punishment.

It should be mentioned that the Nuremberg and Tokyo War Crimes Trials tried the perpetrators retrospectively for the crimes that were subsequently defined as acts amounting to war crimes, crimes against humanity and crimes of genocide. Similarly, at the time of their establishment, all three ad hoc tribunals - ICTY, ICTR and SCSL - were given

198 Justice case, United States Military Tribunal in Nuremberg, Trials of War Criminals, Vol. III, p.983, cited in Adolf Eichmann Judgment, the Supreme Court of Israel, 29 May 1962, para. 8.

199 *Prosecutor v. Hadžihasanović et al.*, (IT-01-47-AR72), Decision on Interlocutory Appeal Challenging Jurisdiction with respect to Command Responsibility, 16 July 2003, para. 34; *Prosecutor v. Tadić* (IT-94-1-AR72), Separate Opinion of Judge Sidhwa on the Defence Motion for Interlocutory Appeal on Jurisdiction, 2 October 1995, para. 72.

200 *Prosecutor v. Hadžihasanović*, (IT-01-47-AR72), Decision on Interlocutory Appeal Challenging Jurisdiction with respect to Command Responsibility, 16 July 2003, para. 34.

jurisdiction over crimes committed in the past.

The International Crimes (Tribunal) Act 1973 was enacted by the sovereign parliament of Bangladesh to provide for the detention, prosecution and punishment of persons responsible for committing genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other crimes under international law committed during 1971 independence war. It is notable that, the Act does not provide safeguard against *post-facto* legislation, which is designed to prosecute and punish the international crimes.²⁰¹

A number of states like United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, etc. enacted post-facto legislation purported to act retrospectively with regard to the crimes that were perceived criminal under customary *international law* during their commission.²⁰²

In light of above, there is no doubt that genocide has long been recognized as a crime under international law in the full legal meaning of this term, thus the crimes of genocide committed against the ethnic Georgian population of Abkhazia, between 14 August 1992 and 8 July 1993, were crimes under international law and were binding even

201 <www.ict-bd.org/ict2/> last visited on 22.05.2015; MizanurRahman, Masum Billah, 'Prosecuting 'War Crimes' in Domestic Level: The Case of Bangladesh'.

202 1. War Crimes Act 1945 was adopted by the Australia on 11 October 1945 to try those persons who committed serious war crimes in Europe during World War II. The act purported to act retrospectively. In this regard it is notable that in *Polyukhovich case*, who was charged with war crimes in respect of acts allegedly committed by him during World War II, *Polyukhovich* challenged the constitutional validity of the Australian *War Crimes Act*, on the basis that the Act operated retrospectively. The Australian High Court held that the War Crimes Act is not retrospective in operation because it only criminalizes acts which were war crimes under *international law* as well as "ordinary" crimes under Australian law at the time they were committed. (*Polyukhovich v. Commonwealth, High Court of Australia*, Order, 14 August 1991; <www.internationalcrimesdatabase.org/Case/1172/Polyukhovich-v-Australia/> last visited on 22.05.2015; *Polyukhovich v Commonwealth* ("War Crimes Act case"), High Court of Australia, Order 14 August 1991); 2. The Crimes against Humanity and War Crimes Act of Canada (CAHWCA) S.C. 2000, C.24, Sections 4 and 6 of the CAHWCA define the elements of core crimes offences committed in and outside of Canada. Both sections prescribe the offences in reference to customary and conventional law, as such, genocide and crimes against humanity may be defined "according to customary international law or conventional international law or by the virtue of its being criminal according to the general principles of law recognized by the *community of nations, whether or not it constitutes a contravention of the law in force at time and in the place of its commission.*" (Antonietta Trapani, Comparative Analysis of Prosecutions for Mass Atrocity Crimes in Canada, Netherlands and Australia; <<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-45.9/FullText.html>> last visited on 22.05.2015); 3. The War Crimes Act of 1991 of the United Kingdom confers retrospective jurisdiction on United Kingdom courts in respect of certain grave violations of the laws such as murder, manslaughter or culpable homicide committed in German-held territory during the Second World War. (<www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1991/13/contents> last visited on 22.05.2015.)

without a conventional obligation. Article 65 *bis* of the CCG only penalized the acts that have always been forbidden by customary international law - acts which are of a universal criminal character, banned by international law and entailing individual criminal responsibility. It is undeniable that, the perpetrators of those heinous crimes on the territory of Abkhazia had knowledge that such acts were wrong and punishable. Accordingly, from the point of view of international law, retroactive application of Article 65 *bis* of the CCG is not in conflict with the principle of *nulla poena*, on the contrary, it codifies the norms of international law that was applicable at the time the criminal offence was committed.²⁰³

2.7. Conclusion

During the armed conflict in Abkhazia, that started on 14 August 1992 and officially ended on 30 September 1993, a large number of crimes was committed against the Georgian population of Abkhazia. Crimes were perpetrated in all six district of the Autonomous Region. The reign of terror and crimes against the Georgian population continued after the end of the armed conflict. In the subsequent years, the large numbers of the Georgian civilians who remained behind in Abkhaz-seized territory after the end of armed conflict were systematically killed. On 20 May 1998, another wave of atrocities started in the Gali district.

In the period of hostilities and its aftermath, approximately 5,000 ethnic Georgians residing in Abkhazia were killed, including the most prominent members of the ethnic Georgian population in Abkhazia, e.g. political leaders, doctors, teachers, journalists, writers, art workers. The approximate amount of missing civilian Georgian population amounts to 400. In addition, 267,345 ethnic Georgians were forcibly displaced from Abkhazia.

The purpose of this research has been to analyze the mass atrocities committed during the armed conflict and in the years following the armed conflict and to assess whether they constitute genocide as envisaged in Article 2 of the Genocide Convention.

In order to answer this question, the constitutive elements of the crime of genocide needed to be discussed in the context of the crimes committed during the armed conflict in Abkhazia. This research showed that there was a protected group in the context of the Genocide convention against whom the acts of genocide were perpetrated and showed the special intent (*dolus specialis*) necessary for genocide, as well as pro-

²⁰³ Adolf Eichmann Judgment, the Supreme Court of Israel, 29 May 1962, para. 11.

vided the findings on the underlying acts of the crime of genocide as envisaged in Article 2 of the Convention.

Thorough assessment of the offences *vis-à-vis* the constitutive elements of the crime of genocide allow us to conclude that the victims of the crime of genocide were ethnic Georgians living on the territory of Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia. Georgians were targeted merely because they belonged to the said *group* and that there was a *specific intent* to destroy in part the ethnic Georgian population of Abkhazia.

Further, the evidence gathered by the investigation team of the GPO and the consolidated list of the deceased makes it possible to conclude that the Abkhaz separatists and their affiliates planned and intended to kill Georgian population of Abkhazia and that these large scale murders constitute genocide within the meaning of one of the underlying acts of the Article 2 (a) of the Genocide Convention, namely, killing members of the group.

Moreover, during the conflict in all districts of Abkhazia, the Abkhaz separatist forces and their affiliates perpetrated acts of inhuman or degrading treatment, torture, sexual violence and rape against the members of the Georgian population of Abkhazia. These acts caused such bodily or mental harm as to contribute to the physical or biological destruction of the protected group, within the meaning of Article 2 (b) of the Genocide Convention.

A substantial amount of evidence shows that massive and widespread acts of violence and intimidation were committed during the periods from August 1992 to September 1993 and in May 1998 against the Georgian population. During these time periods, there was a continuation of incidents of killings, rape, sexual violence, torture, looting, harassment, and extensive destruction of houses carried out against the ethnic Georgian population. The systematic acts of violence and intimidation carried out by separatist forces against the ethnic Georgian population on the territory of Abkhazia created a coercive atmosphere in which the Georgian population was forced to flee since it was the only chance for them to survive. As a result 267,345 Georgians were forcibly displaced from the territory of Abkhazia.

Therefore, forced displacement of the Georgian population from the territory of Abkhazia is a consequence of the commission of acts that constitute the *actus reus* of genocide, in particular as defined in Article 2 (a) to (c) of the Genocide Convention. In other words killing, torture, inhuman or degrading treatment, rape and sexual violence was an integral part of the process of destruction, specifically targeting Georgian population as a group. Thus, the evidence enables us to arrive at conclusion that the forced displacement was carried out in circumstances

calculated to result in the total or partial physical destruction of the group, within the meaning of Article 2(c) of the Genocide Convention.

Some evidence supports the view that the Abkhaz separatist government had a far reaching strategic plan to ethnically cleanse the Georgian population from the territory of Abkhazia that was part of a meticulously organized genocidal plan. Before the commencement of the conflict, series of changes to the legislation of the Abkhaz Autonomous Republic, including the creation of the mono-ethnic Abkhaz National Guard and the military Battalion Aidgilara, were made. These changes were aimed to limit the Georgia's jurisdiction and influence on Abkhazia, dissociate itself from Georgia as a state and ultimately to become an independent state. Clearly, despite the changes in the legislation which were clearly unconstitutional, this plan would not have been materialized while the ethnic Georgian population was in majority on the territory of Abkhazia. Thus, the elimination of the Georgian population from its territory was a necessary component for the Abkhaz separatist government to achieve their goal. This assertion is further evidenced in the fact that 267,345 displaced people were not returned to their homes after the cessation of hostilities. Therefore, these acts of forcible displacement can be viewed as a part of a genocidal intent to destroy the ethnic Georgian population to the extent necessary to ensure that the group would no longer occupy the territory of Abkhazia.

In achieving this goal, the Abkhaz separatist government, its political leadership and pseudo-scholars launched a very strong propaganda campaign targeting all segments of the society. Inflammatory rhetoric and racist statements that was part of the propaganda campaign fueled intolerance and hatred against the ethnic Georgian population. The propaganda campaign created an enemy image of the Georgians who were to be blamed for all misfortunes of the Abkhaz people, thus making killings of the Georgian population justifiable since they presented a threat to the Abkhaz people.

Abkhaz separatist fighters were fully cognizant that by killing political, administrative, intellectual leaders of the ethnic Georgian population, they would profoundly disrupt the bedrock social and cultural foundations of the group. Thus, by killing the prominent members of the group and by forced displacement of the remainder of it, the Abkhaz separatist government had assured that the ethnic Georgian population would not return to Abkhazia nor would it reestablish itself on that territory.

The Abkhaz separatist leadership aimed to exterminate in whole or in part the Georgian population of Abkhazia. The intent to destroy the group in whole or in part was manifested in the promises given by the Abkhaz political leaders to reward Abkhaz fighters and foreign boeviks with the killed Georgians' houses. This intent was mirrored in the slo-

gans used by the perpetrators repetitively when attacking civilian population: *'if Georgians don't leave Abkhazia they would all die'*.

Furthermore, the deliberate destruction of churches and cultural heritage belonging to the Georgian population was a part of the plan to eradicate not only the Georgian population as a group but also to eradicate their cultural identity.

To conclude, the Abkhaz separatist government and its fighters knew, by the time they decided to kill civilian Georgians that the combination of those killings with the forcible transfer of the rest of the population who survived atrocities, would inevitably result in the physical disappearance of the Georgian population from the territory of Abkhazia. Intent of the Abkhaz separatist forces to target the Georgian population of Abkhazia as a group is further evidenced by adopting unconstitutional legislation, disseminating inflammatory rhetoric and racist statements against Georgians, executions of political, administrative and intellectual leaders of the Georgian population and the destruction of cultural heritage belonging to Georgian population.

A second main topic of this report was to determine whether the perpetrators who committed crimes between the period of 14 August 1992 and 8 July 1993 on the territory of Abkhazia, can be held liable for the offence that did not constitute a penal offence at the time when it was committed and whether retrospective application of the Article 65 *bis* (crime of Genocide) of the CCG to conduct that took place during the said period would violate the principle of legality.

In light of the fact, that genocide has long been recognized as a crime under international law in the full legal meaning of this term, the crimes of genocide committed against the ethnic Georgian population of Abkhazia, between 14 August 1992 and 8 July 1993, were crimes under international law and were binding even without a conventional obligation. Article 65 *bis* of the CCG only penalized the acts that have always been forbidden by customary international law - acts which are of a universal criminal character, banned by international law and entailing individual criminal responsibility. It is undeniable that, the perpetrators of those heinous crimes on the territory of Abkhazia had knowledge that such acts were wrong and punishable. Accordingly, from the point of view of international law, retroactive application of Article 65 *bis* of the CCG is not in conflict with the principle of *nulla poena*, on the contrary, it codifies the norms of international law that was applicable at the time the criminal offence was committed.

3. Psychological Analyses of the Genocide having place in Abkhazia/Georgia

We have to admit, that numerous researches consider the history of mankind to be history of genocides.

The first mass massacre on account of its ethnicity or the genocide, as a modern term goes, was recorded in writing, as the fact of murdering the Hebrew children by the Egyptians, as well as the extermination of the population of Canaan led by Jesus Navin (Геноцид: от библейских времен до XX века *Люди, будьте бдительны!* Юлиус Фучик, 11.09.2008). Since that time the strongest has been destroying the weakest on the basis of ethnicity and religion even nowadays. It is a well-known fact, how the Ancient Rome ruined the Carthaginian Republic and drove away its population, how the Crusaders wiped out most of the population of France in the early Medieval centuries. The like criminal practice can be found in abundance throughout the world and was committed at an especially large scale in Ancient and Medieval century China and Near East. When we speak about the genocide Genghiz Khan must not be forgotten, who on his way destroyed and erased from the surface of earth numerous nations. For the 18-19th centuries' for the Colonial States a notion of genocide was not unfamiliar, not to say anything about the 20th century. The 20th century is justly considered the century of the Genocides. Besides, the Hebrew Holocaust having place in Germany, we can name among the countries having suffered the genocide: Bangladesh, Bosnia, Brazil, Vietnam, Guatemala, Iraq, India, Indonesia, Cambodia, Rwanda, the Sudan, Chile, Sri Lanka, China, Burma (Myanmar), Laos, El Salvador and we have to add Georgia to this list, which for some reason has not been mentioned in the literature dedicated to the problem of genocide.

The word genocide was established after the World War the II, as a term, in spite of the fact, that for the first time it was used in 1933 at the International Conference on the unification of the international law by the Hebrew origin Polish jurist - Rafael Lemkin. The word genocide consists of the two Latin words - Genos - tribe, family name and Caedo – Kill – and is the combination of those two words. Rafael Lemkin appealed to the League of Nations to create an International Convention for preventing the barbaric deeds and crime of the war. In 1945 that term was officially used and introduced into the legal practice during the Nuremberg judgment.

It is natural, that persecution of one nation by another and its massacre has its definite reasons and this is mostly conditioned by the desire of possessing of other people's property, land, cultural achievements and domi-

nate over them, but in the course of this process besides death and devastation accompanying the war, cruelty, abuse of the losers, their torture are met in abundance and namely this is not understandable, as a normal human being, a normal man cannot commit the like deeds and here for explanation of such behavior psychology comes onto the arena for interpreting and evaluating this phenomenon through the social regularities, personal traits and features, uncontrolled emotional-affective sphere, poor psychic status and making a psychological analyses of everything mentioned above.

Despite, the numerous historical facts and modern experience, even temporary researches pose permanent questions: what is the trigger for the group of people and governments for performing genocides and massacre? Which psychological factors and processes trigger such violence? What are the motives of the performers of Genocides?

3.1 Psychological Basis and factors of Genocide

Genocide is the form of the political violence and consists of not only performers and victims, but practically the whole population of the definite territory. A certain impression is created and this impression is that genocide is performed by people defending themselves from other nationality people, who allegedly set their feet on their necks.

The thing is, that all of us have the ability of performing genocide – said Professor of Harvard University Robert Lifton - who studied the Nazi doctors.

It happens, when the world is divided into “ours” and “theirs” - says psychologist Erwin Staub.

It is natural, that when we speak about the behavior performed by a man, we have to take into account social environment and psychological factors or everything that makes men kill other people by the side of which they lived for so long. All these give rise to the following questions: What makes groups of people or governments perpetrate genocide or mass killing? What are the characteristics and psychological processes of individuals and societies, that contribute to such group violence? What is the nature of the evolution that leads to it? What are the motives, how do they arise and intensify, how do inhibitions decline? What are the mechanisms laying under the phenomenon of genocide?

For explaining the phenomenon of a genocide psychologist Erwin Staub introduces the term “hard times” not necessarily be understood as the economic hardships and difficult social situation of a country. It is a psychological notion and under the hard times Staub means depression, despair, feeling of hopelessness and faith in the facts, that we live surrounded by the enemies and our people, our religion, our city and other things are

unjustly treated. Exactly this complex of feelings is necessary for creating prerequisite for a genocide or for elaborating readiness for active or passive participation in a genocide and “hard times” are to last quite long. At that time irritation is accumulating in people towards the concrete neighbors, aggression escalates and this later grows into the genocide or at least in acceptance of the genocide being performed by others, which was the case in the Autonomous republic of Abkhazia. It is widely known that from Georgian people during the decades (quite expediently) had been creating an image of invader and enemy, which they had to put away.

Crafting an Enemy image is of a paramount importance, as if a man is believed to be an enemy, then it is easy to let a person down and cruelly expose him and at the same time sidestep the responsibility on another person. An “enemy”, a person who is responsible for all the misfortunes a nation is experiencing is badly needed and of course it is incumbent to get rid of that “enemy” in order to make life better. It is not about, that Arabs, Jews, Armenians, in case of Abkhazia - Georgians are to be blamed in misfortunes, but after their departure and without them the conditions of life will improve.

Thus, the main postulate is not the fact, that they are bad and they have to die, but on the foreground comes an appeal – without them life will become wonderful. Deceived peaceful population and society are made to craft an image of an “enemy”, which is later believed to exist.

Genocide regimes exploit propaganda to boost hatred. E.g. a false rumor was spread that Muslims in the Sarajevo Zoo fed Serbian children to animals. When a human being feels a threat, he/she is ready to kill in return. “Most of the genocides are developed through self - defense appeal and necessity” - says Professor Christopher Browning from the North Carolina University, who studied Nazi Police battalions. The rumor spread in Abkhazia, that Georgian battalions’ deeds were cruel and merciless. We have to admit, that no one is immune to the isolated and individual cases, though those deeds were not of a mass character.

“When the instruction comes from the Government, we believe, that our actions are justified” – say the participants of the Rwanda genocide.

We fully agree with that statement and are stressing once more, that if not for the instructions from “above” to prepare the genocide of the Georgians and their merciless massacre, that fact would never acquire the mass scale, but otherwise Georgian population would never leave the territory, which was the main target of the Genocide initiators.

Besides, crafting of an “enemy image” additional factors are needed for organizing a genocide. A genocide without an affective aggression is unimaginable, as the root of all this is hatred and the hatred has to be so great, as to eliminate all the values and among them the main one – “you shall not kill”. Cultivation of such hatred takes quite a long time and

afterwards when killing of the innocent people starts, excuses sound as follows: “They deserved it!” And the massacre of the innocent is considered the restoration of justice in such cases. (Д. В. Ольшанский. Психология Терроризма, 2002).

All this is followed by the artificial depreciation of the dominant group or devaluation, the same that had been happening gradually and intentionally in the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia - the Georgian government and especially the elite and its value orientations were opposed directly and indirectly as well, as depreciated dominant group can easily be attacked and ruined. Simultaneously, negative stereotypes are developed against the undesirable group (in case of Abkhazia of the Georgians) and its culture, its literature, art and they become scapegoats and represent an image of an enemy. Propaganda is used against the depreciated group and paramilitary groups are formed, as well as other similar institutions, that are afterwards used as the instruments for violence.

Dehumanization is also a necessary component and it accompanies the propaganda. (Psychosocial roots of genocide: risk, prevention, and intervention Linda m. Woolf and Michael R. Hulsizer Staub (1989), Rummel (1996), and others (e.g. Hirsch, 1995; Kressel, 1996; Stanton, 1998).

Dehumanization is one of the most powerful instruments for triggering and developing mass killing and genocide (Dehumanization, Genocide, and the psychology of Indifference. Understanding the psychology of dehumanization. Post published by [David Livingstone Smith Ph.D.](#) on Dec 02, 2011).

“Ethnic cleansing is the essence of the genocide - says Lifton - through that cleansing murders cure the nation from the infection”.

And what’s the main, a participant of the genocide and a war perpetrator believe, that he/she will not be punished. If not this certainty of being not punished in 1992 and approval of the special services and authorities of Russian Federation of the de facto government of Abkhazia and hired by them fighters, neither conflict nor estrangement would take place between the neighbors, not to say anything about the civil war and genocide and merciless torture of the Georgian population; if not all this the Ancient Georgian land would not be left by its aboriginal residents.

3.2 Subjects Participating in a Genocide (Participant of a genocide together with a perpetrator and victim is also a bystander).

According to clinical psychologist Stephen Baum participants of a genocide are perpetrators, victims and those people who help perpetrators or stay indifferent.

As we have already said for genocide a preliminary selected loathsome “enemy” is badly needed or in fact a victim, which becomes the symbol of every failure, misfortunes and bad luck in a life of a torturer or a person who commits crime. The desire and wish of a torturer to become a dominant group member is so great, that he/she overcomes all the ethic, moral and legal norms and reason. Through torturing of other people the torturers show the authorities and their leaders (in the case of Abkhazia/Georgia the authorities of Russian federation) their obedience, affiliation towards the group, team-spirit, loyalty and devotedness to one and the same value orientations.

Besides, a perpetrator and victim the third side also participates in a genocide and it is a bystander or population, which has nothing in common with all this and is “justly” defended and protected, as it belongs to the nation, which is righteously protected and it in its turn keeps silent and does not even protest against the merciless killing of its neighbors or is frightened and becomes an indirect victim, as is afraid of the situation and is helpless to change anything, as it was the way in Abkhazia/Georgia. Not only a person living on that territory is a bystander, but together with it the world community also acquires the status of a bystander and witness; if perpetrators are timely condemned and quarantined, then these measures can become the refraining factor and decrease the threat of developing a new genocide (Staub, E. 2012 - The psychology of morality in genocide and violent conflict: perpetrators, passive bystanders, rescuers. In Mikulincer, M. & Shaver. The social psychology of morality. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association Press).

Though, in case of Abkhazia /Georgia Russian Federation supporting de facto government of Abkhazia was in fact, the main instigator of the genocide having started in 1992 and being continued even today is unfortunately indifferent towards the international evaluations and sanctions.

There is one additional category and these are instigators of a genocide. We have to differentiate them from perpetrators. Performers prevail the instigators. Planners of a genocide are not as a rule performers of that latter. The provokers or instigators have the status of prompters; they are able even to mobilize an army (Instigators of Genocide 1 Mandel, D. R. (2002). Instigators of genocide: Examining Hitler from a social psychological perspective. In L. S. Newman and R. Erber (Eds.), Understanding genocide: The social psychology of the Holocaust (pp. 259-284), and military formations, influence masses and manage them, control media (Journal of Experimental Social Psychology 12. - The “False Consensus Effect”: An Egocentric Bias in Social Perception and Attribution Processes Lee Ross, David Greene and Pamela House Stanford University, 1977). Leaders of the countries being in state of war

try to persuade people that the war is necessary and it is the opinion of the majority of population. Instigators are to deprive victims of all the human and legal rights, destroy the cultural institutions, trigger fear and terror and appropriate their possessions and belongings - even the dead bodies of the tortured victims. If we attentively read the list of the victims of the Abkhazian Genocide we will notice, that many Georgian families had to pay ransom for the corpses of their own fathers, brothers, spouses, sons and daughters and unfortunately there are the families which were not even shown and allowed to bury their dead relatives.

3.3 Psychological Factors triggering the violent crime of the military person

We have to stress the fact, that unless inspired from the State the violent facts cannot take a mass character, but anyway the psychological features and social – psychological factors causing it always arise interest of the public, even the more, as those people participate in the committing of violent crimes on their own volition.

On the basis of the psychological analyses of the Jewish Holocaust two factors were picked out, explaining the crime being committed in the war and combat situation and during the war in general by the military persons.

These are: 1) Dispositional factors and 2) Situational factors

Under the dispositional factor is meant:

a. Abnormality “They’re crazy”

1. Anyone who would kill innocent people has to be insane (circular!)
2. Perpetrators are mentally ill.

Though according to modern data, it is not always so and unfortunately most of people directly or indirectly participating in genocides are psychically healthy (24.04. 2011 Психология геноцида и массовых убийств Л. Гозман, Е. Шестопал) and are responsible for their behavior and deeds.

Perpetrators of cruel and merciless deeds during the war must have particular personality traits:

1. Blind obedience to authority
2. Impulsivity
3. Socially isolation (some evidence)
4. They are driven by intense hate or prejudice and preliminarily worked out negative attitude.

The second factor is the b) Situational factor: “...The social psychology of this century reveals a major lesson: often it is not so much the kind of person, a man, as the kind of situation in which he finds himself that determines how he will act.” (“Obedience to Authority” by Stanley

Milgram, Copyright 1974).

The situational factors:

1. Conformity pressures (propaganda, leaders, friends);
2. Propoganda is often effective, especially when no other source of information is available;

3. People are persuaded by leaders and peers they trust and like.

As applied to the Jewish Holocaust worked effectively:

1. Anti-Jewish propaganda;
2. Some leaders;
3. Opinion of peers and acquaintances.

We can easily adjust this scheme to the Abkhazian reality and say that the long time propaganda opposing the Adighean origin "Abkhazians" to the local aborigine Georgian population worked quite successfully.

In such situation the influence and impact of conformism is also of a great importance.

Conformity in its turn according to the conducted experiments are defined by:

- A. subjects made to feel incompetent or insecure by;
- B. importance/attraction of a group membership;
- C. size of a group (at least 3 people);
- D. group unanimity;
- E. group pressures such as ridiculing the non;
- F. cultural value of respect for social standards (value orientations).

The factor of obedience is also very important. This factor needs legitimacy for making impact; it means that this or that action must be sanctioned:

- A. greater distance from the victim or estrangement from that latter ;
- B. closer supervision by authority;
- C. presence of people who modeled obedience;
- D. gender, age, education not relevant.

We'd like to support our analyses why people obey by certain factors and theories:

These are:

- a. normative influence: obey authority;
- b. informational influence: can't know everything! when situation is confusing, trust expert;
- c. conflicting norms (obey authority and don't hurt people) are hard to figure out;
- d. incremental steps (starts out being reasonable, each small increase is reasonable, where do we draw the line?
- e. cognitive dissonance theory (aftershocks get too high, can't undo past behavior and don't want to label self as "bad" or "immoral");
- f. fast pace - not enough time to make good decisions.

Conclusion is discouraging : Most people will obey orders to hurt someone, given strong situational factors.

The standard scheme worked extremely well during the Jewish Holocaust and in other cases as well and namely in Abkhazia.

It is natural, that the "makers" of the genocide are familiar with all the psychological schemes thoroughly well and successfully use them in favorable and expedient economic and political circumstances.

The consisting factors of the existing scheme are as follows:

Economic Pressures:

- a. People fight/compete over limited resources;
- b. During competition, the "other" is considered an enemy to justify trying to "win";
- c. enemy is then dehumanized and scapegoated.

Socialization pressures (affects disposition)

- a. narratives about victimization (or the same persecution and opres-sions);
- b. cultural myths about heroes and heroic deeds;
- c. long-standing, widely accepted group beliefs such as prejudice;
- d. religious beliefs about death.

Group socialization (e.g., army, militant group)

- a. we watch out for one another;
- b. We support/help one another (e.g., doing unpleasant tasks);

Application to the Holocaust

The following items worked the best:

- a. narratives about "Jewish devils" and Jewish drain on resources
- b. long history of anti-Semitism

In case of Abkhazia/Georgia the myth on the Georgian "indiscretion" and "appropriation" of other people's land worked the best.

3.4 War and Sadism

If we look through the list of the people being tortured and killed in 1992 -1993 -1994-1995 and even afterwards in Abkhazia/Georgia we will easily notice how many innocent persons were cruelly tortured, beaten, shot and at that moment in spite of remembering the widely-known facts about torture and cruel treatment, we will anyway pose a question: what forced and triggered those ordinary people to commit such abnormal crimes?

We decided to give a special attention to this topic.

Sadism as a psychosocial phenomenon accompanies war and it always maintains cruelty. Very often the source of cruelty can become the so-called “restoration of justice” or “self-defense”, though in majority of cases cruelty and ruthlessness is conditioned by sadism and obtaining of pleasure from torturing another person (often this is a temporary feeling and is caused by an affective arousal or drug influence, followed by regret). Seizure of cruelty and its temporariness are the key words accompanying affective arousal and explaining participation of ordinary, normal people in cruelty. All this is easier explainable when all this occur during the war and armed conflicts.

We should distinguish sadism and cruel treatment from one another, as they have quite different natures.

Sadism is uncontrolled psychopathology. Sadist may realize that he/she commits a crime, but cannot help himself/herself torturing a victim. Quite often people do not realize their tendency towards torturing a victim and they can obtain pleasure form this deed and mask their behavior, with the motive of restoration of justice.

This kind of “justice restoration” makes the problem even more complicated, as it requires cruelty and violence. A sadist performs a morally justified activity – he/she brings discipline and puts things right and misemployed the situation - he/she inflicts suffering on a victim for getting pleasure. Facultative sadists need moral grounding of their violence deeds, as they cannot torture without having a reason and they provoke a victim and then “justly punish” him/her. This is the reason why persons having sadistic tendencies search for such jobs, where it is possible to employ sadism legally. Such jobs are: the Police, army, prisons and any power structure. Certainly not all of them are sadists, but percentage of sadists is more in them than in ordinary jobs. War is a pasture for sadists. If one asks Muslim fundamentalists why they torture the enemies of Islam and what is their motive, the answer will be that they are the soldiers of Islam and struggle for freedom and that their children were killed and it is their revenge, but they do not realize that their revenge is directed towards the innocent people. Regretfully, torture is one of the methods of a struggle.

A lot of torturers get pleasure form humiliation and abuse of another person. They are deprived of a feeling of empathy. Sadism is often connected with the pervertive sexual behavior, pedophilia, fetishism and other paraphilia. The facts or torture are rarely met if not encouraged by the authorities and the permissive environment is sine qua non. The less are the evaluators and observers, the more merciless is the torture; All this is true for the totalitarian society, in which exploiting of a physical force for establishing the discipline and lowering the level of discord is a common practice.

Psychological Experiments Explaining Violent Behavior and Cruelty of an Individual. The Milgram experiment on obedience to authority figures was a series of social psychology experiments conducted by Yale University psychologist Stanley Milgram. They measured the willingness of study participants to obey an authority figure who instructed them to perform acts conflicting with their personal conscience and hurt another person if it is his obligation.

His experiment confirmed and demonstrated the fact, that a person is often helpless in opposing authorities (in this case head of a laboratory clad in the white robe), who was giving orders to hurt another person. As the experiment showed that obedience to authorities is so deeply rooted in a person's, consciousness that despite the strongest inner conflict in most cases a human being obeys an order.

Stanley Milgram planned his experiment to study the mechanism making citizens of Fascist Germany participate in the holocaust of millions of innocent people. (Stanley Milgram. Obedience to Authority 1973).

Method Used in the Milgram Experiment. The participants in the most famous variation of the Milgram experiment were 40 men recruited using newspaper ads.

Milgram developed an intimidating shock generator, with shock levels starting at 30 volts and increasing in 15-volt increments all the way up to 450 volts.

The many switches were labeled with terms including "slight shock," "moderate shock" and "danger: severe shock." The final two switches were labeled simply with an ominous "XXX."

Each participant took the role of a "teacher" who would then deliver a shock to the "student" every time an incorrect answer was given. While the participant believed that he was delivering real shocks to the student, the "student" was a confederate in the experiment who was simply pretending to be shocked.

As the experiment progressed, the participant would hear the learner plead to be released or even complain about a heart condition. Once they reached the 300-volt level, the learner banged on the wall and demanded to be released. Beyond this point, the learner became completely silent and refused to answer any more questions. The experimenter then instructed the participant to treat this silence as an incorrect response and deliver a further shock.

Most participants asked the experimenter whether they should continue. The experimenter issued a series of commands to prod the participant along:

1. "Please continue."
2. "The experiment requires that you continue."

3. "It is absolutely essential that you continue."
4. "You have no other choice; you must go on."

An actor pretended, that his was hurt and the process was painful, but a "teacher" thought it real. When a "teacher" hesitated and did not want to use stronger shock, even after the fourth phrase the experimenter used to order to continue with his job, reminding him/her that it was not his/her responsibility and the responsibility falls on the experimenter (this moment is the most significant, as quite a number of the so called comparatively intellectual people can be involved in committing not a good deed, when they obey others and wash hands of their own deeds) and the "teacher" obeyed. This is the mechanism which explains participation of many ordinary people in the Genocide of Abkhazia/Georgia.

Stanley Milgram believed, that is deeply rooted in an individual and if the experimenter did not order the "teachers" to continue the experiment a lot of them would stop, as they were not pleased with the fact, they had to torture a victim and they also suffered when they had to torture others.

"I observed a mature and initially poised businessman enter the laboratory smiling and confident. Within 20 minutes he was reduced to a twitching, stuttering wreck who was rapidly approaching nervous collapse. He constantly pulled on his earlobe and twisted his hands. At one point he pushed his fist into his forehead and muttered, "Oh, God, let's stop it!" And yet he continued to respond to every word of the experimenter and obeyed to the end." - Stanley Milgram, 1963 (Key Study: Milgram's Obedience Experiment, Stanley Milgram 1963. Updated: Updated: 14 December 2012).

The fact, that subjects as a rule do not obey people of their own rank is worth a special interest.

Majority of tormenters are ordinary people and if torture is justified and legalized a soldier will probably perform it.

Tormenters often say, that to punish a victim according to an order and perform a task is their job (Less than humans: The psychology of Cruelty. March 29 2011 - David Livingston Smith co-founder and director of the Institute for Cognitive Science and Evolutionary Psychology at the University of New England).

Effect of a Social Role. Let us remember the results of the experiment being conducted by professor of Stanford University Philip Zimbardo:

- 1) Ordinary and normal students, who were given the roles of the guards started in a few days to reveal the features characteristic for that social role;
- 2) Several days were enough for triggering the sadistic behavior (experiment was terminated in 6 days).

3) Profiles of the three types of prison guards were revealed during the experiment (sadistic, bound by responsibility and cowards).

Not a single person set oneself against the existing system, as we can see through the example of the Holocaust that scheme worked quite successfully and at a certain degree “proved its value” in Abkhazia as well.

People not having a military or police experience were given the roles of wardens and punishers and not a single person voiced a protest against the existing order.

One of the main factors of committing a violent and ruthless behavior is the social role an individual is performing. When a soldier goes to war for punishing an “enemy”, he is ready to commit cruelty; though he may have no mental abnormalities (a generally high level of aggression does not always mean and point to a psychic disorder. Escalation of an aggression can be triggered by the so-called “bad behavior” of an “enemy” and necessity of giving him a good lesson).

In the war situation during the process of killing of a person transitory changes from the norm occur in consciousness and a person starts to act impulsively and aggressively. Several factors are combined, such as stress resulting from fight, fear of violence and order to kill everybody and destroy everything. At that rate the probability of such a transitory action increases. For massacre and mass killing such individual transitions are significant, but for a genocide social transitions or changes are of a paramount importance. (The Psychology of Genocide, Massacres, and Extreme Violence. Why “Normal” People Come to Commit Atrocities Donald G. Dutton Praeger Security International Westport, Connecticut • London 2007).

3.5 Sexual Violence During the War – as a Strategy

The list of the victims of the Abkhazian genocide contains the facts of rape of all age women, even elderly, teenage and even younger girls and pregnant women. It was done not for achieving pleasure, but it was a targeted revenge for demoralizing and insulting men.

The ancient Greeks considered war rape of women “socially acceptable behavior well within the rules of warfare”, and warriors considered the conquered women “legitimate booty, useful as wives, concubines, slave labor, or battle-camp trophy”.

In the Middle Ages, war rape was considered an indicator of masculinity and success, but in reality warriors were paid a poor salary if they were paid at all and that sort of behavior was encouraged as well as other barbaric actions, as a substitution of salaries.

In spite of the fact, that for preventing violent behavior during wars

a lot of military laws and codes were written. Conductors of the military policy close their eyes to the behavior of their soldiers, as mass and public rape is usually directed towards the horridification of the peaceful population. At the same time soldiers “get fun” and fight more willingly and joyously.

During wars and armed conflicts sexual assault is an instrument for disparaging an enemy. Sexual assault is often regarded as genocide and ethnic cleansing, when it is used intentionally for destroying the target group. This is the period when the civil population is attacked. Occasionally the police use the practice of gang rape in order to obtain the goods of soldiers and participants of the war for controlling them. This style sometimes becomes the policy of conflict regions. Rape is also an instrument for ferreting out secrets on hiding places of the military divisions etc.

Thus, during the armed conflicts sexual assault can be regarded as a strategic weapon.

The Mongols, who established the Mongol Empire across much of Eurasia, caused much destruction during their invasions. Documents written during or after Genghis Khan’s reign say that after a conquest, the Mongol soldiers looted, pillaged and raped. These techniques were sometimes used to spread terror and warning to others.

Soldiers of the Soviet Army regarded rape of women legitimate and as the offensive struck deep into Germany, the orders of Marshal Zhukov, their commander, stated: “Woe to the land of the murderers. We will get a terrible revenge for everything.”

Soviet Army soldiers considered rape in front of the spouses and family members as the method of humiliating of the German nation. The same was done by the Germans earlier on the territories of Belarus, the Ukraine and other occupied ones.

During the Bosnian War the Bosnian Serbs employed the strategy of sexual assault on the thousands of Muslim girls, which is known as the “phenomenon of mass rape”.

The above mentioned examples are only samples and as a rule both sides participating in war activities more or less identically behave, though when such deeds grow into mass rape, then it is already a strategy of a country at war.

When sexual assault has a mass character and especially before the very eyes of the family members and other people then it amounts to the extermination of a group especially when all this happens in conventional social and religious and cultural communities and society, by which sexual assault is associated with a shame and disgrace of a victim (Especially patriarchal and traditional countries are vulnerable and Georgia is not an exception) and such sort of deed shakes the foundation of the society.

Violence and sexual assault during the war are intentional strategies

used for horrifying an enemy and is considered to be a tactic step.

The main motive of the systematic sexual assault is used for demoralization of more powerful group through terror and humiliation.

Comparing this sub-chapter with the situation in Abkhazia/Georgia, we can say, that on the territory of Abkhazia/Georgia intentional sexual assaults before the eyes of husbands, fathers, brothers and other relatives and neighbors was a common practice and it went beyond the limits of “entertainment ” and was directed towards demoralization and humiliation of the Georgians and was used as a psychological weapon and is therefore a consisting part of the genocide and ethnic cleansing having place in Abkhazia/Georgia in 1992 and was used for destroying a particular target group.

It goes without saying, that the Abkhazian and other nationality warriors fighting on the territory of Abkhazia/Georgia in 1992 would never dare rape women and teenage girls and especially pregnant women if not a sanction “from above”, as a method of horrifying Georgians and force them leave their own houses and flee from the ancient Georgian territory.

We are presenting to a reader some extracts from an extremely interesting article about the war in Bosnia, that is analogous in our opinion to the processes started in 1992 and going on even today in Abkhazia/Georgia.

3.6 Motives of War in Bosnia and Perpetrator Behavior

The essay about the Bosnian War motives and perpetrator behavior explores the motives and policy of the perpetrators towards peaceful civilians and their enemy in the Bosnian Civil War from 1992 until 1995. This given essay also studies the motives causing mass killing and also explain the factors that drive people, who formerly co-habited harmoniously, to committing brutal acts of violence against their friends, neighbors and compatriots.

Sometimes, it is difficult for scholars to determine the real reasons or motives that make “ordinary” people with no previous criminal record commit sudden brutal acts of violence. Focusing on the particular case of the ethnic conflict in Bosnia, this essay aims to demonstrate why behavior and demeanor of the perpetrators of genocide and war crimes is important. This will help to highlight the personality of perpetrators and to illustrate the complexity of perpetrators’ behavior and way of thinking. The perpetrator-focused research in Bosnia can be justified on a combination of moral, cognitive and practical grounds; it emphasizes the importance of circumstances as an explanation for perpetrator conduct; and suggests that Erwin Staub’s concept of a “continuum of

destruction” reflecting the fact that a perpetrator’s behavior can rapidly fluctuate between acts of cruelty and kindness.

A key factor to the conflict in Bosnia is the role of leaders as voices of extremism or nationalism. The attitude of Serbian leaders in Serbia and Bosnia played a crucial role in channeling the behavior of ordinary Serbs against the Muslims and Croats. Shortly after the break-up of Yugoslavia, they led a nationalist movement, shape the progressions of events and made the decisions to lead the aggression against other ethnic groups. As an authority in the highest position, leaders could command the trust and obedience of their fellow ethnic, while the ordinary man could claim that there were just following orders from the authority.

Leaders in both Serbia and Croatia, sometimes aided by journalist, academics, and military organization, deliberately revived and exploited painful memories of the history of the former Yugoslavia in spreading the propaganda to create fear and hatred between ethnic groups. They exploited the brutality and atrocities among each other in the past especially in the Second World War and inflamed national sentiments between ethnic groups and it is recognized, that the extremisms and nationalism of the Bosnian leaders played a crucial part in conditioning the behavior of the Serbs.

Military and paramilitary formations were used as a triggering instrument of intention to destroy another ethnic group. These are the organizations, which impose obedience, conformity, indifference, desensitization towards violence and killing and train those groups to exploit the above mentioned features and planted this kind of ideology in them.

Model of perpetrators’ behavior is the pattern of national hatred and dispositions. They who support the genocide and in fact are the creators of that latter, try to involve as many people as possible to fulfill their political goals and let off the leash those possible to commit cruelty and crime to satisfy their wants and greed. This is the way of winning support of people. The more individuals are involved by the criminal regime in mass killing, the easier it will be to subdue the perpetrators to their regime.

The most amazing is the fact, that in violence and humiliation participated the former neighbors, though they had had cordial relations and majority of them realizes, that they are able to renew. their relations even today. (The same with Abkhazia/Georgia).

A certain structure of nationalism plays a crucial part in generating of the ethnic cleansing. During the national narrative the nation is regarded as a protagonist. Every narrative has its own heroes and the nation is described as a sufferer. These stories contain elements of the national struggle and betrayal from the side of another nation or the hostile group and reveals and shows hatred of another ethnic or hostile group towards them and thus, those narratives are described as “narra-

tives of the national hatred”. The problem is to be solved through getting rid of the hated group, through its disappearance and destruction. The hated group should be regarded a real threat (the same is true for the situation of Abkhazia/Georgia).

Historians and representatives of social sciences came to the conclusion, that the long time hatred factor destroyed the former Yugoslavia. According to some researches in case of Yugoslavia the term of “long time hatred” worked well, as multi-ethnic groups living on that territory had never coexisted. (Bosnian War Exploring Motives And Behaviour of Perpetrators Criminology Essay - 2012) - In case of Abkhazia /Georgia the Georgian population had to coexist and adjust to the Adighean tribes, which came to Abkhazia in the 16-17th centuries and establish good neighborly relations with them. The Georgian never appropriated the lands of the new comers, as they lived on their own historical land and never tried to dominate on the territory of the Adigheans, as the so-called “Abkhazian” leaders propagate by order of the former Soviet Union special services and afterwards by support and inspiration of the fathers of Russian Federation.

3.7 Negative Psychological Outcome of War and Armed Conflict

Lastly, it is quite natural, that victims having gone through the war run the risk of facing psycho-social problems. He/she can experience short time symptoms of fear, feeling of helplessness, disorientation, vulnerability, despair etc. And long time symptoms, such as: depression, post-traumatic syndrome, somatic disorders, flashbacks- nightmares, insomnia, hatred towards oneself, paranoid delirium, permanent anger, feeling of shame and very often all this causes drug addiction. In such cases if an adequate and timely treatment is not provided to a patient (as they can be called patients) psychological trauma may deepen and it may cause loss of adequate functioning and result in problematic behavior at work and home (Almost 300 000 persons, the IDPs from Abkhazia /Georgia, legitimate citizens being driven away from their own houses faced the above mentioned problems and many of them has not been fully rehabilitated even till today) whatever sadistically prone people may gather organization of a genocide is the prerogative of a State and it is to take responsibility. We can lay finger on Russian Federation and say, that if not its will to create the so-called “hot spot” in Abkhazia through propaganda and making an emage of an “enemy” from the Georgian population the genocide would not occur. But the main goal of Russian Federation was to make the aboriginal population of the Ancient Georgian territory to

leave it. Authorities of Russian Federation bear responsibility for injuring a lot of people not only materially, but also for harming their psychic and psychological well – being of not only the survivors of the Genocide and their relatives, but of a number of executors as well. Those committing such kind of crime face numerous psychological problems and without undergoing a course of treatment won't be able to adjust to the environment and function adequately.

3.8 For Prevention of Genocide and Criminal Behavior in General it is Necessary:

To strengthen moral values on the individual level through socialization (Staub, 2005, 2010a, 2010b). The second aspect of prevention is development of the critical conscientization and taking into account all the outer and inner processes being connected with it.

Training modules being constructed on that basis brought positive results to the nations of Hutu and Tutsi and directed them to reconciliation. (American Psychological Association 2009, Vol. 96, No. 3, 588–593). Reducing Intergroup Prejudice and Conflict: Ervin Staub University of Massachusetts at Amherst Laurie, Anne Pearlman Trauma Research, Education, and Training Institute). In that case traumatic experience symptoms were reduced, instead they felt empathy for each other and disburdened from the pressure from the authorities.(see Staub, 2010a Psychology and Morality in Genocide and Violent Conflict: Perpetrators, Passive Bystanders, Rescuers, Ervin Staub, University of Massachusetts at Amherst).

We prefer to finish this review on the psychological factors and reasons causing the Genocide on the positive note and remind the citizens of Georgia, IDPs from Abkhazia and people living in Abkhazia/Georgia no matter how awful all that might be reconciliation is possible, particularly as all this was not the fault of the peaceful population and residents of Abkhazia/Georgia, as they themselves were frightened and manipulated. Effective reconciliation methods are fortunately in abundance and now the main thing is to realize real motives and real “enemy” – the chief inspirator of the genocide: - Special service of Russian Federation and its goals.

The main thing, is not to hide from the problems and objectively analyse everything in order to get rid of the similar risks and correctly select a genocide and massacre prevention strategy (Journal of Genocide Research (2005), 7(1), March, 101– 128 Psychosocial roots of genocide: risk, prevention, and intervention - Linda M.Woolf and Michael R. Hulsizer).



4. A list of Names of the Victims of Genocide and Ethnic Cleansing

4.1 District of Gagra

432 persons, 64 women and 368 men

Town of Gagra (1992-1993-1994-1999)

Residents of Gagra (145 persons, Age: from 16 to 85)

Out of 145 persons 15 were tortured to death through decapitating, burning alive, throwing out of the window, cutting into pieces, throat slashing (the so-called Columbian tie), running over by a car, with the head of one tortured man the occupants played football, 2 women were raped, others were shot.

1. Absandze Jumber (M) - 57 years old, Home Address: # 54/4, app. 14 Tsereteli str. was tortured to death on the 2nd of October of 1992

2. Akobia Akvsenti (M) - 80 years old, Home Address: # 154 Rustaveli atr. was shot in his own home.

3. Alasania Olia (F) - 85 years old, Address: # 150 Tsereteli str., was tortured to death on the 9th of June of 1994, - she was thrown out of the 5th store window of the house #59/4 (ap.24), Tsereteli str.

4. Alasania Tamaz (Tomiki) (M) - 42 years old, was tortured to death in October of 1992.

5. Aliev Valeri (M) - 65 years old, Home Address: 49/3, app. 4, Tsereteli str. was shot in his own home in January of 1993.

6. Amirejibi Valeri (M) - 32 years old, Home Address: # 2 Sazgvao str. was killed in the village Leselidze.

7. Baghaturia Gulnazi (F) - 46 years old, Home Address: # 111, house #2 Tsereteli str., was killed together with her husband Emanuil Chanturia on the 19th of March of 1993.

8. Bantsadze Jmabul (M) - 42 years old, was killed after his daughter had been raped in front of him.

9. Baramia Aleksandre (M) - 78 years old, was killed on the 2nd of October in his own apartment, together with his wife Natela and daughter Tsisia and three guests, after her daughter had been raped in front of her.

10. Baramia Tsisia (F) - 30 years old, Home Address: #13 Octom-

beri str., was killed on the 2nd of October of 1992 after being raped in front of her parents.

11. Baramia - Nadareishvili Natela (F) - 70 years old, Address: #13 Octomberi str. was killed in her apartment together with her husband Aleksandre and her daughter Tisia, after her daughter had been raped in front her.

12. Beraia Aleksandre (M) - 64 years old, Home Address: #15Sokhumi Highway, was killed together with his wife Makvala on the 22nd of March of 1993.

13. Beraia Makvala (F) - 60 years old, Address: # 15 Sokhumi Highway was killed together with her husband Aleksandre on the 22nd of March of 1993.

14. Bjalava Omar, (M) - Police officer, was killed in his own home on front of his wife and children on the 2nd of November of 1992.

15. Bobokhidze Aleksandre (M) - 68 years old, Home Address: # 16b Ninoshvili str., was killed in his own home.

16. Bokhashvili Boris(M) - resident of Gagra, was shot.

17. Chachava Nazi (F) - 55 years old, Home Address: # 7 Gegechkori 2 lane, was shot in his own house, on the 16th of January of 1993.

18. Chachava Zaur (M) - 56 years old, Home Address: #59/1 Tsereteli str. was shot on the 20th of October of 1992.

19. Chachiabaia Aliosha (M) - Home Address: #161 Vaja-Pshavela str. was killed and burnt in his own house in October of 1992.

20. Chanturia Emanuil (M) - 56 years old, Home Address: # 3, Tsereteli str. was shot on the 20th of March of 1993, together with his wife Tsezarina.

21. Chanturia Tsezarina (F) Home Address: # 3, Tsereteli str., was shot on the 20th of March of 1993 together with her husband Emanuil.

22. Charkviani Nodar (M) - 50 years old, Home Address: # 245 Rustaveli str. was shot near the Central Post Office.

23. Chelidze Vakhtang (M) - was shot on the 2nd of October of 1992.

24. Chitaia Valeri (M) - 18 years old, was shot in October of 1992.

25. Chkadua Ivane (M) – Home Address: # 7, Kamo str. was shot.

26. Cholaria Vakhtang (M) - resident of Gagra, was shot.

27. Chochia Achiko (M) – Home Address: ap. 9, # 49/2, Tsereteli str. was killed in October of 1992.

28. Chkheidze Nugzar (M) - 60 years old, Home Address: #59, Tsereteli str. was shot on the 10th of October of 1992.

29. Chkhetia Anzori (M) - Home Address: Chanba str. was shot together with his family members – Davit, Luna, Nikoloz and Tengiz.

30. Chkhetia Davit (M) - 47 years old, Home Address; Chnaba str. was shot together with his family members – Anzor, Luna, Nikoloz and Tengiz.

31. Chkhetia Luna (F) - Address: Home Address: Chanba str. was shot together with her family members – Anzor, Davit, Nikoloz and Tengiz.

32. Chkhetia Nikoloz (M) - Address: Home Address: Chanba str. was shot together with his family members – Anzor, Luna, Davit and Tengiz.

33. Chkhetia Tengiz (M) - 16 years old, Address: Chanba str. was shot together with his family members - Davit, Anzor, Luna and Nikoloz.

34. Chkikvashvili Aron (M) - was shot on the 3rd of November of 1992. 2 million roubles were requested for the corps. The sum was given to Boris Arshba by Aron's father, who buried him in Israel.

35. Dadiani Temur (M) - 38 years old, Home Address: Camping settlement, was shot.

36. Dzadzamia Zura - was shot.

37. Gabedava Prokopi (M) - 73 years old, Home Address: # 16 Tsereteli str., was shot near his home.

38. Gamkhuashvili Goderdzi (M) - Home Address: #31, Chanba str. was shot.

39. Gegechkori Giorgi (M) - 69 years old, Home Address: # 24 Ninoshvili str. Was killed in his own home.

40. Gelovani Guram (M) - 36 years old, Home Address: # 2, Postis str. was shot.

41. Ghongadze Fridon (M) - 46 years old, was shot on the 2nd of October of 1992.

42. Gorozia Lavrenti (M) - was tortured to death together with his wife Tsiatia Injgia - both of them were decapitated.

43. Gugava Konstantine (M) - 62 years old, Home Address: #29 Vaja-Pshavela str., was shot on the 31st of December of 1992.

44. Gugushvili Maria (F) - 25 years old, was shot in October of 1992.

45. Gugushvili Valentina (F) - 64 years old, Home Address: Lenin str. was killed in her own apartment.

46. Gulordava Ema (F) - 55 years old, Home Address: #118 Rustaveli str., was killed in her own home together with her daughter Mtavrisa.

47. Gulordava Mtvarisa (F) - 18 years old, Home Address: # 118 Rustaveli str, was killed in her own home together with her mother Ema.

48. Gvazava Shalva (M) - Home Address: Tsereteli str., was shot together with Aleksandre Baramia and the members of his family on the 2nd of October of 1992.

49. Injgia Tsiatia (F) - was tortured to death together with her husband Gorozia Lavrenti, both of them were decapitated.

50. Iosava Jemal (M) - was tortured to death in 1992.

51. Jacobia Guli (F) - 56 years old, Home Address: # 9/1, app. 38, Tsereteli str. was shot together with the husband Alexander Melanishvili.

52. Janashia Alim (M) - 58 years old, Home Address: #6 Cosmonaut str. was shot in his own home on the 6th of May of 1993

53. Janashia Velodi (M) – Home Address: # 22, Sholokhov str. was shot.

54. Jelia Shota (M) - Home Address: Lenin street, was shot on the 14th of January of 1993.

55. Jimsheleishvili Otar (M) - 63 years old, Home Address: #85, Demerjipa was shot in his own home on the 2nd of October of 1992

56. Jincharadze Mikeil (M) - Deputee of the Supreme Council of Abkhazia, vice-head of the Administration, was shot on the 2nd of October of in 1992

57. Jobava Zurab (M) - Home Address: Lenin street, was shot together with Levan Kipiani.

58. Kacharava Ghughuni (M) - 50 years old, Home Address: Tsereteli str. Was burnt alive in his own house on the 2nd of October of 1992.

59. Kajaia Leri (M) - resident of Gagra, Home Address: Rkinigzis str. tortured to death - was decapitated and his head was used as a soccer ball.

60. Kajaia Revaz (M) – Home Address: #30 Chanba str. was shot in Bitchvinta (Pitsunda) together with Vakhtang Dundua and Valeri Kokhreizde.

61. Ketiladze Gogi, (M) - 66 years old, Home Address: # 51, Tsereteli str. was shot on the 6th of October of 1992.

62. Kharatishili Gela (M) - Home Address: # 6, Tsereteli str. was shot in October of 1992.

63. Kharatishvili Nina (F) – Home Address: # 6, Tsereteli str. was shot in October of 1992.

64. Khardziani-Gulbani Izolda (F) - was shot on the 22nd of March in 1993.

65. Khetsuriani Naziko (F) - was shot.

66. Khubulava Kukusha (M) - 60 years old, was shot.

67. Khuntsaria Amiran (M) - 22 years old, was shot in 1992.

68. Khurtsilava Nikoloz (M) - was shot together with his wife Khitusha and brother Mikheil.

69. Khurtsilava Khitusha (M) - was shot together with her husband Nikoloz and husband's brother – Mikheil.

70. Kipiani Levan(M) - was shot together with Zurab Jobava.

71. Kobakhidze Anzor (M) - 55 years old, Home Address: Tsereteli str. Was tortured to death on the 10th of October of 1992 was decapitated.

72. Korkia Boris (M) - 53 years old, Home Address: Kolkhidis str. was shot on the 2nd of October of 1992, at

73. Kuchava Nora (F) - 65 years old, Home Address: Demerjipa str. was shot.

74. Kupreishvili Zina (F) - 65 years old, Home Address: Poti str. Was tortured to death and afterwards burnt together with his husband Datiko.

75. Kupreishvili Gia (M) - 21 years old, Home Address: Chanba str. Was shot on the 2nd of October of 1992.

76. Kupreishvili Datiko (M) - 75 years old, Home Address: Poti str. Was tortured to death and afterwards burnt together with his wife Zina.

77. Kutsia Boris (M) – Home Address: Octomberi str. Was shot in Aleksandre Baramia,s house together with the members of Baramia’s family and other guests.

78. Kutsia Domenti (M) - 75 years old, was killed near his own house.

79. Kutsia Sasha (M) - 45 years old, was shot. Aleksandre Baramia’s house with his family members and guests.

80. Kvaraia Gogi (M) - 72 years old, Home Address: Rustaveli str. was killed in his own house.

81. Liparteliani Shalva (M) - was shot.

82. Lobjanidze Vova (M) - 55 years old, Home Address: # 55/10, Tsereteli str. was shot on the 2nd of October of 1992.

83. Lolua Luba (F) - 66 years old, Home Address: Rustaveli str. was killed together with her sister – was cut into pieces.

84. Lolua Tamar (F) - 60 years old, was tortured to death together with her sister Luba Lolua – was cut into pieces.

85. Magradze Temuri (M) - 35 years old, Home Address: #30 Lenin str. was shot on the 8th of October of 1992.

86. Maisuradze Besarion (M) - 35 years old, Home Address: #17 Lakoba str. was shot on the 3rd of October of 1992

87. Maisuradze Zurab (M) - was shot.

88. Malania Pala (Liana), (F) - a pedagogue, was taken captive and shot.

89. Managadze (Giorgi’s wife) - Home Address: Demerdjipa str. was burnt in her own house together with her husband Giorgi.

90. Managadze Giorgi (M) – Home Address: Demerdjipa str. was burnt in his own house on the 2rd of October of 1992, together with his wife.

91. Manukian, (U) Home Address: Rustaveli str. together with his 5 family members was shot in his own car on the Gagra by-pass route in October of 1992.

92. Manukian, (U) Home Address: Rustaveli str. together with his 5 family members was shot in his own car on the Gagra by-pass route in October of 1992.

93. Manukian, (U) Home Address; Rustaveli str. together with his 5 family members was shot in his own car on the Gagra by-pass route in October of 1992.

94. Manukian(U) – Home Address: Rustaveli str. together with his

5 family members was shot in his own car on the Gagra by-pass route in October of 1992.

95. Manukian (U) – Home Address: Rustaveli str. together with his 5 family members was shot in his own car on the Gagra by-pass route in October of 1992.

96. Manukian (U) – Home Address: Rustaveli str. together with his 5 family members was shot in his own car on the Gagra by-pass route in October of 1992.

97. Mariamidze Ana (F) - 19 years old, Home Address: ap. 5, # 47 Tsereteli str. was raped by a group (13 soldiers) before her father and then tied and burnt alive.

98. Mariamidze Avtandil (M) - 43 years old, Home Address: ap. 5, #47 Tsereteli str. was tied and burnt alive after his daughter had been raped by a group (13 soldiers) in front of him

99. Melanishvili Aleksandre (M) - 57 years old, Home Address: ap. 38, 49/1 Tsereteli str. was shot together with his wife Guli Jakobia.

100. Metreveli Koba (M) - was shot.

101. Mikia Vladimer (M) - 65 years old, Home Address: Camping Settlement, was killed.

102. Mushkudiani Maro (F) - was shot on the 24th of January of 1993.

103. Mukhuradze Varden (M) - 75 years old, was shot in October of 1992.

104. Nadareishvili Abesalom (M) – Home Address: Rustaveli str. was shot in 1992.

105. Ninua Makvala (F) - 65 years old, Home Address: #95 Lenin str. was shot in her own house in January of 1995.

106. Oragvelidze Ilo (M) - 28 years old, was shot on the 10th of October of 1992.

107. Oriol Lena (F) - 22 years old, Home Address: # 39/2 Tsereteli str. was shot for helping Georgians.

108. Oragvelidze (First Name unknown), was shot together with Yuri Tsereteli on the 10th of October of 1992.

109. Pailodze Temur (M) - was shot.

110. Pangani Anzor (M) - 37 years old, was killed on the 16th of January of 1993.

111. Paniashvili Paata (M) - was shot on the 2nd of October of 1992.

112. Pareishvili Olia (F) - 74 years old, Home Address: # 243 Rustaveli str. was shot together with the Russian nationality woman and a Jobava on the 10-15th of April of 1994.

113. Pipia Dzabuli (F) - 70 years old, Address: Vaja-Pshavela str, tortured to death.

114. Pirtskhelava Vera (F) - 83 years old, Home Address: #6 Besiki str. tortured to death - was ran over by a car.

115. Rekhviashvili Otar (M) - 56 years old, Home Address: # 51/3 Tsereteli str. was shot.

116. Sartania Tariel (M) – Home Address: Rustaveli str. was shot in October of 1992.

117. Savchenko-Arzumanian Valentina (F) - 44 years old, Home Address: ap.77, #11 Lakoba str. was shot in March of 1996.

118. Sedunov Valeri (M) - Home Address: Tsereteli str., was shot on the 10th of October of 1992.

119. Sichinava Anzor (M) - 52 years old, Home Address: #21 Lenin str. was shot together with his son - Davit.

120. Sichinava Davit (M) - 23 years old, Home Address: #21 Lenin str., was shot together with his father Anzor.

121. Sharashenidze Tina (F) - Home Address: #7 Lenin str. was shot in August of 1994.

122. Shishania Goven (M) - 45 years old, Home Address: # 61/55 Tsereteli str. was shot and then thrown into the garbage can.

123. Shkot Ilarion (M) - 75 years old, was shot.

124. Shonia Vakhtang (M) - 56 years old, was shot on the 2nd of October of 1992, with his brother from Sukhumi – Abel and two relatives.

125. Shurghaia Hamlet (M) - was shot.

126. Svanidze Demur (M) - was shot on the 9th of October of 1992.

127. Topchiani Aik (M) - was shot.

128. Topchiani Levon (M) - was shot

129. Tordia Lena (F) - 72 years old, Home Address: # 5 Tsereteli str., was killed in her own home together with her husband Valerian.

130. Tordia Valerian (M) - 72 years old, Home Address: #59 Tsereteli str., was killed in his own house together with his wife Lena.

131. Tsanova Mikheil (M) - 68 years old, Home Address: Rkinigza str. # 27, was shot on the football stadium.

132. Tsaria Mikheil (M) - 60 years old, was shot.

133. Tsekvava Anton (M) - 62 years old, Home Address: Demeprdjipa str. was shot,

134. Tsekvava Vladimer (M) - 21 years old, Home Address: Vaja-Pshavela str. was shot in his own house on the 2nd of October of 1992.

135. Tsereteli Yuri (M) - 52 years old, was shot on the 10th of October of 1992, together with Oragvelidze.

136. Tsomaia Guram (M) - 56 years old, Home Address: Tsereteli str. was shot in his own house, on the 2nd of October of 1992.

137. Tsurstumia Nato (F) - 42 years old, Home Address: # 55/1, ap.

43 Tsereteli atr., was shot together with her husband Nodar Tsurtsunia and Valodia Kuchukhidze.

138. Tsurtsunia Nodar (M) - 46 years old, Home Address: # 55/1, Tsereteli atr. was shot together with his wife Nato and Valodia Kuchukhidze.

139. Uberi (First Name is unknown) was shot

140. Ustiani Albert (M) - 65 years old, Home Address: Lenin str. was shot for helping Georgians.

141. Vachadze Mikheil (M) - 50 years old, Home Address: #7 Podgoraia str., was shot on the 4th of October in 1992.

142. Zambakhidze (First Name unknown), Home Address: # 5, 1st of May str. was shot in his own home together with his husband Evgeni and son Yuri.

143. Zambakhidze Evgeni (M) – Home Address: #5, 1st of May str. was shot in his own home together with his wife and son Yuri.

144. Zambakhidze Yuri (M) – Home Address: # 51st of May str., was shot in his own home together with his parents.

145. Zarkua Polina (Ksenia) (F) - 70 years old, Home Address: . #11 Tsereteli str, was tortured to death – was slashed at a throat (the so - called Colombian Necktie).

Village Alakhadze (1992-1993)

Residents of the the village (50 persons, Age: from 19 to 80)

Out of 50 persons 6 were tortured to death, 1 person through running over by a car, 1 person was killed by an axe, others were shot.

146. Abshilava Shota (M) - 35 years old, was killed at his house gates in 1992.

147. Abuladze Gulnara, (F) – Home Address: Citrusebis Meurneoba was shot in her own apartment in 1994.

148. Arghvliani Juleri (M) – Home Address: 11 Lenin, Employer of the Gagra Ministry of Inner Affairs, was taken hostage together with Guram Khuntsaria and tortured to death on the 29th of August of 1992

149. Benidze Nutsa (F) - 70 years old, Home Address: #26 Gulia str. was killed by an axe on the 8th of July of 1994.

150. Chagunava Zurab (M) - 19 years old, Home Address: Citrusebis Meurneoba, was taken from his apartment together with his grandfather Meliton Kalandia and shot.

151. Chelidze Eteri (F) - 65 years old, Home Address: Rustaveli str. was tortured to death in his own house on the 25th of December of 1993.

152. Chelidze Nina (F) - Home Address: Rustaveli str. was shot in 1993.

153. Chelidze Madona (F) - 30 years old, Home Address: Rustaveli str. was killed in her own house in 1992.

154. Chelidze Nodar (M) - 59 years old, Home Address: # 81, Rustaveli str. was tortured to death at the beginning of October of 1992 together with his cousin Jujuna Matsaberidze –Shelia.

155. Chochia Demur (M) - was shot in October of 1992.

156. Chukhua Gogi (M) - 21 years old, Home Address: #18, Rustaveli str. Was shot and his corps was found on the cemetery.

157. Dididze Bachana (M) – Home Address: Rustaveli str. was shot.

158. Djiadze Gizo (M) - 29 years old, Home Address: Citrusebis Meurneoba, was shot in his apartment in 1992.

159. Djodjua Zurab (M) - 56 years old, Home Address: Gulia str. died in Hospital after being tortured by the separatists in 1992.

160. Dzneladze Lamara (F) - Home Address: Gulia str. was killed in the family of Bondo, Tina and Irakli Tsulaia in 1993.

161. E nukidze Shalva (M) - 51 years old, Home Address: # 48 Rustaveli str., was shot in November of 1992.

162. Gabelia Khvicha (M) - 30 years old, Home Address: #19, Ordjonikidze, was shot in 1995.

163. Gadelia Manana (F) - 52 years old, Home Address: #5, Rustaveli str. was shot in her own house together with her husband Vaja in 1992.

164. Gadelia Vaja(M) - 52 years old, Home Address: #5 Rustaveli str. was shot in his own house together with his wife Manana.

165. Gavasheli Anzor (M) - 52 years old, Home Address: # 14 Rustaveli str. was shot in 1992.

166. Kakulia Karlo (M) - 50 years old, Home Address: #12 Rustaveli str. was taken captive from his own house and shot in 1992.

167. Kalandia Meliton (M) - 70 years old, Home Address: Citrusebis Meurneoba, was shot together with his grandchild Zurab Chagunava in 1992.

168. Kharebava Makvala (F) - 55 years old, Home Address: Pushkin str. was killed by the separatists together with his father Varlam on the 28th of July of 1993.

169. Kharebava Varlam (M) - 85 years old, Home Address: Pushkin str. was killed together with his daughter Makvala on the

28th of July of 1993.

170. Khargelia Shota (M) - 55 years old, Home Address: Gulia str. was shot on the 29th of August of 1992.

171. Khodjanashvili Vakhtang (M) – Home Address: Rustaveli str. was taken hostage and shot together with his relative Rezo Kvaratskhelia.

172. Khuntsaria Guram (M) - 58 years old, Home Address: #19, Lenin str. Was taken hostage and tortured to death together with Juleri Arghvliani on the 29th of August of 1992.

173. Kuchava Lado (M) - 70 years old, Home Address: Citrusebis Meurneoba, was shot in the street in 1993.

174. Kvaratskhelia Rezo (M) – Home Address: Rustaveli str. was taken hostage together with his relative Vakhtang Khodjanashvili and shot.

175. Lobjanidze Tina (F) - 68 years old, Home Address: Pushkin str. was tortured to death in her own house, on the 28th of August of 1992.

176. Matsaberidze - Shelia Jujuna (F) - 70 years old, a pedagogue, Home Address: Rustaveli str. was tortured to death together with her cousin Nodar Chelidze in October of 1992.

177. Mikiashvili Giorgi (M) - 64 years old, Home Address: Rustaveli str. was killed in his own house together with his wife Mediko, in October of 1992.

178. Mikiashvili Mediko (F) - 57 years old, Home Address: Rustaveli str. was killed in her own house together with her husband Giorgi in October of 1992.

179. Mushkudiani Bakhva (M) - 32 years old, Home Address: Citrusebis Meurneoba, was shot in 1992.

180. Mushkudiani Emzar (M) - 29 years old, Home Address: # 1 Gulia str. was shot in October of 1992.

181. Nalbandian Vazgen (M) – Home Address: Shaumaian str. In 1994 Tripped the mine laid by the separatists on the territory of the 2nd Department of the Poultry Manufactory.

182. Partsvania Velodi (M) – Home Address: Gulia str. was shot in October of 1992.

183. Rizhik Valentina (F) - 45 years old, Home Address: was shot in 1993.

184. Rogava Petre (M) - 45 years old, Home Address: #18 Rustaveli str. was killed in his own house together with his wife Venera and neighbour Margo Shamugia in 1992.

185. Rogava Venera (F) – Home Address: #18, Rustaveli str. was killed in her own house together with her husband Petre and

neighbor Margo Shamugia in 1992 .

186. Simsive Archil (M) - 30 years old, disabled person of the I group, Home Address: #22, Gulia str. was killed in his own house in 1992.

187. Simsive Korneli (M) - 32 years old, Home Address: #22, Gulia str. was killed in his own house in 1992.

188. Shamugia Margo (F) - 80 years old, Home Address: # 15 Rustaveli stre. Was killed in Petre Rogava's house.

189. Shelia Tamar (F) - 52 years old, Home Address: #87 Rustaveli str.,, was killed in February of 1996.

190. Tsualaia Aleksii (M) - 70 years old, Home Address: #17, Ordjonikidze str. was ran over by a tractor in 1993.

191. Tsualaia Bondo (M) - 55 years old, Home Address: #91, Rustaveli str. was killed in his own house, together with his wife Tina Tsualaia, brother Irakli Tsualaia and Neighbour Lamara Dzeladze.

192. Tsualaia Tina (F) - 50 years old, Home Address: #91, Rustaveli str. was killed in his own house, together with her husband Bondo Tsualaia, her brother –in –law Irakli Tsualaia, and neighbour Lamara Dzeladze.

193. Tsualaia Irakli (M) - 53 years old, Home Address: #89, Rustaveli str. was killed in his own house, together with his brother Bondo Tsualaia, his sister –in –law Tina, and Neighbour Lamara Dzeladze.

194. Tsursumia Demur (M) - 30 years old, Home Address: Cit-rusebis Meurneoba, was shot.

195. Zarkua Murtaz (M) - 34 years old, Home Address: Cit-rusebis Meurneoba, was shot in 1992.

Bichvinta (Pitsunda) (1992 – 1993)

Residents of the town (22 persons, Age: from 20 to 60)

Out of 22 persons 4 were tortured to death through cutting off the breasts, putting into refrigerator naked and cutting off the ears, out of 4 tortured persons 1 woman was raped, others were shot. 2 persons, residents of Georgia (Town Poti) and 1 Russian citizen were disembarked from a rout ship going to Sochi and shot.

196. Asanidze Karlo (M) - 45 years old,from August of 1992 is considered missing, presumably was shot.

197. Bokhashvili Jemal (M) 40 years old, was killed in his own house.

198. Chikviladze Otar (M) - 49 years old, was tortured to death.

199. Dundua Dato (M) - 20 years old, resident of Poti, was disembarked from the route ship going to Sochi, in the Bichvinta Port, together with Valeri Kokhreizde and an unknown Georgian man. All the three were shot as Georgians.

200. Dzidziguri Mikheil (M) - 37 years old, Address: #62a Agrba str. was shot on the 27th of January of 1993 by the separatists.

201. Ebralidze Ketino (F) - 35 years old, was killed together with her husband Valiko Tsiklauri.

202. Gasviani Jeiran (M) - Home Address: #1 Bzip str. was shot together with his brothers Jemal and Joni on the 29th of September of 1992.

203. Gasviani Jemal (M) – Home Address: #1 Bzip str. was shot together with his brothers Jeiran and Joni on the 29th of September of 1992.

204. Gasviani Joni (M) - Home Address: #1 Bzip str. was shot together with his brothers Jeiran and Jemal on the 29th of September of 1992.

205. Kiknadze Givi (M) - 51 years old, was killed near his garage in 1992.

206. Khachapuridze Evgeni (M) - 52 years old, was tortured to death in his own house.

207. Kokhreizde Valeri (M) - Citizen of Russia, employee of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, on the 26th of September of 1992 was disembarked from the route ship – voyage Poti- Sochi in the Bichvinta Port together with Dato Dundua and an unknown Georgian man. All the three were shot, as Georgians.

208. Lobjanidze Avtandil (M) – Home Address: # 24 Agrba str. was shot in Gagra on the 2nd of October of 1992.

209. Lobjanidze Omar (M) - 45 years old, Home Address: ap. 15, #39 Agrba str., was shot in September of 1992.

210. Lobjanidze Tsiuri (F) - 45 years old, was tortured to death by Separatists on the beach – she was raped. She had 10 wounds and separatists cut off both of her breasts.

211. Mumladze Dato (M) - 50 years old, was shot.

212. Sharia Zauri (M) - 53 years old, was tortured to death in 1993 - he was put naked into the refrigerator, a star was burnt out on his body, his ears were cut off and then he was shot.

213. Sharvadze Dato (M) - 50 years old, was shot.

214. Tsiklauri Valiko (M) - 40 years old, was killed together with his wife – Ketino Ebralidze.

215. Tskhvaradze Guguli (F) - 60 years old, Home Address: #17

Agriba str. was shot together with her daughter Natela in 1992.

216. Tskhvaradze Natela (F) - 38 years old, Home Address: #17 Agriba str. was shot together with her mother Guguli in 1992.

217. Unknown Georgian nationality man - on the 26th of September of 1992, was disembarked from the route ship - voyage Poti-Sochi in the Bichvinta Port together with Dato Dundua and Valeri Kokhraidze. All the three were shot, as Georgians.

Village Bzip (1992-1993)

Residentns of the village (62 persons, Age: from 9 to 72)

Out of 62 persons 2 were tortured to death, the II group invalid was wounded, then his wounds were slated and then his flesh was cut into peaces and put into his shoes and sent to his wife. Others were shot and killed.

218. Abesalashvili Nazi (F) - was killed on the 2nd of April of 1993.

219. Abramishvili Giorgi (M) - II group Invalid, was tortured to death in September of 1992 – was wounded, his wounds were slated, flesh cut into pieces, put into his shoes and sent to his spouse.

220. Abramishvili Sergo (M) - 45 years old, was shot.

221. Alexandrov Maksime (M) - 63 years old, Home Address: Lacoba str. was shot in his own house.

222. Argvliani Jenia (F) - 45 years old, was shot in her own house together with her brother Otar on the 3rd of October of 1993.

223. Argvliani Otar (M) - 43 years old, was shot in his own house together with his sister Jenia on the 3rd of October of 1993.

224. Ashkharava Grisha (M) - was killed by the Abkhazians at the gas station.

225. Chachba Emzar (M) - was killed by the Abkhazian separatists, because he was going to bury his Georgian nationality sweetheart Mariam Chopliani.

226. Chopliani Mariam (F) - 12 years old, Home Address: #2 Megobroba str. was killed on the 3rd of October of 1992, after being raped by a group.

227. Chopliani Nugzar (M) - was shot together with his wife.

228. Chopliani (F) - was shot together with her husband Nugzar.

229. Chelidze Tamar (F) - was killed together with Zakro Subeliani on the 9th of January of 1992.

230. Daraselia Roman (M) - 35 years old, was shot in his own house

together with his wife Rozeta Kukava on the 15th of January of 1993.

231. Gugeshashvili Grisha (M) - 60 years old, was killed in his own house on the 27th of July of 1993.

232. Gugeshashvili Otar (M) - was killed on the 27th of July of 1993.

233. Gugeshashvili Tamar (F) - 60 years old, was killed on the 27th of July of 1993.

234. Gugeshashvili Tvalia (M) - 66 years old, was shot in his own house on the 16th of January of 1993.

235. Gulbani Giorgi (M) - 22 years old, was shot on the 3rd of October of 1993.

236. Gulbani Josepha (F) - was tortured to death.

237. Gulbani Naziko (F) - 60 years old, was shot on the 16th of January of 1993.

238. Japaridze Gia (Budu) (M) - 36 years old, was shot.

239. Jorjoliani Gia (M) - 27 years old, was killed in the village Gantiadi in 1992.

240. Kaldani Amiran (M) - 60 years old, was shot in Gagra on the 3rd of October of 1993.

241. Khardziani Maro (F) - was shot on 29-30th of July of 1993.

242. Khardziani Mirza (M) - was shot together with his brother Zurab on the 29th of December of 1992.

243. Khardziani Zurab (M) - 25 years old, was shot together with his brother Mirza on the 29th of December of 1992.

244. Khurtsilava Giorgi (M) - was shot on the 18th of August of 1993.

245. Khurtsilava Mikheil (M) - 60 years old, a pedagogue, was tortured and then shot together with brother Nikoloz and his sister-in-law Khitusha.

246. Khvibliani Erekle (M) - 28 years old, was shot on the 1st of September of 1992.

247. Khvistani Eteri (F) - 50 years old, was killed and then burnt.

248. Khvistani Givi (Giusha) (M) - Kalinin Farm, was burnt alive together with his relative Khvistani.

249. Khvistani (U) – Home Address: Kalinin Farm, was burnt alive together with Givi Khvistani.

250. Khvistani Izolda (F) - 48 years old, was shot on the 2nd of October of 1992.

251. Khvistani Katusha (Kato) (F) - was shot on the 29-30th of July of 1993.

252. Khvistani Margarita (F) - 60 years old, was shot on the 29-30th of July of 1993.

- 253. Khvistani Mari (F)** - was shot.
- 254. Khvistani Otar (M)** - 50 years old, was killed and then burnt.
- 255. Khvistani Zurab (M)** - was burnt alive in his own house.
- 256. Kikvidze Givi (M)** - 55 years old, was tortured to death together with his daughter Tamila on the 29-30 July of 1993.
- 257. Kikvidze Tamila (F)** - 9 years old, was tortured to death together with her father Givi on the 29-30th of July of 1993.
- 258. Kochkiani Chichi (F)** - 57 years old, Home Address: #16 Megobroba str. was shot in February of 1993.
- 259. Kochkiani Guram (M)** - was shot in February of 1993.
- 260. Kochkiani Murman (M)** - 30 years old, was shot together with his brother Temur on the 8th of January of 1993.
- 261. Kochkiani Temur (M)** - 27 years old, was shot together with his brother Murman on the 8th of January of 1993.
- 262. Kochkiani Ruben (M)** - was shot in February of 1993.
- 263. Kochkiani Dzadzu (M)** - 65 years old, was shot on the 3rd of October of 1993 in Gagra.
- 264. Kutsia Parnaaz (M)** - 35 years old, was shot in October of 1992.
- 265. Kukava Rozeta (F)** - was shot in her own house together with her husband Roman on the 15th of January of 1993.
- 266. Kvaratskhelia Liana (F)** - was shot together with her husband on the 18th of August of 1993.
- 267. Managadze Tengiz (M)** - 30 years old, was shot.
- 268. Margiani Irod (M)** - 72 years old, was shot in his own house.
- 269. Mushkudiani Otar (M)** - was shot in his own house.
- 270. Nadareishvili Nazi (F)** - 62 years old, was shot in her own house together with Nazi Gulbani on the 16th of January of 1992.
- 271. Pakeliani Batsu (M)** - was shot together with his grandchild – Zaza Tioshev in the village Alakhadze, on the 28th of July of 1993.
- 272. Pakeliani Paliko (M)** - was shot in the Village Alakhadze.
- 273. Pangani Revaz (M)** - was burnt in his own house in February of 1993.
- 274. Ratiani Anzor (M)** - 53 years old, was killed by the separatists in February of 1993.
- 275. Sichinava Emzari (M)** - was shot together with his wife.
- 276. Subeliani Zakro (M)** - was killed together with Tamar Chelidze on the 9th of January of 1992.
- 277. Tioshev Zaza (M)** - 15 years old, was killed in the village Alakhadze together with his grandmother Pakeliani Batsu Nestoris asuli, on the 28th of July of 1993.
- 278. Tkebuchava Tsiuri (F)** - 41 years old, was shot in Gagra.

279. Shushania-Tsitsoria (F) - Abkhazian, was killed by the Abkhazians, because her husband was Georgian and she often visited his husband and children in Tbilisi.

Gantiadi (1992 -1993)

Residents of the village (26 persons, Age: from from 30 to 85)

Out of 21 persons 3 were tortured to death through decapitating and burning alive, a head of one tortured person was used as a soccer ball, others were shot and killed.

280. Akhvlediani Revaz (M) - 42 years old, was shot in his own house together with 9 neighbours on the 9th of October of 1992.

281. Arjevanidze Vaja (Rajiko) (M) - 55 years old, was shot on the 4th of October of 1992.

282. Bandzeladze Aleksandra (F) - was shot together with her husband Davit and 7 neighbours in Revaz Akhvledianis yard on the 9th of October of 1992.

283. Bandzeladze Davit (M) - was shot together with his wife Aleksandra, 7 neighbours in his neighbor Revaz Akhvlediani's house, on the 9th of October of 1992.

284. Gerzmava Vaja (M) - 70 years old, was killed and then burnt in his own house in 1992.

285. Jishkariani Nodar (M) - 61 years old, Home Address; Octomberi str. was burnt in his own house at the beginning of October of 1992.

286. Kakutia Levani (M) - Home Address: Megobrobis str. was shot in his own house.

287. Khizanishvili Iasha (M) - Home Address: #1, Gulia's str. was shot.

288. Khomasuridze Vladimer (M) - 68 years old, Home Address: Kldiashvili str. was shot and thrown in the his own well.

289. Khurtsilava Tariel (M) - 64 years old, Home Address: Chvchavadze str. was tortured to death in 1992 – was decapitated and his head used as a ball, for playing football.

290. Kukhalasvili Iasha (M) – Home Address: # 1 Chavchavadze str. was shot.

291. Kurtanidze Davit (M) - 45 years old, Home Address: #8 KldiaShvili str. was tortured to death in October of 1992.

292. Lukava Butkhuz (M) - 47 years old, Home Address: Octomberi str. shot on the 5th of October of 1992.

293. Lukava Toma (M) - Home Address: Octomberi str. was tortured to death through beating on the 5th of October of 1992.

294. Mepareishvili Irakli (M) - 57 years old, resident of Gandiati, Home Address: Octomberi str. was shot and thrown into the Khash-upsa precipice.

295. Mogeladze Parmen (M) - 85 years old, Home Address: #9 Chavchavadze str. was tortured to death – was decapitated and then burnt in his own house, at the beginning of October of 1992.

296. Pachkoria Aleksandre (M) - 24 years old, Home Address: Gulia str was killed in October of 1992, together with his father Aleksis.

297. Pachkoria Aleksei (M) - 55 years old, Home Address: Gulua str. was killed together with his son Aleksandre in October of 1992.

298. Shangin Nikolai (M) - 48 years old, resident of Gantiadi, was shot in his own house in 1992.

299. Tabatadze Revaz (M) - 30 years old, Home Address: #1 Octomberi str. was shot.

300. Tsotsoria Geronti (M) - 67 years old, Home Address: #1 Lakoba lane, was shot in 1993.

301. Unknown, was shot on the 9th of October of 1992 in Revaz Akhvlediani's house.

302. Unknown, was shot on the 9th of October of 1992 in Revaz Akhvlediani's house.

303. Unknown, was shot on the 9th of October of 1992 in Revaz Akhvlediani's house.

304. Unknown, was shot on the 9th of October of 1992 in Revaz Akhvlediani's house.

305. Zurabiani Ramin (M) - 80 years old, Home Address: Gorki str. was killed and then burnt in his own house at the beginning of October of 1992.

Village Kheivani (1992)

Residents of the village (17 persons, Age: from 25 to 75)

Out of 15 persons 4 were tortured to death, 1 person through burning alive, 1 of them for refusing to register his house to an Abkhazian person, others were shot and killed.

306. Aslanikasvili Nodar (M) - 59 years old, Home Address: #117 Rustaveli str., was killed on the 5th of October of 1992.

307. Dzidiguri Bochia (M) - 60 years old, Address: #19, Sholok-

hov str. was shot together with his brother Chichiko. Their corpses were fed to the pigs.

308. Dzidziguri Chichiko (M) - 62 years old, Home Address: #19, Sholokhov str. was shot together with his brother Bochia. Their corpses were fed to the pigs.

309. Jiadze Guram (M) - 64 years old, Home Address: District Tsalkoti, was shot.

310. Jiadze Chichiko (M) - 61 years old, Home Address: District Tsalkoti, was shot on the 9th of October of 1992 in Gantiadi in Revaz Akhvlediani's yard.

311. Jikia Khvicha (Kochia)(M) - 25 years old, was shot on the 20th of October of 1992.

312. Khetsuriani Evgenia (F) - 73 years old, Home Address: Tsalkoti, was tortured to death in January of 1993.

313. Khetsuriani Maro (F) - 61 years old, was shot in October of 1992.

314. Khelaia Nodar (M) - 56 years old, was killed in his own house.

315. Khvingia Klimenti (M) - 61 years old, Home Address: Kheivnis str. was shot and then burnt on the 6th of October of 1992.

316. Kurtanidze Giorgi (M) - 42 years old, was killed and burnt in his own house.

317. Pitko Vladimer (M) - 69 years old, Home Address: Rustaveli str. was tortured to death in November of 1995, for not registering his house to an Abknazian person.

318. Svanidze Demur (M) - Home Address: Tsalkoti, was shot on the 9th of October of 1992, in Gantiadi in Revaz Akhvlediani's yard.

319. Svanidze Sashiko (M) - 60 years old, Home Address: Tsalkoti, was tortured and then burnt alive in his own house.

320. Tsotsoria Vladimer (M) - 55 years old, Home Address: Ordjonikidze str. was shot on the 6th of October of 1992.

321. Tevadze Maro (F) - 75 years old, was shot in October of 1992.

322. Ushveridze Otar (M) – Home Address: #2 Kheivnis str. A Pedagogue, was tortured to death.

Village Kolkhida (1992 -1993-1994)

Residents of the village (57 persons, Age: from 16 to 80)

Out of 57 persons 5 persons were tortured to death, one woman was decapitated, other persons were tortured through poking out the eyes and cutting off ears and a nose, crushing the bones of his limbs, others were shot and killed.

323. Abshilava Valiko (M) - Gulia Str. was shot in October of 1992.

324. Adamia Grigol (M) - 65 years old, Home Address: District Sikharuli, was shot together with his son Igor.

325. Adamia Igor (M) - 16 years old, Home Address: District Sikharuli, was shot together with his father Grigol.

326. Adamia Valodia (M) - 68 years old, Home Address: Sukhumi Highway, was shot in his own house.

327. Akhaladze Aleksandre (M) – Home Address: Gulia str. was shot.

328. Akobia Sandro (M) - 70 years old, Home Address: #4 Sokhumi Highway, was shot in his own house.

329. Baghdavadze Vano (M) - 55 years old, was shot in October of 1992.

330. Benidze Guram (M) – Home Address: Sokhumi Highway, was shot.

331. Chabukiani Shalva (M) – Home Address: District Sikharuli, was shot and burnt in his own house together with his mother-in-law Ksenia and father –in-law Lavrenti.

332. Chanturia Murman (M) - 35 years old, Home Address: # 87 Sokhumi Highway, was shot on the football stadium.

333. Chichineishvili Avto (M) - 52 years old, Home Address: Sokhumi Highway, was shot in his own house.

334. Chikhladze Bukhuti (M) - 62 years old, was shot in his own house.

335. Chikhradze Vladimer (M) – Home Address: Gulia str. was shot in 1992.

336. Chkadua Vladimer (M) – Home Address: Sokhumi Highway, was shot.

337. Chkheidze Eteri (F) - 66 years old, was tortured to death.

338. Djobava Dunia (F) - was shot together with the Gagra resident Olga Pareishvili and a Russian nationality woman on the 10-15th of April of 1994.

339. Djodjua Aivengo (M) - 55 years old, Home Address: District Sikharuli, was shot together with his wife Liana and brother Guram on the territory of the Greek cemetery.

340. Djodjua Guram (M) – Home Address: District Sikharuli, was shot together with his brother Aivengo and his sister-in-law Liana on the territory of the Greek cemetery.

341. Djodjua Liana (F) - 52 years old, Home Address: District Sikharuli, was shot together with her husband Aivengo and Hus-

band's brother Guram on the territory of the Greek cemetery.

342. Gogolauri Shota (M) - 43 years old, Gulia str. was killed.

343. Gugushvili Tamaz (M) - 35 years old, Home Address: Dsi-
truct Sikharuli, was killed.

344. Gvaramia Aleksandre (M) - was shot, on the 16th of March
of 1993.

345. Gvaramia Bukhuti (M) - 45 years old, Home ddress: Dsi-
truct Sikharuli, was killed in his own house.

346. Kharebava Ksenia (F) - was shot together with her hus-
band Lavrenti and son-in-law Shalva Chabukiani and afterwards
was burnt.

347. Kharebava Lavrenti (M) - 76 years old, was shot together
with his wife Ksenia and son-in –law Shalva Chabukiani and after-
wards was burnt.

348. Khargelia Jora (M) - was shot on the 2nd of October of 1993.

349. Khubulava Nina (F) - 68 years old, Home Address: #27
Sokhumi Highway, was shot in the neighbour's yard.

350. Khuntsaria Valentina (F) - was shot.

351. Khvadagiani Angelina (F) - 52 years old, was tortured to
death - she was decapitated.

352. Khvadagiani Babilina (Juta) (F) - 64 years old, was taken
hostage and killed.

353. Khvedashvili Boris (M) - 60 years old, Home Address:
Sokhumi Highway, was shot in October of 1992.

354. Kometiani Akaki (M) - 62 years old, Home Address: # 212
Sokhumi Highway, was totured to death together with his son Varlam.

355. Kometiani Varlam (M) - 40 years old, Home Address: #212
Sokhumi Highway, was tortured ot death together with his father Akaki.

356. Kuchukhudze Valodia (M) - 56 years old, Home Address:
Gulia str. was killed on the way to Psou together with his relative
from Gagra Nodar Tsurtsunia and his wife Nato on the 21st of Oc-
tober of 1992.

357. Kukhukhidze Jvebe (M) - 68 years old, was shot in 1992.

358. Kvaratskhelia Atanase (M) - 80 years old, Home
Address:Dsitruct Sikharuli, was shot together with his wife Tamar
amd afterwards both of them were burnt on the 2nd of March of 1993.

359. Kvaratskhelia Tamar (F) - 70 years old, Home Address:
Dsitruct Sikharuli, was killed on the 2nd of March of 1992, together
with her husband Atanase and then burnt.

360. Lomidze Vakhtang (M) – Home Address: Sokhumi High-
way, was killed in his own house on the 1st of October of 1992.

361. Metreveli Omar (M) - 50 years old, Home Address: Fruk-tovaia str. was shot on the 2nd of October of 1992.

362. Mikava Aleksandre Valerianis dze, Home Address: Sokhumi Highway, was killed on the 2nd of October of 1992.

363. Mikadze Abesalom (M) - 70 years old, Home Address: Sokhumi Highway, was tortured to death in October of 1992, his ears and a nose were cut off and his eyes were poked out.

364. Mikadze Zina (F) - 70 years old, stepped on the mine.

365. Nodia Vladimer (M) - 59 years old, was shot.

366. Pailodze Babilina (F) - 71 years old, Home Address: #216 Sokhumi Highway, was killed together with her son Vladimer on the 2nd of October of 1992.

367. Pailodze Vladimer (M) - 38 years old, Home Address: #216 Sokhumi Highway, was killed together with his mother Babilina on the 2nd of October of in 1992.

368. Parulava Nana (F) - 73 years old, Home Address: # 133 Sokhumi Highway, was shot.

369. Pipia Nodar (Djaga) (M) - 42 years old, Home Address: Sikahruli was shot in December of 1992.

370. Pirtskhelava Gia (M) - 27 years old, Home Address: Gulia str. was killed in Gagra in Mikheil Djincharadse's house on the 2nd of October of 1992.

371. Sanikidze Guladi (M) - 29 years old, was tortured to death and then shot. His eyes were poked out and his legs and hands were broken up.

372. Shapriani Nodar (M) - was shot.

373. Shengelia Nodar (M) - Home Address: Sikharuli, was shot.

374. Skazinov Sergei (M) - was shot for supplying the Georgians with food.

375. Tsaria Leila (F) - 54 years old, Home Address: # 84 Sokhumi Highway, tripped the mine laid put by the separatists in her house.

376. Tsaria Omar (M) - 58 years old, Home Address: # 84 Sokhumi Highway, was killed on the Psou bridge on the 9th of October of 1992.

377. Ushveridze Gogi (Gogita) (M) - 16 years old, was tortured to death together with his uncle Zargkua Givi.

378. Unknown Russian nationality woman, was killed together with Dunia Jobava and Olga Pareishvili on the 10-15th of April of 1994.

379. Zarkua Givi (M) - Home Address: Sokhumi Highway, was shot together with his niece Ushveridze Gogi.

Village Leselidze (1992)

Residents of the village (26 persons, age: from 38 to 99)

Out of 25 persons and a group of unstated amount. The whole group of people was burnt alive, 9 persons were also tortured to death through decapitating and burning alive.

380. Abrakhamia Platon (M) - 63 years old, Home Address: Socialistebis str. was shot.

381. Bazarashvili Alik (M) – Home Address: Salme, was shot.

382. Bechvaia Irod (M) - Home Address: Sulevo, was shot.

383. Djgharkava Boris (M) - 60 years old, Home Address: #9 Sabchos str. was shot at the beginning of October of 1992.

384. Esartia Murtaz (M) - 45 years old, Home Address: Sabchos str. was tortured to death.

385. Esartia Zurab (Vajiko) (M) - 42 years old, Home dress: Sabchos str. was tortured to death.

386. Gagua Iason (M) - Home Address: Sulevo, was shot.

387. Group of Unknown Persons, Home Address: Salme, were burnt alive in their neighbours' Genadi and Naziko Kheladze family.

388. Guguchava Sardion (M) - 60 years old, Home Address: Sovetskaya str. was shot in October of 1992.

389. Kekutia Givi (M) – Home Address: Salme, was shot.

390. Kekutia Vitali (M) – Home Address: Salme, was shot.

391. Kheladze Genadi (M) - 47 years old, was burnt alive in his own house together with his wife Naziko and neighbours on the 11th of October of 1992.

392. Kheladze Naziko (F) - 45 years old, Home Address: Salme, was burnt alive in her own house together with her husband Genadi and neighbours on the 11th of October of 1992.

393. Khetsuriani Jemal (M) - 49 years old, Address: Tsalkoti, was shot on the 9th of October of 1992, was shot in Gantiadi in Revaz Akhvlediani's yard.

394. Khurtsidze Mariam (F) - 78 years old, Home Address: Salme, was shot together with her son Shaqro.

395. Khurtsidze Shaqro (M) - 59 years old, Home Address: Salme, was shot together with his mother Mariam.

396. Konkhonjia Zauri (M) - 50 years old, Home Address: Sulevo, was tortured to death.

397. Maisuradze Valerian (M) - was shot on the 6th of October of 1992.

398. Macharachvili Valiko (M) – Home Address: Sulevo, was shot.

399. Parulava Anepo (M) - 65 years old, Home Address: Salme, was shot at the beginning of the year of 1992.

400. Parulava Jorji (M) - 60 years old, Home Address: Sovetskaia str. was tortured to death at the beginning of October of 1992.

401. Pipia Aleko (M) - 55 years old, Home Address: Salme, was tortured to death.

402. Samkharadze Vasil (M) - 75 years old, Home Address: Sulevo, was tortured to death through decapitation in 1992.

403. Sebiskveradze Shota (M) - 38 years old, Home Address: Sulevo, was killed in his own house.

404. Shubitidze Tadeoz (M) - 99 years old, Home Address: Sulevo, was burnt alive in his own house.

405. Shubitidze Varden (M) - 62 years old resident of the village Leselidze, Sulevo, was killed in his own house.

Village Lidzava (1993-1994)

Residents of the village (27 persons, Age: from 25 to 89)

Out of 26 persons 6 were tortured to death through cutting off the breasts, pulling out the teeth, burning alive, 2 women were raped and tortured, others were shot and killed.

406. Bendianishvili Javar (F) - was shot on the 4th of October of 1992.

407. Bendianishvili Lado (M) - was shot on the 4th of October of 1992.

408. Bendianishvili Mitusha (M) - was shot in his own house on the 3rd of October of 1992.

409. Bendianishvili Mzia (F) - 37 years old, was raped in front of her brother Tengiz and then shot together with her brother.

410. Bendianishvili Tengiz (M) - 39 years old, he witnessed how his sister was raped, then was tortured and shot together with his sister.

411. Bendianishvili Ghaghana (F) - 64 years old, was shot on the 3rd of October of 1993 in her own house.

412. Bendianishvili Soliko (M) - 33 years old, was shot on the 2nd of October of 1993.

413. Bendianishvili Vera (F) - 80 years old, was shot on the 2nd

of June of 1993 together with her husband Vladimer.

414. Bendianishvili Vladimer (M) - 89 years old, was shot on the 2nd of June of 1993, together with his wife Vera.

415. Bendianishvili Victor (M) - 64 years old, was shot on the 3rd of October of 1992.

416. Djokhadze Iza (Nanuli) (F) - was tortured to death – separatists poked out her eyes, cut off her breasts and then shot her.

417. Dundua Davit (M) - 53 years old, was tortured to death.

418. Iashvili Givi (M) - was shot.

419. Iashvili Temur (M) - was shot on the 4th of October of 1992 together with his two neighbours.

420. Gamkhrelidze Omar (M) - 49 years old, was shot.

421. Gavashelashvili Bejan (M) - was killed in 1993, on the Easter day.

422. Lobjanidze Maria (F) - was shot.

423. Mamasaxlisi Davit (M) - 33 years old, was tortured to death by the separatists in October of 1992 – they pulled out his teeth and broke up his bones.

424. Margveliani Boris (M) - was shot on the 24th of May of 1993.

425. Metreveli Giorgi (M) - 28 years old, resident of the village Lidzava, was shot together with his brother Karlo in 1992.

426. Metreveli Karlo (M) - 29 years old, resident of the village Lidzava, was shot together with his brother Giorgi in 1992.

427. Nikolishvili Gocha (M) - 25 years old, resident of the village Lidzava, was shot.

428. Razmadze Petre (M) - 59 years old, resident of the village Lidzava, a pedagogue, after being tortured in 1992, was decapitated, and his corpse was fed to the pigs. His relatives were not allowed to bury him. Later his wife Tsiala was burnt alive in her own house.

429. Razmadze Tsiala (F) - resident of the village Lidzava, was burnt alive in her house, after her husband was tortured to death.

430. Sabanadze Ushangi (M) - was killed on the 23rd of February of 1993, after his lower limbs had been broken up.

431. Unknown man, was shot together with Temur Iashvili and a neighbor on the 4th of October of 1992.

432. Unknown man, was shot together with Temur Iashvili and a neighbor on the 4th of October of 1992.

4.2 District of Gudauta

126 persons 43 women and 83 men

Town of Gudauta
(1992 – 1993 – 1994 – 1998)

Residents of Town of Gudauta (Age: from 28 to 85).

Out of 44 residents 18 were tortured to death (the methods used: decapitation, slitting of the throats, beating, burying alive, choking) others were shot and killed. 3 persons were buried in the waste dump. One person was raped.

1. **Arabidze Zinaida (F)** - 72 years old, Home Address: #27 Turgenev str. was tortured to death on the 2nd of October of 1992.

2. **Baghaturia Keteva (F)** - 70 years old, Home Address: Chavchavadze str. was shot in 1994.

3. **Bartaia Lasha (M)** - Home Address: 4th of March str. was killed in his own house together with his wife Babilina Danelia on the 19th of February of 1994.

4. **Bzikadze Jemal (M)** - was tortured to death together with his sister – their throats were slit in 1994.

5. **Bzikadze (Jemal Bzikadze's sister) (F)** - was tortured to death together with her brother Jemal – their throats were slit in 1994.

6. **Chaladze Indiko (F)** - 65 years old, Home Address: # 51 Ler-montov str. was shot after being cruelly tortured together with Venera Kilasonia.

7. **Chanturia Elene (F)** - 64 years old, Home Address: Frunze str. was tortured to death together with her husband – stripped to the skin, choked and then thrown into the waste dump – on the 29th of August of 1998.

8. **Chanturia Lola (F)** - 55 years old, was shot.

9. **Chikobava Igor (M)** - 28 years old, was killed after being cruelly tortured on the 8th of October of 1992 .

10. **Chikovani Giorgi (Jora) (M)** - 67 years old, was tortured to death through beating.

11. **Chilaia Igor Boris dze (M)** - was tortured to death – was decapitated, his hands were cut off and the crippled corps was left in the woods in 1993.

12. **Danelia-Bartaia Babilina (F)** - Home Address: 4th of March str. was killed in her own house together with her husband Lasha Bartaia, on the 19th of February of 1994.

13. **Djalaghonia Shalva (M)** -85 years old, was tortured to death.
14. **Gadelia Akaki (M)** - 80 years old, was shot.
15. **Gakhokidze Ekaterine (F)** - 78 years old, was shot in her own house, on the 12th of February in 1994.
16. **Ghurtskaia Nina (F)** - 77 years old, Address: #44 Kalinin str. Was killed together with her relative from Sokhumi Ekaterine Berulava.
17. **Gigineishvili Genadi (M)** - 32 years old, was shot together with his mother Nazi Sajaia in September of 1992.
18. **Gigineishvili Tina (F)** - 74 years old, Home Address: # 58 Kirov str. was shot in 1993.
19. **Gogoberishvili Nodar (M)** - was killed at the Shavi Tskhlis bridge in November of 1992.
20. **Gorozia Valeri (M)** - was tortured to death in December of 1993.
21. **Gulua Elguja (M)** - 40 years old, Home Address: Sokhumi str. was shot.
22. **Gvajia Mikheil (M)** - 75 years old, Home Address: Lermontov str. was killed in 1994 and thrown into the waste dump.
23. **Kakulia Shota (M)** - 65 years old, was shot in his own house.
24. **Khojanashvili Eteri (F)** - 58 years old, Home Address: # 51 Lermontov str. was shot in her own house together with Olga Kilasonia in August of 1994.
25. **Kilasonia Venera (F)** - 62 years old, Home Address: #51 Lermontov str. after being raped was tortured and shot together with Indiko Chaladze on the 25th of July of 1994.
26. **Kilasonia Olga (F)** - 86 years old, Home Address: #51 Lermontov str. was shot in her own house together with Eter Khodjanashvili in August of 1994.
27. **Kobalia Evgeni (M)** - was shot together with his wife.
28. **Kobalia (first name unknown), (F)** - a pedagogue of the Bombori school, was shot together with her husband.
29. **Kutsia Boris (M)** - 48 years old, Home Address: #18 4th of March str. was shot.
30. **Kvaratskhelia Valiko (M)** - 81 years old, was shot in his own house.
31. **Maisuradze Davit (M)** - 55 years old, Home Address: Sokhumi str. was shot
32. **Managadze Chichiko (M)** - 60 years old, Home Address: Sokhumi str. was shot
33. **Mgaloblishvili Grisha (M)** - 80 years old, Home Address: Village Farm "Drujba", was tortured to death.
34. **Nadareishvili Eteri (F)** - 50 years old, Home Address: Ordjonikidze str. was shot in 1994.

35. Nadaraia Nodar (M) - 52 years old, Home Address: Agricultural farm "Drujba", was shot.

36. Petriashvili Sasha (M) - 52 years old, was tortured to death on the 17th of September and then buried alive in the waste dump in 1992

37. Parulava Nazi (F) - was killed in her own house together with her sister - Parualava Nina.

38. Parulava Nina (F) - 76 years old, was killed in her own house together with her sister - Parualava Nazi.

39. Ratiani Shalva (M)- 58 years old, Home Address: # 71 Ki-azazi str. was shot on the 16th of June of 1993.

40. Sajaia-Gigineishvili Nazi (F) - 58 years old, pedagogue, Home Address: 4th of March str. was shot together with her son Genadi in September of 1992

41. Sanikidze Solomon (Soso),(M) -70 years old, Home Address: Frunze str. was tortured to death together with his wife Elene Chanturia – they were stripped to the skin, choked and the corps were thrown into the waste dump

42. Sichinava Djaniko (M) - Home Address: # 70 Gagra highway, was tortured to death.

43. Tskvitaia Nazi (F) - 62 years old, Home Address: agricultural farm "Drujba" was tortured to death together with her husband Semion on the 22nd of July of 1994.

44. Tskvitaia Semion (M) - 65 years old, Home Address: agricultural farm "Drujba" was tortured to death together with his wife Nazi on the 22nd of July of 1994.

Village Abgarkhuki (1992-1993)

Residents of the village (Age: from 33 to 96)

Out of 12 persons 3 were tortured to death (methods used: hanging, running over by a tractor). Others were shot.

45. Bzikadze Kakha (M) - 33 years old, was tortured to death in September of 1992.

46. Chikobava Amiran (M) - 33 years old, was shot.

47. Djurkhadze Ipolite (M) - 61 years old, was shot together with Djurkhadze Ivlita, Julieta Lomidze and Tsutsa Kukhalashvili on the 10th of May of 1993.

48. Djurkhadze Ivlita (F) - 96 years old, was shot together with Ipolite Djurkhadze, Julieta Lomidze and Tsutsa Kukhalashvili on the 10th of May of 1993.

49. Djurkhadze Meri (F) - 48 years old, was shot.

50. Djurkhadze Elene (F) - 80 years old, was shot.

51. Gedenidze Olia (F)- 86 years old, was hanged in her own house.

54. Kukhalashvili Tsutsa (F) - 72 years old, was shot together with Ipolite and Ivliita Djurkhadze and Julieta Lomidze on the 10th of May of 1993.

52. Kuprava Gigla (M) - 53 years old, was shot on the 26th of August of 1993.

53. Kvabziridze Nikoloz (Kolia), (M) - 67 years old, was tortured to death – was tied to the tractor and dragged till he died.

55. Lomidze Julieta (F) -64 years old, was shot together with Ipolite and Ivliita Djurkhadze and Tsutsa Kukhalashvili on the 10th of May of 1993.

56. Svanidze Zaur (M) - 40 years old, was shot on the 17th of November of 1992.

Vilalge Otkhara (1992 - 1993)

Residents of the village (Age: from 21 to 67)

Out of 9 persons - 2 persons died in Sokhumi bombing. Others were shot.

57. Chelidze Maksime (M) - 62 years old, was shot in his own house.

58. Chelidze Ramaz (M) -22 years old, was shot at the on the banks of the river Shavi Tskhali.

59. Chelidze Robert (M) - 21 years old, died in Sokhumi bombing on the 1st of November of 1992.

60. Chelidze Tamaz (M)- was killed in Autumn of 1992.

61. Ghvachliani Valiko (M) - 67 years old, was shot in his own house on the 8th of August of 1993.

62. Ghvachliani Paata (M) - died in Sokhumi bombing.

63. Ghvachliani Yuri (M) - 30 years old, was shot in his own house.

64. Pangani Revaz, (M) -40 years old, was shot in September of 1992.

65. Qaldani Murtaz (M) - 27 years old, was shot.

Village Akhali Sopeli (1992–1993–1994–1995–1996–1997)

Residents of the village (Age: from 21 to 90, among them were two 5 and 3 year old boys).

Out of the 52 persons 21 were tortured to death (methods used: beating, choking decapitating, slitting of the throat, stabbing, running over by a car). 4 persons died in a helicopter crash. Others were shot and killed. Among those being shot 2 persons were disabled. 1 person died in Sokhumi bombing.

66. Abakelia Givi (M) - was tortured to death, on the 5th of November of 1992.

67. Baramia Anatoli (M) - was tortured to death through beating, when he was trying to save his daughter from being raped.

68. Chaladze Valiko (M) - 56 years old, was killed after being cruelly tortured before his fellow villagers and relatives – his eyes and head were slashed with razor blade in the summer of 1993.

69. Chikviladze Shota (M) - 70 years old, was stabbed to death, in his own house on the 30th of August of 1992.

70. Chikviladze Shushana (F) - 70 years old, was tortured to death - was ran over by a car.

71. Chapanidze Manana (F) - 24 years old, died in Sukhumi bombing in 1993.

72. Gamsakhurdia Avtandil (Tula), (M) - was killed together with Nugzar Gelenidze for speaking the Georgian language.

73. Gelenidze Grisha (M) - 68 years old, was killed after being tortured in 1994.

74. Gelenidze Nugzar (M) - 40 years old, was killed together with Avtandil Gamsakhurdia for speaking the Georgian language on the 24th of July of 1993.

75. Gobodjishvili Jemal (M) - was tortured to death.

76. Goglidze Badri (M) - 32 years old, was killed in December of 1992.

77. Gogiberishvili Valentina (F) - 45 years old, was tortured to death through beating in 1994.

78. Gogiberishvili Giorgi (M) - 56 years old, was shot in his own house.

79. Gogiberishvili Lia (F) - 27 years old, being pregnant died in a helicopter crash, while compulsory leaving Abkhazia together with her little sons – Enver and Irakli Ugrekhelidze.

80. Gogrichiani Lamara (F) - was tortured to death

81. Gogrichiani Aleksi (Shalva), (M) - 62 years old, was killed in December of 1997.

82. Gogrichiani Natela (F) - 60 years old, was cruelly tortured to death in her own bed together with her husband Mikheil.

83. Gogrichiani Mikheil (M) - 65 years old, was cruelly tortured to death in his own bed together with his wife Natela.

84. Gogrichiani Sonia (F) - 79 years old, was tortured to death through beating in her own house.

85. Gogrichiani - Grankina Vera (F) - 57 years old, was tortured to death – was choked on the 25th of December of 1996.

86. Gogoberishvili Jemal (M) - was shot in his own house.

- 87. Gogsadze Giorgi (M)** - 90 years old, was shot.
- 88. Gogsadze Gia (M)** - 23 years old, was shot.
- 89. Gogshelidze Lida (F)** - 70 years old, was tortured to death in her own house, in 1995.
- 90. Gogshelidze Naziko (F)** - 62 years old, was shot in August of 1996.
- 91. Grzelidze Indiko (F)** - 61 years old, was tortured to death through decapitation.
- 92. Gvaramia Shalva (M)** - was killed in his own house.
- 93. Isakadze Nikoloz (M)** - 69 years old, was tortured to death in his own bed on the 20th of January of 1993.
- 94. Kereselidze Omar (Guram) Zosimes dze**, 41 years old, was shot together with Victor Kldiashvili and Guram Kobeshavidze on the 17th of January of 1993.
- 95. Khajomia Konstantie (Kosta), 9 M)** - 70 years old, disabled, was shot in the village Abgarkhuki in 1997.
- 96. Kobeshavidze Guram (M)** - 56 years old, was shot together with Victor Kldiashvili and Omar (Guram) Kereselidze on the 17th of January of 1993.
- 97. Lobjanidze Rajden (M)** - 70 years old, was cruelly tortured and then shot in his own house together with his wife - Nana on the 29th of August of 1992. .
- 98. Lobjanidze Nana (F)** - 56 years old, was tortured to death - her throat was slit in front of her husband Rajden Lobjanidze on the 29th of August of 1992.
- 99. Maisuradze Givi (M)** - 58 years old, was shot in his own house in front of his wife and son.
- 100. Maisuradze Elgudja (M)** - 61 years old, was tortured to death on the 11th of December of 1992.
- 101. Mardaleishvili Giorgi (Jora), (M)** - 61 years old, was shot in autumn in his own house.
- 102. Meskhia Guliver(Rineli) (M)** - 21 years old, was shot in August of 1992.
- 103. Metreveli Givi (M)** - 55 years old, was shot in his own house together with his mother Tamar and wife Eteri in Autumn of 1992.
- 104. Metreveli Tamara (F)** - 70 years old, was shot in her own house together with her son Givi and daughter – in –law Eteri in Autumn of 1992.
- 105. Metreveli-Gagnidze Eteri (F)** - 54 years old, was shot in her own house together with her husband Givi and mother - in – Law - Tamara in August of 1992.
- 106. Metreveli Guliko (F)** - was shot in her own house.
- 107. Meshvildishvili Konstantine (M)** - 69 years old, was shot

together with Guram Kobeshavidze and Omar (Guram) Kereselidze on the 17th of January of 1993.

108. Nachkhebia Mitusha (M) - 55 years old, was killed in his own house on the 18th of April of 2008, during the Raul Khadjinba election campaign, for supporting this latter.

109. Nodarishvili Konstantin (Kotsia),(M) - 90 years old, was shot in his own house together with his wife Larisa.

110. Nodarishvili Larisa (F) - 71 years old, was shot in her own house together with his husband Konstantin (Kotsia).

111. Pochkhidze Aleksandre Varlamis dze (Sasha), (M) - 61 years old, disabled, was shot on the 20th of August of 1992.

112. Siradze Nikoloz (M) - 70 years old, was tortured to death and then burnt in his own house.

113. Sichinava Khvica (M) - 30 years old, was shot in 1992.

114. Sordia Murad (M) - 34 years old, was shot in 1992.

115. Topuria Boris (M) - 46 years old, a pedagogue, was tortured to death and his corps was burnt in the second half of September of 1992.

116. Ugrekhelidze Irakli (M) - 3 years old, died in a helicopter crash, when he was compulsorily leaving Abkhazia together with his mother Lia Gogiberishvili and brother Enver.

117. Ugrekhelidze Enver (M) - 5 years old, died in a helicopter crash, when he was compulsorily leaving Abkhazia together with his mother Lia Gogiberishvili and brother Irakli.

Village Primorskoe (1992 - 1994)

Residents of the village. All the 3 persons were shot.

118. Khalichava Neli (F)- 43 years old, was shot in September of 1992.

119. Tsikolia Shakro (M) - was shot together with his son Zura, in 1994.

120. Tsikolia Zurab (M) - was shot together with his father Shakro in 1994.

Village Psirtskha (1993)

Resident of the village (Age: from 34 to 65)

Out of 6 persons 4 were tortured to death and afterwards their corpses were thrown to the sea. 2 persons were shot.

121. Dartsimelia Raul (M) - 44 years old, was shot together with his

wife Natasha and a guest from the town Tkvarcheli Ramin Djughelia.

122. Dartsimelia Natasha (F) - 34 years old, was shot together with his husband Raul and a guest from the town Tkvarcheli Ramin Djughelia.

123. Rukhaia Vaja (M) - 52 years old, Home Address: 38 Ordjonikidze str. was tortured to death together with his brother-in-law Victor Shmulovich, sister Lamara, and his relative Avtandil Toria in February of 1993. All the four were buried in their own yard by the neighbors. After a while, with the help of the local administration one of the high rank officers' of the Russian Army settled in their house . Their corpses were dug out and thrown into the sea.

124. Rukhaia-Shmulovich Lamara (F) - 60 years old, Home Address: # 38 Ordjonikidze str. was tortured to death together with her husband Victor Shmulovich, brother Vaja and her relative Avtandil Toria in February of 1993. All the four were buried in their own yard by the neighbors. After a while, with the help of the local administration one of the high rank officers' of the Russian Army settled in their house. Their corpses were dug out and thrown into the sea.

125. Shmulovich Victor (M) - 65 years old, Home Address: # 38 Ordjonikidze str. was tortured to death together with his wife Lamara, good – brother (wife's brother) Vaja and his relative Avtandil Toria in February of 1993. All the four were buried in their own yard by the neighbors. After a while, with the help of the local administration one of the high rank officers' of the Russian Army settled in their house. Their corpses were dug out and thrown into the sea.

126. Toria Avtandil (M) - 22 years old, Home Address: # 38 Ordjonikidze str. was tortured to death together with the Rukhaia-Shmulovich family (spouses and a brother) in February of 1993. All the four were buried in their own yard by the neighbors. After a while, with the help of the local administration one of the high rank officers' of the Russian Army settled in their house. Their corpses were dug out and thrown into the sea.



4.3. Town Sokhumi

Residents of Sokhumi (1148 persons, 448 women, 700 men, Age: from 7 to 103)

Out of 1148 persons 72 were tortured to death through burning alive, hanging, jugulating, running over by an armed vehicle, cutting off fingers and ears, a pregnant woman was tortured to death, more than 50 persons died on a Chuberi Pass, more than 50 persons died in bombing of the town, others were shot and killed.

1. **Abashidze Gulnara (F)** - Home Address: #37/21 Nozadze str. was killed after being tortured on the 17th of March of 1993.

2. **Ablotia Gigla (M)** - 49 years old, Home Address: #19/34 Kvaratskhelia str. was shot on the 30th of September of 1993.

3. **Ablotia Giorgi (Burta) (M)** - Address: #20 Qarxnis str. was shot in the Ordjonikidze Park together with his neighbor Gia Janashia.

4. **Abramia Gigla (M)** – Home Address: # 70 Kirov str. was killed after being tortured together with his sisters – Zaira and Eteri on the 27th of September of 1993.

5. **Abramia Eter (F)** - Home Address: #70 Kirov str. was killed after being tortured together with his brother Gigla and sister – Zaira on the 27th of September of 1993.

6. **Abramia Zaira (F)** – Home Address: #70 Kirov str. was killed after being tortured together with his brother Gigla and sister – Eteri on the 27th of September of 1993.

7. **Abshilava Kolia (M)** - resident of Sokhumi, was killed.

8. **Abshilava Raul (M)** - 39 year sold, was killed on the 25th of March of 1993.

9. **Abshilava Rezo (M)** – Home Address: Zhdanov str. was burnt alive together with his mother - Valia in his own house.

10. **Abshilava Valentina (F)** - was shot together with Zhenia Tkheia, Didim Tsotsonava and Nadejda Zarqua in her own house on the 25th of September of 1993.

11. **Abshilava Valia (F)** – Home Address: Zhdanov str. was burnt alive in her own house together with her son Rezo.

12. **Abuladze Beso (M)** - was shot.

13. **Adamia (Name Unknown)** - Home Address: #42 Sanchari str. was killed on the 14th of December of 1993.

14. **Adamia Zurab (M)** - 57 years old, Home Address: #11 4th

turning of Eshba str. was shot on the 24th of November of 1994.

15. Adamia-Shelia Ariadna (F) - Home Address: #19/7 Gogol str. was shot in her own house together with Sergo and Guli Chanurias on the 2nd of October of 1993.

16. Adeishvili Ada (F) - resident of Sokhumi, was killed.

17. Adleiba (Name unknown) – Home Address: was killed in bombing of the town on the 6th of May of 1993.

18. Agladze Tamar (F) – Home Address: #27 Tbilisi Highway, died on the Sakeni Pass together with Shaqro Agladze on the 1st of October of 1993 while forcedely leaving Abkhazia.

19. Agladze Shaqro (M) - died on the Sakeni Pass together with Tamar Agladze whle forcedely leaving Abkhazia on the 1st of October of 1993.

20. Agumaa-Logizov Remik (M) - 30 years old, Address: Lasuria str. killed in 1994.

21. Akerblon Anatoli (M) - 62 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 3rd of May of 1993.

22. Akhaladze Gia, (M) - was killed.

23. Akhaladze Murtaz (M) - 33 years old, Home old, Address: #82 Mshvidoba Avenue, was killed in bombing of the town on the 7th of June of 1993.

24. Akhalaia Elene (F) - 88 years old, Home Address: Agrba str. was shot in her own house in March of 1993.

25. Akhalaia Karlo (M) - Home Address: #63 Batumi str. was shot in his own house on the 28th of September of 1993.

26. Akhalaia Khuta (M) - 70 years old, Home Address: #25 Gogol str. a journalist, was shot.

27. Akhalaia Liana (F) - 50 years old, Home Address: #50 Kvaratskhelia str. was shot together with her husband Gigla Qardava in January of 1994.

28. Akhalaia Tengiz (M) - 32 years old, was killed in October of 1993.

29. Akhalaia Yuri (M) - 45 years old, Home Address: Batumi str. was shot in September of 1993.

30. Alabiani Ivane (M) - 53 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 12th of April of 1993.

31. Alania Petre (M) - 67 years old, Home Address: #109 Bagrationi str. was killed.

32. Alexseev Igor (M) - 53 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 4th of January of 1993.

33. Anchabadze Luiza (Djukhu) (M) - 56 years old, Home Address: #11 Ordjonikidze str. was tortured to death and then thrown

into the garbage tank on Home Address: #40 Engels str. was killed in bombing of the town in July of 1993.

34. Andjaparidze Luiza (F) – Home Address: Ordjonikidze str. was killed.

35. Andjaparidze Venera (F) - 60 years old, Home Address: #167 A Kirov str. was killed.

36. Andriushenko Taisia (F) - 65 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 9th of May of 1993.

37. Anisimova Violeta (F) - 53 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 23rd of April of 1993.

38. Anisimov Mikheil (M) - was killed in bombing of the town on the 23rd of April of 1993.

39. Arakhamia-Geperidze (F) - 63 years old, Home Address: was tortured to death.

40. Arashenidze Z.A. was killed in her own house.

41. Arghvliani Keso (F) – Home Address: #10 Engels str. was shot in her own house on the 13th of October of 1993.

42. Arghvliani Mose (M) - 75 years old, Home Address: #3 Ochalenko str. was tortured to death.

43. Arghvliani-Gerliani Rita (F) – Home Address: #15 the North Exit, was killed in Gudauta together with Tamar Qobalia and two other unknown Georgian women.

44. Aronia Nina (F) – Home Address: #4 the 7th lane of Batumi str. was killed in bombing of the town on the 4th of January of 1993.

45. Arqania-Qarchava Natela (F) – Home Address: #139 Bagrationi str. was shot together with her husband Vaja Qarchava on the 8th of October of 1993.

46. Arzumanian Ashot (M) - 4 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 6th of June of 1993.

47. Aqubardia Shota (M) - was killed Home Address: Bagrationi str. was shot at the beginning of October of 1993.

48. Asaturian Gevork (M) - 18 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 14th of May of 1993.

49. Aseev Vadim (M) - was killed by a sharp shooter on the 1st of April of 1993.

50. Asmakhova Tatiana (F) - 60 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 7th of March of 1993.

51. Avalishvili (Avaliani) Makhvala (F) - 53 years old, Home Address: #1 the 2nd turning of Titov str. was shot in her own house on the 14th of January of 1995.

52. Avtandilov Yuri (M) - 62 years old, Home Address: #7 Le-

snaiia str. was shot on the 28th of September of 1993.

53. Babluani Nikoloz (M) - 42 years old, Home Address: the 2nd Turning of Semerdjiev str. was shot in his own car.

54. Bagatelia Zaur (M) – Home Address: Nagornaia str. Abkhzian by nationality, was killed for helping Georgians.

55. Baghaturia Boris (M) - 65 years old, Home Address: #57 Baratashvili str. was burnt alive together with Guram and Clara Khoravas on the 27th of September of 1993.

56. Baghaturia Djvandi (M) - 60 years old, was killed.

57. Baghaturia Emzar (M) - 59 years old, was killed.

58. Baghaturia Galaqtion (M) - 71 years old, Home Address: Cheluskin str. was tortured to death on the 30th of October of 1993 – was repeatedly wounded by a knife.

59. Baghaturia Gocha (M) - 30 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 16th of April of 1993.

60. Baghaturia Lali (F) - 41 years old, Home Address: Timiriazev str. was killed.

61. Baghaturia Mogeli (M) - 48 years old, Home Address: #27 second Gvirabis str. was killed in bombing the town on the 22nd of April of 1993.

62. Baghaturia Tamar (F) - 51 years old, Home Address: #38 Chukbar str. was shot together with her son Giorgi Djalaghonia.

63. Baghaturia Tengo (M) - was killed on the 29th of September of 1993.

64. Baghishvili Edem (M) - 48 years old, was burnt alive in his own house.

65. Bakradze Guram (M) - was killed.

66. Bakradze Shaqro (M) - was killed.

67. Bakuradze Shalva (M) – Home Address: #16, 5th Lane of Gelovani str. was killed in bombing of the town on the 21st of May of 1993.

68. Baramia Akaki (M) - Home Address: #3 Kiarazi str. ap.#26 was shot together with Lamara Chaava on the 27th of July of 1993.

69. Baramia Alexandre (M) - 66 years old, Home Address: #17 Khazbegi str. was killed on the 29th of October of 1993 in the village Achadara in his own cottage together with his wife Medea Sichinava and their guest poet Eter Samkharadze - Djghamadze.

70. Baramia Kote (M) - 65 years old, was killed.

71. Baramia Lamara (F) - (Her husband Amiran Kuchava was killed in August of 1994), 63 years old, was tortured to death in 1995.

72. Baramia Vakhtang (M) - 24 years old, was killed.

73. Bargandjia-Gabunia Galina (F) - 63 years old, was killed on

the 1st of April of 1994.

74. Barilo Alexandre (M) - 46 years old, Home Address: #6 Oq-tomberi str. was shot in his own house on the 27th of March of 1996.

75. Barkalaia (Name unknown), was killed.

76. Barkalaia Giorgi (M) - 60 years old, was killed on the 25th of September of 1993.

77. Barkalaia Khuta (M) - 65 years old, Home Address: Lasuria str. was killed in September of 1993.

78. Barkalaia Otar (M) - 55 years old, Home Address: 10th turning of the Bzip str. (at the 12th secondary school), was killed on the 28th of September of 1993.

79. Barkalaia Shota (M) - 70 years old, was killed.

80. Baslandze Lamara (F) - Home Address: Gulia str. was killed in bombing of the town on the 31st of December of 1993.

81. Batonishvili Ludmila (F) - 52 years old, was killed by a sharp shooter on the 29th of October of 1992.

82. Bebia Alexandre (M) - 47 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 5th of June of 1993.

83. Bebia Bochia (M) - 52 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 5th of June of 1993.

84. Bebia Gocha (M) - 7 years old, was killed.

85. Bebia Nunu (F) - 62 years old, Home Address: #15/45 Tbilisi Highway, was killed in the village Zemo Pshavi in October of 1994.

86. Bebia Sergo (M) - 56 years old, Home Address: #20/16 Arguni str. was taken captive and shot on the 2nd of October of 1993.

87. Bebia Valeri (M) - was killed on the 16th of October of 1993.

88. Belorusov Oleg (M) - Home Address: Lacoba str. was killed together with his mother Inga Kruglova in October of 1993.

89. Belqania Djani (M) - 50 years old, Home Address: #7 Kom-kavshiris str. died on the Chuberi Pass, while forcedely leaving Abkhazia in October of 1993.

90. Belqania Sergo (M) – Home Address: #28 Vagzlis str. was killed in his own house on the 11th of October of 1993.

91. Beltadze Aneta (F) - 99 years old, Home Address: Chodrishvili str. was killed.

92. Bendeliani Akaki (M) - 66 years old, was killed.

93. Bendeliani Boris (M) - was killed.

94. Bendeliani Djibilo (M) – Home Address: #4 Pirveli Podgor-naia str. was killed in his own house on the 29th of September of 1993.

95. Bendeliani Gogi (M) - was killed.

96. Bendeliani Lavrenti (M) - 79 years old, Home Address: #69 Oc-

tomberi str. was shot in his own house on the 28th of September of 1993.

97. Bendeliani Vera (F) - 66 years old, Home Address: Maia-kovski str. was killed in her own flat together with her neighbors.

98. Benidze Emzar (M) - 45 years old, Home Address: Batumi str. was shot during taking of Sokhumi.

99. Benidze Maria (F) – Home Address: #20/232 Ladaria str. was shot in her own house on the 30th of September of 1993.

100. Benidze Vladimer (M) – Home Address: #8 Leselidze str. was shot in his own house on the 27th of September of 1993.

101. Beradze Zurab (M) - 52 years old, Home Address: #57 Ordjonikidze str. was shot.

102. Beria Bela (F) - was killed.

103. Beria Giorgi (M) - 60 years old, was killed.

104. Beridze Zaira (F) - was killed.

105. Berulava Badri (M) - was killed.

106. Berulava Giorgi (M) - was killed.

107. Berulava Gulnara (F) - was killed.

108. Berulava Jemal (M) - was shot on the 29th of September of 1993 together with Maro Tsotsoria, Devdariani, Jemal Dikhamindjia and Anatoli Kobakhidze. Altogether 26 people were shot.

109. Berulava Mamuli (M) - was shot together with Bidzina Pangani.

110. Berulava Valeri (M) - 30 years old, was killed in bombing of the town.

111. Berulava-Gakhokidze Ekaterine (F) - 78 years old, Home Address: #24 Chvchavadze str. was tortured to death in Gudauta on the 12th of February of 1994.

112. Beselia Mzia (F) - was killed in bombing of the town.

113. Betashvili Djumber (M) - 55 years old, Home Address: #60 Qlukhoris str. was shot on the 27th of September of 1993.

114. Bezdenidze Kakha (M) - 12 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 24th of June of 1993.

115. Bigvava Archil (M) - 77 year sold, Address: #404 Bzipi Highway, was killed in bombing of the town on the 24th of September of 1993.

116. Bigvava Givi (M) - 49 years old, was killed.

117. Birkaia (Ksenia (Lusha) (F) - 69 years old, Home Address: #196 Bzip Highway was shot in her own house on the 29th of September of 1993.

118. Birkaia Rezo (M) - was killed.

119. Birkaia Tatiana (F) – Home Address: #216 Bzipi str. was shot in her own house in October of 1993.

120. Birkaia Titiko (M) - 63 years old, Home Address: #196 Bzip Highway, was shot in his own house on the 29th of October of 1993.

121. Birkaia Vladimer (M) – Home Address: #21 Titov str. was shot in his own house on the 27th of October of 1993.

122. Blikashvili Lali (F) - 43 years old, Home Address: #5/31 Kartozia str. was shot.

123. Bliznichenko Vladimer (M) - 59 years old, was killed in bobming of the town on the 6th of May of 1993.

124. Bobokhidze Ghughuni (M) - 34 years old, was shot.

125. Bobokhidze Shota (M) - 50 years old, was shot in his own house.

126. Bochorishvili Zuri (M) - was shot in his own house together with Zurab Dzidziguri.

127. Bokuchava Shota (M) - 60 years old, Home Address: #144 Mshvidoba Avenue, died on the Chuberi Pass while forcedely leaving Abkhazia on the 1st of October of 1993.

128. Boldish Julieta (F) - 29 years old, was killed in bobming of the town.

129. Buadze Sergo (M) – Home Address: #72 Gelovani str. was shot in his own house on the 29th of December of 1993.

130. Buadze Djambul (M) – Home Address: #17 Eshba str. the 3rd turning, was shot in his own house on the 26th of September of 1993.

131. Buashvili Malkhaz (M) - was killed.

132. Bulia Jemal (M) - was killed.

133. Buriazina-Gogia Tsisana (F) - 40 years old, Home Address: #193 Eshba str. was shot together with her husband Jemal and son Tengiz on the 26th of September of 1993.

134. Bzhanian Levan (M) - was killed.

135. Chaava Lamara (F) - Home Address : #3 Kiaraz str. ap. # 26 was shot together with Akaki Baramia on the 27th of July of 1993.

136. Chabrava Vladimer (M) - 73 years old, Home Address: #86 Gelovani str. was shot in his own house on the 15th of February of 1994.

137. Chabrava Ladiko (M) - was shot

138. Chachanidze Givi (M) - was shot.

139. Chachanidze Mediko (F) - was shot.

140. Chachua Tamaz (M) - was shot.

141. Chachia Gulad (M) – Home Address: #4 Chanba str. was shot on the 3rd of December of 1993.

142. Chachkhiani Avto (M) - was killed in August of 1993.

143. Chagunava Murtaz (M) - was killed on the 3rd of June of 1993.

144. Chagunava Rima (F) – Home Address: #254 Mshvidoba Av-

enue, was killed in bombing of the town on the 25th of January of 1993.

145. Chakrani, was killed in bombing of the town on the 17th of August of 1992.

146. Chaligava Vano (M) - was killed in bombing of the town on the 9th of May of 1993.

147. Chalkov Aleko (M) - was shot.

148. Chantaria Amiran (M) – Home Address: #124 Kirov str. was killed on the 26th of September of 1993.

149. Chantladze Irakli (M) - was killed at the river Tamish.

150. Chanturia Guli (F) - 52 years old, Home Address: #14 Mshvidoba Avenue, was shot together with her husband Sergo and Neighbor Ariadna Shelia – Adamia on the 22nd of October of 1993.

151. Chanturia Rusudan (F) - 33 years old, Home Address: #24 Nozadze str. ap. #3, was killed in bombing of the town on the 2nd of July of 1993.

152. Chanturia Sergo (M) - Home Address: #14 Mshvidoba Avenue, was shot together with his wife Guli and his neighbor Ariadna Shelia-Adamia.

153. Chanturia Vera (F) - was tortured to death through jugulating.

154. Chanturidze Sergo (M) - 61 years old, Home address: #3 LUDis qarxnis str. the I turning, was shot on the 7th of October of 1993.

155. Chapanidze Manana (M) - 29 years old, was killed by a sharp shooter on the 5th of September of 1992.

156. Charaia Nodar (M) – Home Address: N40 Agumaa str. was killed in bombing of the town on the 3rd of December of 1993.

157. Chargazia Nadejda (F) – Home Address; # 104 Semerdjiev str. was shot in her own house on the 9th of March of 1993.

158. Chargelishvili Eteri (F) - 57 years old, Home Address: #27 Gvirabis str. was shot together with Ilia Gogia on the 27th of September of 1993.

159. Chartia Mitusha (M) - Home Address: #89 Cheluskinlebi str. was shot in his own house on the 2nd of October of 1993.

160. Chartia Nodar (M) – Home Address: #1 Kukhaleishvili str. was shot in his own house on the 27th of September of 1993.

161. Chavchavadze Guram (M) - 76 years old, Home Address: #23a Dzerjinski str. was shot at the river Ghalidzga on the 10th of October of 1993.

162. Chavchanidze Nadejda (F) – Home Address: #9 Dzerjinski str. was killed in bombing of the town on the 25th of May of 1993.

163. Chelidze Givi (M) - 60 years old, was shot.

164. Chelidze Nugzar (M) - 66 years old, was killed in his own

house on the 28th of September of 1993.

165. Chelidze Revaz (M) - 67 years old, Home Address: #17 Tbilisi Highway, was tortured to death on the 28th of September of 1993.

166. Chelidze Vakhtang (M) - was shot.

167. Chemia Shamil (M) - 50 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 5th of June of 1993.

168. Cheminava Vladimer (M) - 59 years old, Home Address: #4/54 Kiarazi str. on the 30th of September of 1993 died on the Chuberi Pass, while forcedly leaving Abkhazia.

169. Cherkezia Laura (F) - 31 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 18th of February of 1993.

170. Cherkezia Nestor (M) - 55 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 29th of September of 1993.

171. Chernovi Igori (M) - 36 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 8th of January of 1993.

172. Chernovi Stanislav (M) - 32 years old, (of Russian nationality – was brought up by mother Eter Naroushvili), Home Address: the III turning of Bagrationi str. was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

173. Chibigina Marina (F) - 67 years old, Home Address: Eshba str. was burnt alive together with Olga Uberia on the 4th of October of 1994.

174. Chichinava Ioseb (M) – Home Address: #11 Kartoziya str. was shot together with his wife Natela Mandaria on the 28th of September of 1993.

175. Chichitarashvili Hamlet (M) - 47 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 22nd of July of 1993.

176. Chikhladze Nina (F) - 75 years old, Home Address: #104 Lacoba str. ap.#39, was tortured to death in 1994.

177. Chikobava Valentina (F) – Home Address: #22 Depo str. was shot in her own house on the 5th of October of 1993.

178. Chikovani Zurab (M) - was shot.

179. Chikviladze Alexandre (M) - 43 years old, Home Address: #1 Kiaraz str. ap.#50, was shot.

180. Chilaia Lola (F) - was shot together with her husband Nikoloz and Nodar Ugulava on the 12th of October of 1993.

181. Chilaia Nikoloz (M) - was shot together with his wife Lola and Nodar Ugulava on the 12th of October of 1993.

182. Chistikina Tamara (F) - 58 years old, Home Address: #82 Nozadze str. ap.#34, was tortured to death.

183. Chitaia Tamar (F) – Home Address: # 3 Gumista str. was

shot in October of 1993.

184. Chitaia Zurab (M) - 38 years old, Home Address: Dzidzaria str. was shot at the school of the village lashtukha.

185. Chitanava Nina (F) - 75 years old, was killed in her own house in March of 1994.

186. Chitanava Reno (M) - was shot.

187. Chkaberidze Medea (F) - 58 years old, Home Address: Titov str. was shot in her own house on the 14th of January of 1995.

188. Chkadua (Name unknown), was killed in his/her own house on the 27th of September of 1993.

189. Chkadua Firuz (M) - 40 years old, was killed at the Dranda prison.

190. Chkadua Giorgi (M) - 55 years old, was shot by a sharp-shooter.

191. Chkheidze Shota (M) - was shot.

192. Chkhemzani Omar (M) - 21 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 24th of April of 1993.

193. Chkhenkeli Giorgi (Zhora) (M) - 65 years old, Home Address: N 62 Tarkhnishvili str. was shot together with his son Nugzar, wife Albina and mother-in-law Babulia Shlater on the 27th of September of 1993.

194. Chkhenkeli Karlo (M) - 65 years old, professor, Home Address: #36 Frunze str. ap.# 20, was tortured to death on the 27th of September of 1993.

195. Chkhenkeli Nugzar (M) - 35 years old, Home Address: #62 Tarkhnishvili str. was shot together with his parents – Albina and Giorgi and grandmother Babulia Shlater on the 27th of September of 1993.

196. Chkhetia Neli (F) – Home Address: #15 Gulia str. was at her sister Natela Sharia's place, where both of them were shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

197. Chkhetiani Domenti (M) – Home Address: #12 Miminoshvili str. was killed in bombing of the town in March of 1993.

198. Chkhonia – Djodjua Dunia (F) – Home Address: #96 Khazbegi str. was shot in her own house on the 29th of September of 1993.

199. Chokhonelidze Nugzar (M) - was shot in October of 1993.

200. Chulpa Ivane (M) - 65 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 10th of April of 1993.

201. Chulpa Khrisuli (F) - 61 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 12th of April of 1993.

202. Chumburidze Bichiko (M) - was shot together with his son Djaniko on the 27th of September of 1993.

203. Chumburidze Djaniko (M) - was shot in his own house together with his Father Bichiko on the 27th of September of 1993.

204. Churghulia Dimitri (M) - was shot on the 27th of September of 1993.

205. Churghulia Tariel (M) - 66 years old, a doctor, Home Address: #45 Tbilisi Highway, was shot in his own house on the 27th of September of 1993.

206. Dadiani (name unknown) - 62 years old, was killed.

207. Dadiania Tamar (F) – Home Address” #10a/19 Arguni str. died in bombing of the town on the 29th of December of 1992.

208. Dadiani Otari (M) - 67 years old, Home Address: #3 Khzaria str. was shot together with his wife Lamara Khaburzania.

209. Dalieva Sida (F) - was shot.

210. Dameraia Giorgi (M) - 65 years old, Home Address: #8 Mataradze str. died in bombing for the town in March of 1993.

211. Danelia Dunia (F) - was killed.

212. Danelia Igor (M) - 18 years old, was killed.

213. Danelia Zaur (M) - 48 years old, Home Address; #35 Chanba str. was brutally killed on the 9th of February of 1994.

214. Danelia Zelimkhan (M) - 62 years old, Home Address: #71/11 Octoberi str. was shot together with his mother-in-law Tinatin Mindjia.

215. Darsalia (Roman's nephew) – Home Address: #48 Karl Marx str. was shot together with his uncle on the 28th of September of 1993.

216. Darsalia (name unknown), was killed.

217. Darsalia Roman (M) - 48 years old, Home Address: #48 Karl Marx str. was shot together with his nephew in Gulripsh on the 28th of September of 1993.

218. Dartsmelia Djimsher (M) - was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

219. Devdariani (Name unknown), was shot together with Maro Tsortsoria, Jemal Dikhamindjia, Jemal Berulava and others (altogether 26 persons) on the 29th of September of 1993.

220. Dgebuadze Nikoloz (M) - Home Address: #36 Cheluskinelbi str. was shot in his own house on the 28th of September of 1993.

221. Dgebuadze Nino (F) - 60 years old, Home Address: #109 Shervashidze str. was killed on the 18th of August of 1993.

222. Dgebuadze Shalva (M) - Home Address: #75 app. 7, Kiaraizi str. was shot in his own house on the 25th of September of 1993.

223. Dikhamindjia Jemal (M) - 75 years old, was shot together

with Maro Tsotsoria, Devdariani, Jemal Berulava and others on the 29th of September of 1993.

224. Dikhamindjia Venera (F) - was shot on her own house on the 2nd of October of 1993.

225. Djghamadze Anton (Khuta) (M) - 74 years old, Home Address: #17 Khazbegi str. was shot in his own house, on the 28th of September of 1993. His wife Eter Samkharadze - Djghamadze was shot together with Medea and Bichiko Baramias on the 29th of September of 1993.

226. Djghamadze Shota (M) - 71 years old, a doctor, Home Address: #6/55 Agrba str. was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

227. Djachvliani Nona (F) - Home Address: the 8th turning #39 Bzipi str. Was killed in 1993.

228. Djachvliani Rusudan (F) – Home Address: died in bombing of the town on the 8th of February of 1993.

229. Djakhaia Omar (M) - 54 years old, resident of Sokhumi, was shot.

230. Djakhia Gia (M) - 18 years old, died in bombing of the town on the 17th of February of 1993.

231. Djakhua Nikoloz (M) - 59 years old, was shot.

232. Djalaghonia Giorgi (M) - 28 years old, Home Address: #38 Chukbari str. was shot together with his Mother Tamar Baghaturia.

233. Djalaghonia Dinara (F) - Home Address: #27 Karl Marx str. was shot in her own house together with Emzar Djgharkava on the 25th of September of 1993.

234. Djalaghonia Vladimer (Pupu) (M) - Home Address: #20 Poineris str. was shot in his own house on the 27th of September of 1993.

235. Djandjghava Alexsi (M) - 81 years old, Home Address: #33 Djguburia str. was shot together with his wife Venera Dikhamindjia.

236. Djandjghava Venera (F) - 70 years old, was shot.

237. Djaparidze Laura (F) - 37 years old, Home Address: #57 Shervashidze str. was shot in the village Pshapi on the 30th of September of 1993.

238. Djaparidze Madlena (F) - 67 years old, was shot at the river Gumista on the 17th of July of 1994.

239. Dgerenaia Roland (M) - 47 years old, was killed.

240. Djedjelava Amiran (M) - 60 years old, Home Address: #41 Kuibishev str. was shot in the village Tsebelda together with his wife Babutsa Sanaia in 1993.

241. Djedjelava Dodo (F) - 37 years old, died in bombing of the town on the 16th of April of 1993.

242. Djedjelava Leonid (M) - 63 years old, Home Address: #24 Chohua ap.#18, was tortured to death on the 27th of September of 1993.

243. Djedjelava Zurab (M) - 28 years old, died in bombing of the town on the 7th of November of 1992.

244. Djibladze Vakhtang (M) – Home Address: #37/21 Dzerzhinski str. was shot together with his 15 years old son.

245. Djibladze, Vakhtang's son (Name unknown) - 15 years old, Home Address: #37/21 Dzerzhinski str. was shot together with his Father.

246. Djimshelishvili Babutsa (F) - 58 years old, Home Address: Gochua str. was shot in Mzia Izoria's house together with Mzia Izoria and 5 more Georgians.

247. Djimshelishvili Rezo (M) - 50 years old, Home Address: #22 Gochua str. was burnt in his car together with his wife on the 27th of September of 1993.

248. Djimshelishvili (Rezo's wife, name unknown), Home Address; #22 Gochua str. was burnt in the car together with her husband Rezo.

249. Djindjolia Julieta (F) - 35 years old, died in bombing of the town on the 11th of May of 1993.

250. Djinoria Nikoloz (M) - 79 years old, Home Address: #58 Khazbegi str. was shot in his own house together with his wife Luba Mirtskhulava in September of 1993.

251. Djmukhadze Nino (F) – Home Address; #7, Kiarazi str. ap. #104, was killed on the 27th of September of 1993.

252. Djmukhadze Roman (M) – Home Address: #7 Kiarazi str. ap.#104, was shot in his own house on the 27th of September of 1993.

253. Djolia Nugzar (M) – Home Address:#18 Samsheneblo str. was shot on the 27th of September of 1993.

254. Djodjua Luna (F) – Home Address: #27 Khazbegi str. was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

255. Djordjikia Vakhtang (M) - 54 years old, Home Address: #186 Mshvidoba Avenue, ap.#40, was shot on the 28th of September of 1993.

256. Djugheli Dimitri (M) – Home Address: #16 Bagrationi str. was shot in his own house on the 27th of September of 1993.

257. Donghadze Natela (F) - 66 years old, Home Address: Emukhvari str. died on the Chuberi Pass while forcedely leaving Abkhazia on the 3rd of Ocotber of 1993.

258. Dotsenko Nikoloz (M) - 69 years old, died in bombing of the town on the 25th of June of 1993.

259. Dubrovskaiia Marina (F) - died in bombing of the town on the 25th of June of 1993.

260. Dugladze Ana (F) – Home Address: #19 Sadovaia str. died in bombing of the town on the 23rd of September of 1993.

261. Dvalakhadze Irakli (M) - 27 years old, died in bombing of the town on the 31st of May of 1993.

262. Dvali (Name unknown), 54 years old, was shot in his/her own house.

263. Dzagania Minadora (F) - 68 years old, was killed in bombing of the town.

264. Dzaria Tatusha (F) - was shot.

265. Dzadzamia Vladimer (M) - 73 years old, Home Address: #125 Kuibishev str. was shot in his own house on the 27th of September of 1993.

266. Dzadzamia Kolia (M) - 75 years old, was shot.

267. Dzhgharkava Emzar (M) – Home Address: #27 Karl Marx str. was shot together with his wife Dinara Djalaghonia on the 25th of September of 1993.

268. Dzhgharkava Jemal (M) - 55 years old, Home Address: #3 Zarechnaia str. was shot in his own house.

269. Dzagania Demur (M) - Home Address: #10 Kvaratskhelia str. ap. #40, was shot in his own house on the 29th of December of 1993.

270. Dzhgharkava Leo (M) – Home Address: #8 Podgornaia str. was shot in his own house on the 27th of September of 1993.

271. Dzhgharkava Mikheil (M) - 50 years old, Home Address: #27 Karl Marx str. was shot together with his son Murtaz.

272. Dzhgharkava Murtaz (M) – Home Address: #27 Karl Marx str. was shot together with his father Mikheil.

273. Dzimistarashvili, 68 years old, was shot at Gochua str.

274. Dzidzaria Bedeli (M) - was shot.

275. Dzidzaria Valentina (F) – Home Address: #36 Esher str. ap. #27, was shot in the Fall of 1993.

276. Dzidziguri Tengiz (M) - Home Address: #370 Bzipi Highway, was shot in February of 1993.

277. Dzidziguri Zurab (M) - 45 years old, was at Zurab Bochorishvili's place, where was killed together with the owner of the house.

278. Dzotsenidze (Name unknown), 20 years old, was shot.

279. Dzotsenidze Amiran (M) - 45 years old, Home Address: #40 Sadguris str. was shot together with his sons - Givi and Zaza on the 25th of September of 1993. His neighbor Badri Turkia was forced to dig up a grave for them and afterwards that latter was also shot.

280. Dzotsenidze Givi (M) - 22 years old, Home Address: #40 Sadguris str. was shot together with his Father Amiran and brother Zaza on the 25th of September of 1993. His neighbor Badri Turkia was forced to dig up a grave for them and afterwards that latter was also shot.

281. Dzotsenidze Zaza (M) - 19 years old, Home Address: #40 Sadguris str. was shot together with his Father Amiran and brother Givi on the 25th of September of 1993. His neighbor Badri Turkia was forced to dig up a grave for them and afterwards that latter was also shot.

282. Edjibia - Kvirkvelia Lana (F) - 43 years old, died in bombing of the town on the 21st of October of 1992.

283. Eldarashvili Giorgi (M) – Home Address: # 54 Gulia str. died in bombing fo the town on the 31st of December of 1993.

284. Elerdashvili Gogi (M) - 70 years old, Home Address: Chavchavadze str. died together with his wife Lamara and daughter-in-law Shengelia in bombing of the town in 1993.

285. Elerdashvili Lamara (F) - 60 years old, died together with her husband Gogi and daughter - in-law Shengelia in bombing of the town in 1993.

286. Elerdashvili Omar (M) - 54 years old, an artists, committed a suicide when was informed about the death of his soldier son – Vakhtang.

287. Elerdashvili - Shengelia, 30 years old,died in bombing of the town together with mother in-law and father –in –law (Elerdashvilis) in 1993.

288. Eliava Tamaz (M) - 30 years old,was killed at the Railway Station on the 16th of September of 1993.

289. Eliava Vladimer (M) – Home Address: #3 Mshvidoba Avenue, was shot in his own house on the 25th of September of 1993.

290. Emukhvari Giorgi (M) – Home Address: #10 Arguni str. ap. #19, died in bombing of the town on the 29th fo December of 1992 together with his father Levan.

291. Emukhvari Levan (M) – Home Address: #10 Arguni str. ap. #19, died in bombing of the town on the 29th of December of 1992 together with his son Giorgi.

292. Emukhvari Nikoloz (M) - 64 years old, Home Address: Msvidoba Avenue, Abkhazian by nationality, was shot on the 31st of December of 1994.

293. Epikchiani Ramzik (M) - was shot.

294. Ermilova Vera (F) - 83 years old, was killed on the 8th of

March of 1993.

295. Esakia Zviad (M) - 40 years old, was shot in his own house on the 1st of October of 1993.

296. Eqimiani Vera (F) - died in bombing of the town on the 20th of December of 1993.

297. Esebua-Papaskiri Angelina (F) – Home Address: #17 Semerjiev str. was shot in her own house on the 28th of September of 1993.

298. Ezukhbaia Djumber (M) - 43 years old, tripped the mine laid by the occupants.

299. Ezukhbaia Petre (M) - Home Address: #26 Agumaa str. was shot in his own house on the 30th of December of 1993.

300. Feldman Boris (M) - 50 years old, was killed on the 15th of August of 1992.

301. Gabedava Liana (F) - 21 years old, Home Address: #1 the I lane of the Ochalenko str. was shot together with her Mother Natela Janashia.

302. Gabelia Amiran (M) - 60 years old, was killed.

303. Gabiskiria Giorgi (M) - 70 years old, Home Address: #13 Kukhaleishvili str. was tortured to death on the 27th of September of 1993 – he was beheaded.

304. Mother-in-law of Gabiskiria Gugu (Name is Unknown), 80 years old, resident of Sokhumi, was raped and tortured to death.

305. Gabiskiria Guram (M) - Mayor of Sokhumi, was shot on the 27th of September of 1993.

306. Gabiskiria Shota (M) - was tortured to death – he was jugulated.

307. Gabisonia Irakli (M) - 17 years old, Home Address: #77 Karl Marx str, died in bombing of the town on the 15th of July of 1993.

308. Gabisonia Vladimer (M) – Home Address: #31 Gulia str. Was shot in his own house on the 28th of September of 1993.

309. Gabrava Lamzira (F) - 26 years old, Home Address: #2, the 10th Lane of Dzidzaria str. was shot on the 27th of September of 1993 in his neighbor's basement together with the owner of the house – a Kiria, mother Natela Topuria and 6 other neighbors. Their dead bodies were burnt.

310. Gabrava Lena (F) – Home Address: #21 Pachulia str. was shot in October of 1994.

311. Gabrava Mamia (M) - 65 years old, Home Address: #4/4 Djguburia str. was shot in his own house in October of 1994.

312. Gabunia Anatoli (M) - 44 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 1st of April of 1993.

313. Gabunia Apolon (M) - 44 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 1st of April of 1993.

314. Gabunia Arvelodi (M) - Home Address: # 1/8 Dzerjinski str. was shot in his own house on the 27th of September of 1993.

315. Gabunia Grigori (M) - 90 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 1st of April of 1993.

316. Gabunia Indiko (M) - Home Address: #11 Tavadze str. was shot in his own house on the 27th of September of 1993.

317. Gabunia Shura (F) - 60 years old, was killed.

318. Gabunia Teimuraz (M) - 42 years old, Home Address: #18 Gvirabi st. Was killed by the separatists of November of 1992.

319. Gachechiladze Ramaz (M) - 25 years old, Home Address: Nozadze str. was shot.

320. Gagiladze Revaz (M) – Home Address: #88 Batumi str. was killed in bombing of the town on together with his Father on the 27th of September of 1993.

321. Gagiladze Shota (M) – Home Address: #88 Batumi str. was killed in bombing of the town together with his son Revaz on the 27th of September of 1993.

322. Gagnidze Shota (M) - 45 years old, Home Address: Eshba str. was shot on the cemetery on the 15th of October of 1993.

323. Gagua Giorgi (Zhora) (M) – Home Address: #6, the II Lane of the Khazbegi str. was shot together with his wife Luba on the 28th of September of 1993.

324. Gagua Iliia (M) - was shot together with Eter Chargelishvili on the 27th of September of 1993.

325. Gagua Luba (F) – Home Address: #6, the II Lane of the Khazbegi str. was shot together with her husband Giorgi on the 28th of September of 1993.

326. Gagua Margo (F) - was killed in the village Dranda.

327. Gagua Nora (F) - was killed.

328. Gakharia Kote (M) - was killed on the 3rd of October of 1993.

329. Gakharia Tsatsa (F) - 80 years old, Home Address: #16 Chalmaz str. was shot in her own house on the 29th of November of 1993.

330. Gakharia, 74 years old, Home Address: #17 Tbilisi Highway, was shot.

331. Gakhokidze Valerian (M) – Home Address: #5 the III Highway turning, was killed in bombing of the town on the 5th of June of 1993.

332. Gakhokidze Marlen (M) - was taken captive and shot at the village Tamish on the 7th of October of 1992 together with Gogia

Ramaz and the MP of the 1st call Zviad Nadareishvili. All the three were shot in Tkhvarcheli on the 13th of October of 1992.

333. Gamisonia Alexi (M) - Address: Chanba str. was killed on the 31st of December of 2005.

334. Gamisonia Irakli (M) - 65 years old, Home Address: #82 Bzip Highway, was killed on the 14th of October of 1993.

335. Gangia Nana (F) - 61 years old, Home Address: #34/33 Posta str. was killed in bombing of the town on the 5th of August of 1993.

336. Garemanian Liova (M) - 70 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 21st of May of 1993.

337. Gazdeliani Guram (M) - was killed.

338. Gedenidze Tatiana (F) - 50 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 22nd of April of 1993.

339. Gegechkori Otar (M) - 62 years old, Home Address: #14 Pioneris str. was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

340. Gegelashvili Vakhtang (M) - 56 years old, Home Address: Marx str. was shot on the 27th of September of 1993.

341. Gegia Ramaz (M) - 30 years old, Home Address: #31 Es-hba str. was shot in Tkhvarcheli on the 13th of October of 1992.

342. Geldiashvili Maria (F) – Home Address; #43 Leselidze str. was killed in bombing of the town on the 1st of March of 1993.

343. Gelenava Sergo (M) - 62 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 3rd of May of 1993.

344. Gergedava Nukri (M) - 17 years old, was tortured and shot together before the eyes of his Father and Mother Naira Kalandia at the Kindgha Tea Factory on the 30th of September of 1993.

345. Gersamia Indiko (M) – Home Address: #20/29 Ladaria str. was killed in September of September of 1993 in his own house, together with his wife Zinadida (a doctor by profession) and relative Vera (A doctor by profession).

346. Gersamia Zinaida (F) - (a doctor by profession), Home Address: #20/29 Ladaria str. was killed in September of 1993 in Indiko Gersamia's house, together with Indiko and Vera (a doctor by profession).

347. Gigiberia Sima (F) - 35 years old, of Armenian nationality, was killed for helping Georgians.

348. Gikava Tsiuri (F) - was killed.

349. Ghvindjilia Givi (M) – Home Address: #16 Kharazia str. was shot in his own house on the 29th of March of 1993.

350. Ghvindjilia Vitali (M) - 18 years old, died in bombing of the town on the 14th of March of 1993.

351. Ghvindjilia, name unknown, was shot.

352. Gobechia Vladimer (M) - 72 years old, was killed in his own flat on the 27th of September of 1993.

353. Gobedjishvili Giorgi (M) - 59 years old, was killed on the 28th of September of 1993.

354. Gobedjishvili Lamara (F) - Home Address: #16/6 Kiaraz str. was shot in his own house on the 3rd of October of 1993.

355. Gogava Clara (F) - 45 years old, Home Address: #19 Gogol str. was tortured to death on the 2nd of October of 1993.

356. Gogia Aliosha, resident of Sokhumi, was shot.

357. Gogia Ekaterine (F) - 61 years old, was shot on the 3rd of October of 1993.

358. Gogia Ilia, was shot together with Eter Chargelishvili on the 27th of September of 1993.

359. Gogia Jemal (M) - 47 years old, Home Address; #193 Es-hba str. was shot together with his wife Tsisana Buriazina and son Tengiz on the 26th of September of 1993.

360. Gogia Ramaz (M) - 35 years old, was taken captive at the village Tamishi on the 7th of September of 1992 and all of them were shot in Tkhvarcheli on the 13th of October of 1992.

361. Gogia Tengiz (M) - 26 years old, Home Address: #193 Es-hba str. was shot together with his parents Jemal and Tsisana Buriazina on the 26th of September of 1993.

362. Gogichashvili Agrafina (F) – Home Address; #12 Aqirtava str. was shot in her own house on the 26th of June of 1993.

363. Gogilava Adiko (M) – Home Address: #21 Pshapi str. was shot in his own house on the 28th of September of 1993.

364. Goginava Avtandil Aqvsentis dze, 48 years old, Address: #46 Chukbari str. was shot in his own house.

365. Gogoberidze Alexandre (M) - died in bombing of the town in August of 1993.

366. Gogoladze Gela (M) - 28 years old, died in bombing of the town on the 3rd of January of 1993.

367. Gogoladze Giorgi (M) - was seriously wounded by the occupants on the 12th of September and as a result died on the 27th of October of 1992.

368. Gogoladze Suliko (M) - on the 14th of March of 1993 tripped the mine laid by the occupants.

369. Gogokhia Zoia (F) - 60 years old, Home Address: #9 Anchabadze str. was shot in her own house on the 10th of November of 1993.

370. Gogua Kote (M) - 60 years old, was arrested in Gudauta and shot together with Tamaz Topuria, Malkhaz and Murtaz Pachkoria on the 15th of August of 1992.

371. Goletiani (Bebia) (F) - was shot together with her 8 year old grandchild.

372. Goletiani (name unknown), 8 years old, was shot together with his/her grandmother.

373. Gorozia Sergo Besarionis dze (M) - 83 years old, Home Address: #148/43 Mshvidoba Avenue, was shot on the 5th of October of 1993.

374. Grcheninchenko Ekaterine (F) - 57 years old, died in bombing of the town on the 9th of May of 1993.

375. Grigolaia Giorgi (Zhora) (M) - 65 years old, Home Address: #93 Kirov str. was shot in his own house on the 15th of February of 1993.

376. Grigolia Luba (F) - was shot together with her grandmother Nadejda Kukhaleishvili and father Vladimer on the 27th of September of 1993.

377. Grigolia Vladimer (M) - 85 years old, Home Address: #14 Mataradze str. was shot together with his daughter Luba and mother-in-law Nadejda Kukhaleishvili on the 27th of September of 1993.

378. Gritsai Vladimer (M) - 52 years old, died in bombing of the town on the 6th of December of 1993.

379. Gubareva Natela (F) - 70 years old, died in bombing of the town on the 7th of May of 1993.

380. Gudava Qionia (F) – Home Address: #128 Dzidzaria str. Was burnt alive in her own house.

381. Gugushvili (name unknown), was killed.

382. Gugushvili Natela (F) - 56 years old, Home Address: the IVth turning of Bagrationi str. was shot at the at the school N7 on the 27th of September of 1993.

383. Guliashvili Varvara (F) - was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

384. Gulua Tariel (M) - 58 years old, was killed in the village Pshapi on the 29th of September of 1993.

385. Gundjua Anton (M) - 41 years old, Home Address: #74 Leselidze turning, was killed together with his mother Tamar on the 28th of September of 1993.

386. Gundjua Tamar (F) - 81 years old, Home Address: #74 Leselidze turning. Was killed together with her son Anton on the 28th of September of 1993.

387. Gunia Merab (M) – Home Address: #30/34 Tbilisi Highway, died in a passenger plane – “TU 134” crashed by the occupants on the 21st of September of 1993.

388. Gurchiani Aliosha (M) - was killed.

389. Gvazobia Vasil (M) - was killed near the Sokhumi market (Bazaar).

390. Gvakharia Tina (F) -80 years old, Home Address: #114 Shervashidze str. was shot in her own house on the 28th of September of 1993.

391. Gvaramia Zurab (M) - 34 years old, was taken captive together with his wife, sister and a relative a Kakha (27 years old) Home Address: #123 Komkavshiris highway (was tortured to death on the 28th of September of 1993.

392. Gvaramia Zurab's sister (name unknown) was taken captive together with her brother, sister-in-law and a relative a Kakha (27 years old) Home Address: #123 Komkavshiris highway was tortured to death on the 28th of September of 1993.

393. Gvaramia Zurab's wife (name unknown), was taken captive together with her husband, husband's sister and a relative a Kakha (27 years old) Home Address: #123 Komkavshiris highway was tortured to death on the 28th of September of 1993.

394. Gvaramia Zurab's relative Kakha (family name unknown), 27 years old, was taken captive in the Home Address: #123 Komkavshiris Highway, was tortured to death together with his relatives – Zurab Gvaramia, Zurab's wife and sister. on the 28th of September of 1993.

395. Gvasalia (name unknown), Gvasalia Solomon's wife, 58 years old, Home Address: Tsitrusebis str. was shot together with her husband Solomon and son Akaki on the 29th of September of 1993.

396. Gvasalia Akaki (M) - 38 years old, Home Address: Tsitrusebis str. was shot together with his Father Solomon and Mother on the 29th of September of 1993.

397. Gvasalia Clara (F) - 70 years old, was shot.

398. Gvasalia Grigori (M) - was killed.

399. Gvasalia Otar (M) - 61 years old, Address: #41 Djguburia str. was shot before the his wife's eyes on the 27th of September of 1993.

400. Gvasalia Solomon (M) - 60 years old, Tsitrusebis str. was shot together with his wife and son Akaki on the 29th of September of 1993.

401. Gvasalia Venera (F) – Home Address: #20 the III turning of the Eshba str. was shot in his own house in December of 1993.

402. Gvatua Tariel (M) - 66 years old, was shot on the 25th of September of 1993.

403. Gvazava- Ratiani Marina (F) - Home Address: Baratashvili str. was killed together with her son Victor Ratiani.

404. Gvilava Gigla (M) - 43 years old, Home Address: #6 Ill Dzidzaria lane, was shot on the 27th of September of 1993.

405. Gvichiania Elgudja (M) - was shot.

406. Iobidze Vano (M) - 64 years old, Home Address: #14/5 Cheluskinelebis str. was shot.

407. Ioseliani Otar (M) - 68 years old, was killed in his own house on the 26th of September of 1993.

408. Izoria-Kalandia Mzia (F) - Home Address: #70 Kirov str. was shot in her own house together with Babutsa Djimsheleishvili and 5 other unknown Georgians on the 27th of September of 1993.

409. Jabua Alexandre (M) - 86 years old, Home Address: #49 Titov str. was tortured to death on the 27th of September of 1993 – he was multiply wounded by a knife. Together with him were killed Guram and Zhora Zaqrades.

410. Jaiani Konstantine (M) – Home Address: #43 Pachulia str. was shot in his own house on the 26th of September of 1993.

411. Jakonia Nifadora (F) – Home Address: #44 Jikia crossing, died in bombing of the town on the 4th of December of 1992.

412. Janashia Gia (M) - 37 years old, Home Address: Qarxnis str. was shot in the park of Ordjonikidze together with his neighbor Giorgi Ablotia in October of 1993.

413. Janashia Natela (F) - 70 years old, Home Address: Ocha-lenko str. the I lane was shot.

414. Janashia Valodia (M) – Home Address: # 26 Lagvilava str. ap. #84, was shot in his own flat in September of 1994.

415. Janashia-Papava Neli (F) - 52 years old, Home Address: #29 Agrba str. was shot together with her son Kakha and husband Radion Papava in September of 1993.

416. Janelidze Manana (F) - 23 years old, Home Address: #11 Nozadze str. died in bombing of the town on the 8th of June of 1993.

417. Janelidze Mikheil (M) - 67 years old, Home Address: #15/12 Tbilisi Highway, was tortured to death through hanging on the 29th of September of 1993.

418. Jguburia, 33 years old, was shot on the 2nd of October of 1993.

419. Jikia Nazibrola (F) - 42 years old, Home Address: # 74 Kirov str. died on the Chuberi Pass while forcedly leaving Abkhazia

on the 27th of September of 1993.

420. Kacharava Tamar (F) - 73 years old, was killed in his own house on the 30th of September of 1993.

421. Kacharava Kimi (M) - 60 years old, Home Address: #16 Lenin str. was shot in his own house on the 6th of October of 1993.

422. Kacharava Ksenia (F) - was shot.

423. Kacharava Shota (M) – Home Address: #35 Titov str. was shot on the 27th of September of 1993.

424. Kachakhmadze, 64 years old, Home Address: #37 Komkavshiris str. was shot in his own house on the 29th of September of 1993.

425. Kakubava Iakob (M) - was shot in September of 1994.

426. Kakuberi Tina (F) - 90 years old, was killed together with her daughter Suliko on the 3rd of October for 1993.

427. Kakuberi Suliko (F) - 70 years old, was killed together with her 90 year old Mother – Tina in September of 1994.

428. Kakulia Fedosia (F) - 103 years old, Home Address: #28 Nagornaia str. was tortured to death – she was suffocated in her own house on the 28th of April of 1994.

429. Kakulia Svetlana (F) - 46 years old, Home Address: #127 Mshvidoba avenue, was shot on the 28th of September of 1993.

430. Kakulia Valodia (M) - 63 years old, was killed.

431. Kakulia Vladimer (M) - 54 years old, Nagornaia str. was shot.

432. Kakulia Zurab (M) – Home Address: #4 Dzidzaria str. ap.37 was shot on the 13th of September of 1993.

433. Kakuliani Artur (M) - 48 years old, of Armenian nationality, was shot on the 27th of June of 1994.

434. Kalandia Antina (F) - 84 years old, Home Address: #128 Komkavshiris str. was shot in her own house on the 28th of September of 1993.

435. Kalandia Ketevan (F) - 58 years old, Home Address: #131 Komkavshiris str. was shot together with her husband Valodia and husband's brother - Zhora on the 28th of September of 1993.

436. Kalandia Valodia (M) - 62 years old, Home Address: #131 Komkavshiris str. was shot together with his wife Ketevan and brother Zhora on the 28th of September of 1993.

437. Kalandia Zhora (M) - 67 years old, Home Address: #131 Komkavshiris str. was shot together with his brother Valodia and sister-in-law Keteva on the 28th of September of 1993.

438. Kalandia Zurab (M) - 58 years old, Home Address: #19 of the Citrusebis str. the II turning, was shot in the village Pshapi on the

29th of September of 1993.

439. Kandelaki Gogi (M) - was shot.

440. Kapanadze Ivane (M) - was killed.

441. Karbaia Tamila (F) - 43 years old, was burnt alive in September of 1993.

442. Karbaia Teona (F) - Home Address: #40 Mshvidoba avenue, died in a plane crashed by the separatists in September of 1993.

443. Kartoziya Aliosha (M) – Home Address: #23 Kutaisi str. was shot in his own house on the 27th of September of 1993.

444. Kartoziya Amiran (M) - was tortured to death through jugulating.

445. Kartoziya Karlo (M) - 63 years old, was tortured to death.

446. Kartoziya Meri (F) - 33 years old, Home Address: #21 Cit-rusebis str. the II Lane, died on the Chuberi Pass, while forcedly leaving Abkhazia on the 13th of October of 1993.

447. Katanova Sonia (F) - 52 years old, Home Address: #11 Kiaraz str. was killed in bombing of the town in January of 1993.

448. Katsadze Otar (M) - 53 years old, Home Address: #4/45 Dzidzaria str. was killed on the 29th of September of 1993.

449. Katsia Giorgi (M) - 34 years old, Home Address: #80 Rustaveli str. was shot in his own house on the 18th of October of 1993.

450. Katsia Tengiz (M) - was burnt alive in his own house on the 17th of September of 1993.

451. Kazarian Aida (F) - 20 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 16th of April of 1993.

452. Ketiladze (Sergo Ketiladze's sister), 75 years old, was killed.

453. Ketiladze Sergo (M) - 75 years old, Home Address: Batumi str. was shot together with his sister.

454. Kekelia Dariko (F) – Home Address: #12 Zarechnaia str. was shot in his own house on the 26th of September of 1993.

455. Kemularia Amiran (M) - 68 years old, was shot in his own house.

456. Khaburzania Lamara (F) - 62 years old, Home Address: #Kharazia str. was shot together with her husband Otar Dadiani.

457. Khaburzania Qishvard (M) - 47 years old, Home Address: The I turning of Semerdjiev str. was shot on the 25th of September of 1993.

458. Khalichava Vladimer (M) - was shot.

459. Khalichava-Kvaratskhelia (name unknown, husband of Kvaratskehlia Ustina), Home Address: #137 Komsomolskaia str.

was killed after having been tortured.

460. Kharaisvili Nunu (F) - 53 years old, was shot on the 23rd of September of 1993.

461. Kharbedia Tamaz (M) - 38 years old, Home Address: #7 Chavchavadze Avenue, (deputy minister of the Forest Farming of Abkhazia), was shot on the 27th of September of 1993.

462. Kharebava Vakhtang (M) - 35 years old, was shot in his own house on the 28th of September of 1993.

463. Khasaia (Name unknown), 40 years old, was shot in the village Vladimirovka together with her husband.

464. Khasaia (Name unknown), 45 years old, was shot in the village Vladimirovka together with his wife.

465. Khazalia Tatiana (F) - was tortured to death through jugulating. **471. Kheladze Avtandil (M)** - 55 years old, died in bombing of the town on the 13th of May of 1993.

466. Khetsuriani Manana (F) - was shot.

467. Khionidi, was tortured to death – he was hanged.

468. Khocholava Maria (F) – Home Address: #24 Gochua str. was shot on the 30th of September of 1993.

469. Kholbaia Amiran (M) - died in bombing of the town on the 25th of February of 1993.

470. Kholbaia Boris (M) - 8 years old, died in bombing of the town on the 25th of February of 1993.

471. Kholbaia Tamila (F) - 42 years old, Home Address: Mshvidoba avenue, died on the Sakeni Pass in plane crash, while forcefully leaving Abkhazia on the 30th of September of 1993.

472. Kholbaia Vera (F) - 74 years old, Home Address: #36 Gelovani str. was shot together with her husband Alexandre Kvaratskhelia on the 25th of September of 1993.

473. Khorava Clara (Klaudia) (F) – Home Address: #38 Baratashvili str. was burnt alive together with Guram Khorava and Boris Baghaturia on the 27th of September of 1993.

474. Khorava Djumber (M) - 55 years old, Address: Gastelo str. the II turning, was killed.

475. Khorava Guram (M) – Home Address: #8 Baratashvili str. was burnt alive together with Clara Khorava and Boris Baghaturia on the 27th of September of 1993.

476. Khorava Karlo (M) - was shot.

477. Khorava Lilusha (M) - was shot in his own house on the 4th of October of 1993.

478. Khorava Valeria (F) - was shot.

- 479. Khorguani Julieta (F)** - 36 years old, was killed.
- 480. Khoperia Murtaz (M)** - 29 years old, died in bombing of the town on the 19th of May of 1993.
- 481. Khoshtaria Shuquri (M)** - 60 years old, Home Address: Qarxnis str. was tortured to death, then his dead body was thrown into the street and eaten by the pigs.
- 482. Khoshtaria Tamaz (M)** - 54 years old, died in bombing of the town on the 12th of June of 1993.
- 483. Khoshtaria Zurab (M)** - 18 years old, was killed by a sharpshooter.
- 484. Khubua Jujuna (F)** - 58 years old, Home Address: the II turning of #18 Armiis str. was shot in her own house together with her husband Soso on the 28th of September of 1993.
- 485. Khubua Soso (M)** - 60 years old, Home Address: the II turning of #18 Armiis str. was shot in his own house together with his wife Jujuna on the 28th of September of 1993.
- 486. Khubunaia Roman (M)** - 28 years old, Home Address: #23 Koghonia str. was shot on the 27th of September of 1993.
- 487. Khubutia Zaur (M)** - 46 years old, Home Address: #26 Tbilisi Highway, was shot on the 27th of September of 1993.
- 488. Khurashvili Gia (M)** - Home Address: Titov str. was shot on the Titov str. on the 27th of September of 1993.
- 489. Khurashvili Klara (F)** - 64 years old, Home Address: #3 Agrba str. ap. #32, was shot in her own house on the 19th of September of 1993.
- 490. Khurashvili Murtaz (M)** - was shot.
- 491. Khurtsilava Anatoli (M)** – Home Address: the IV turning of #129 Podgornaia str. was shot in his own house on the 13th of January of 1995.
- 492. Khurtsilava Grisha (M)** - 55 years old, Home Address: #56 Agrba str. ap. #23, was shot in the village Dranda on the 29th of September of 1993.
- 493. Khurtsidze Petre (M)** - 31 years old, was shot in the village Achadara on the 14th of October of 1993.
- 494. Khutsilava Vakhtang (M)** – Home Address: #87 Marti str. was shot in his own house on the 3rd of October of 1993.
- 495. Khvistani Nodar (M)** - 40 years old, Home Address: #8 Chalmaz str. ap. #53, was shot in his own house on the 29th of September of 1993.
- 496. Kikabidze Eteri (F)** - 79 years old, Home Address: #23 Gogol str. was tortured to death in Gudauta – was suffocated.

497. Kikaleishvili Maguli (F) - was killed.

498. Kikaleishvili Tatusha (F) - 75 years old, was shot in the Kardava family home together with Tamar Kardava – Guchua and her daughter Svetlana Kardava - Kitia on the 3rd of February of 1994.

499. Kikaleishvili Nikoloz, 65 years old, was shot in his own house on the 27th of September of 1993.

500. Kikaleishvili Nora (F) - 65 years old, #58/52 Tarkhnishvili str. was tortured to death.

501. Kikin Alexandre (M) - resident of Town Pemza, was temporarily living in Sokhumi #6/30 Leselidze str. in Tatiana Djandjghava's house, was tortured to death on the 10th of January of 1995 – he was suffocated.

502. Kilasonia Vitali (M) - 54 years old, Home Address:, #181 Msvidoba str., died on the Chuberi Pass, while forcedely leaving Abkhazia on the 4th of October of 1993.

503. Kintsurashvili Abram (M) - was killed.

504. Kintsurashvili Dadash (M) – Home Address: #38 Vagzlis str. was shot in his own house on the 27th of September of 1993.

505. Kintsurashvili Tamar (F) - 59 years old, Home Address: #10/29 Karl Marx str. died on the Chuberi Pass, while forcedely leaving Abkhazia on the 2nd of October of 1993.

506. Kishko Arkadi (M) - 35 years old, Home Address: #18 Mshvidoba Avenue, was killed in bombing of the town on the 22nd of September of 1993.

507. Kitsmarishvili Meri (F) – Home Address: #24 Citeli Flotis str. was shot in her own house on the 29th of September of 1993.

508. Kobakhidze Anatoli (M) - on the 28th of September of 1993 was shot together with Maro Tsotsoria, Devdariani, Jemal Dikhamindjia, Jemal Berulava and other unknown Georgians (altogether 26 persons).

509. Kobakhidze Avtandil (M) - 54 years old, Home Address: #62 Mataradze str. was tortured to death on the 27th of September of 1993.

510. Kobakhidze Ramin (M) – Home Address: #72 Marti str. was shot in his own house on the 27th of September of 1993.

511. Kobeshavidze Archil (M) - 66 years old, Home Address: #6 Zarechnaia str. was killed together with his wife Nunu Kobeshavidze.

512. Kobeshavidze Nunu (F) - 60 years old, Home Address: #6 Zarechnaia str. was killed together with her husband Archil.

513. Koghonia Eteri (F) - 57 years old, of Abkhazian nationality, was killed in bombing of the town on the 1st of April of 1993.

514. Kokaia Nanuli (F) - 56 years old, Home Address: #14 Kuishev str. was shot.

515. Kokhia Givi (M) - was killed on the 22nd of September of 1993.

516. Kokhia Shalva (M) - was killed on the 22nd of September of 1993.

517. Konava Alexandre (M) - 60 years old, Home Address: #105 Mshvidoba Avenue, was killed in the Fall of 1993.

518. Kondjaria Zekhis (M) - 55 years old, was killed.

519. Kondjaria Zurab (M) - 49 years old, Home Address: #24 Geranovskis str. Abkhazian by nationality, on the 28th of September of 1993 was shot for not participating in the was against Georgians.

520. Kopaliani (Zhora's Mother), Home Address: Komkavshiri str. was shot together with her son Zhora and husband Beglar.

521. Kopaliani Agraphina (F) – Home Address: #24 Chanba str. was shot in the village Tsebelda in August of 1994.

522. Kopaliani Alexandre (M) – Home Address: #100 Trapsh str. was killed in August of 1992.

523. Kopaliani Beglar (M) - Home Address: Komkavshiri str. was shot together with his son Zhora and his wife.

524. Kopaliani Murman (M) - 27 years old, was killed.

525. Kopaliani Nikoloz (M) - was killed.

526. Kopaliani Noe (M) - 70 years old, was shot in his own house on the 27th of September of 1993.

527. Kopaliani Omar (M) – Home Address: #9/8 Kartoziya str. was shot in his own house on the 27th of September of 1993.

528. Kopaliani Soso (M) - 50 years old, was killed.

529. Kopaliani Tariel (M) - 59 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 19th of March of 1993.

530. Kopaliani Tatusha (F) – Home Address: #26 Svanidze str. was shot.

531. Kopaliani Zhora (M) - 50 years old, was shot together with his parents.

532. Kopaliani Soso (M) - 50 years old, was killed.

533. Kopaliani Tariel (M) - 59 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 19th of March of 1993.

534. Kordzaia Aliosha (M) - Home Address: #98 Chavchavadze str. was shot in October of 1993.

535. Korsantia Shermadin (M) - 56 years old, Home Address: Citrusebis str. was shot together with Grigol Kvaratskhelia in May of 1994.

536. Kostilova Svetlana (F) – Home Address: #45/3 Kartoziya str. was killed in bombing of the town on the 29th of September of 1993.

537. Kotenko (M) - 70 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 6th of March of 1993.

538. Kozmava Shalik0 (M) - was shot on the 7th of December of 1993.

539. Kruglova Inga (F) – Home Address: Lacoba str. was killed together with her son Oleg Belorusov in October of 1993.

540. Kuchava Amiran (M) - 64 years old, was shot in his own house in August of 1994. His wife Lamara Baramia was killed in 1995.

541. Kudinova Lubov (F) - 69 years old, as killed in bombing of the town on the 20th of May of 1993.

542. Kukava – StephaniaRoza (F) - 21 years old, Home Address: #22 Bagrationi str. was tortured to death in her own house in September of 1993.

543. Kukhalashvili Grigol (M) - 81 years old, Home Address: #30 Kiaraz str. was shot.

544. Kukhalaishvili Marine (F) - 47 years old, Home Address: Zhdanov str. was tortured to death.

545. Kukhalaishvili Shalva's Mother, Home Address: Chanba str. was tortured to death in September of 1993.

546. Kukhalaishvili Shalva's Father, was tortured to death in September of 1993.

547. Kukhalaishvili Shalva's Aunt, Home Address: Chanba str. was tortured to death in September of 1993.

548. Kukhalaishvili Shalva's wife, Home Address: Chanba str. was tortured to death in September of 1993.

549. Kukhalaishvili Shota (M) - 61 years old, was killed in November of 1994.

550. Kukulava Nino (F) – Home Address: #51 Shervashidze str. died on the Chuberi Pass, while forcedely leaving Abkhazia on the 7th of October of 1993.

551. Kukhaleishvili Nadejda (F) – Home Address: #12 Zhdanov str. was shot together with her daughter -in-law Luba Grigolia and father of that latter Vladimir Grigolia on the 27th of September of 1993.

552. Kuprava Giorgi (M) – Home Address: #70 Dzidzaria str. was killed in bombing of the town on the 17th of September of 1993.

553. Kuprava Nikoloz (M) - was shot.

554. Kuprava Shermadin (M) - 40 years old, Home Address: #70 Kirov str. was shot in his own house on the 27th of September of 1993.

555. Kupreishvili Giuli (F) - 43 years old, Home Address: Chanba str. was shot on the 19th of June of 1994.

- 556. Kupreishvili Gogi (M)** - was shot.
- 557. Kurdghelia Dzika (M)** - 65 years old, was shot in July of 1994.
- 558. Kutalia Ivliane (M)** - 55 years old, Home Address: the 6th Turning of the II Highway, was shot in the Maiak District on the 4th of October of 1993.
- 559. Kutalia Liana (F)** - Home Address: the 6th Turning of the II Highway, was shot in the Maiak District on the 4th of October of 1993.
- 560. Kutalia Vera (F)** - 80 years old, Home Address: the 6th Turning of the II Highway, was shot in the Maiak District on the 4th of October of 1993.
- 561. Kutarba Temuri (M)** - 35 years old, of Abkhazian nationality, Home Address: Nagornaia str. was killed for being friendly with Georgians and staying in Sokhumi during the war and not leaving for Gudauta.
- 562. Kutsia Davit (M)** - 88 years old, Home Address: #19/9 Gogol str. was shot in his own house together with his daughter on the 2nd of October of 1993.
- 563. Kutsia Natela (F)** - 54 years old, Home Address: #19/9 Gogol str. was shot in her own house together with her father Davit on the 2nd of October of 1993.
- 564. Kvantaliani Gocha (M)** – Home Address: #30 Esher str. was shot in his own house on the 16th of September of 1993.
- 565. Kvantaliani Davit (M)** - 65 years old, Home Address: #18 Citrusebis str. was shot in his own house on the 27th of September of 1993.
- 566. Kvantaliani Emzar (M)** - 32 years old, Home Address: #27 Mshvidoba Avenue, was tortured to death on the 27th of September of 1993.
- 567. Kvarataskhelia Alexandre (M)** - 70 years old, Home Address: #36 Gelovani str. was shot together with his wife Vera Kholbaia on the 28th of September of 1993.
- 568. Kvaratskhelia Alik (M)** - was killed.
- 569. Kvaratskhelia Amiran (M)** - was killed in his own house on the 27th of September of 1993.
- 570. Kvaratskhelia Astamur (M)** - 32 years old, Address: Gori str. was killed in his own house in 1996.
- 571. Kvaratskhelia Grigor (M)** - was shot on the 23rd of March of 1993.
- 572. Kvaratskhelia Grigol (M)** - 70 years old, Home Address: #17 Citrusebis str. the II turning. Was shot together with Shermadin Korsantia in May of 1994.

573. Kvaratskhelia Levan (M) - 17 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 4th of May of 1993

574. Kvaratskhelia Valiko (M) - was killed on the 7th of October of 1993.

575. Kvaratskhelia Valter (M) - 64 years old, Address: #14 Kuishev str. was shot in his own flat together with Zakhar Mistakopulos on the 27th of September of 1993.

576. Kvashilava Guram (M) - Home Address: new district, was killed on the 21st of September of 1993.

577. Kvashilava Tengiz (M) – Home Address: #2a of the I turning of the Posta str. was killed in bombing of the town together with his sister and brother-in-law Khoto Tskvitaria on the 3rd of May of 1993.

578. Kvashilava-Tskvitaria Tamila (F) - 50 years old, was killed in bombing of the town together with her husband Khoto Tskhvitaria and her brother Tengiz on the 3rd of May of 1993.

579. Kvekveskiri Chichiko (M) - 68 years old, Home Address: #7 Komkavshiris str. Abkhazian by nationality, was shot in September of 1994 for helping Georgians. Together with him were shot three elderly Georgians (a man and two women). Their names and surnames are unknown.

580. Kvekveskiri Elgudja (M) - was killed in bombing of the town on the 14th of March of 1993.

581. Kviraia Antusha (M) - Home Address: #19 Jikia turning, was killed in bombing of the town on the 19th of July of 1993.

582. Kviraia Pante (M) - was tortured to death.

583. Kvirikashvili Tariel (M) - was shot.

584. Kviritaia Merab (M) - was killed on the 21st of April of 1994.

585. Kvirtchkhaia Magnolia (F) - was killed.

586. Kvitsiani – Papava Manana (F) - 32 years old, was killed.

587. Labakhia Temur (M) - was killed.

588. Labartkhava Shota (M) - 70 years old, in the yeard of the Gaz Apparatus Factory saw a young Georgian's dead body hanging on the hook with the inscription " Georgian meat is being sold". He entered the building blew up the authors of the brutality - Abkhazian warriors and died together with them.

589. Labartkhava - Naroushvili Tina (F) - 55 years old, Home Address: #103 Bagrationi str. died from the heart attack on the 3rd of March, when was forced to leave her house and threatened to be shot.

590. Lakerbaia Igor (M) - 32 years old, Home Address: #44 Dzidzaria str. was killed in bombing of the town on the 21st of September of 1993.

591. Lakerbaia Nodar (M) - 51 years old, Home Address: #50 Marx str. was tortured to death.

592. Laghidze Grigor (M) - 36 years old, Home Address: #28/5 Nozadze str. was tortured to death on the 22nd of November of 1993. On the 10th of April of 1994 in the same circumstances was killed his mother Liana.

593. Laghidze Liana (F) - 55 years old, Home Address :#28/5 Nozadze str. was killed on the 10th of April of 1993.

594. Lasareishvili Nugzar (M) - 49 years old, Home Address: #26 Tskhakaia str. was shot on the 27th of September of 1993.

595. Lashkarava Clara (F) – Home Address: #194 Bzip Highway, was shot in her own house together with Kote Lashkarava on the 29th of September of 1993.

596. Lashkarava Kote (M) - Home Address: #194 Bzip Highway, was shot in his own house together with Clara Lashkarava on the 29th of September of 1993.

597. Lashkhia, was tortured to death together with his relatives Valentina and Emzar Lashkhias on the 4th of October of 1993.

598. Lashkhia Avtandil (M) - 63 years old, was tortured to death together with his wife Valentina, son Emzar and a relative on the 4th of October of 1993.

599. Lashkhia Emzar (M) - 31 years old, was tortured to death together with his mother Valentina, father Avtandil and a relative on the 4th of October of 1993.

600. Lashkhia Temur (M) - was killed.

601. Lashkhia Shota (M) - 69 years old, was shot in his own house.

602. Lashkhia Varlam (M) - 76 years old, Home Address: #20/16 Lacoba str. was shot in the village Merkheuli on the 30th of September of 1993.

603. Lashkhia – Tsulaia Valentina (F) - 58 years old, was tortured to death together with her husband Avtandil, son Emzar and a relative on the 4th of October of 1993.

604. Legziani Rafik (M) - 34 years old, died together with his wife Marina in a passenger plane crashed by the occupants on the 22nd of September of 1993.

605. Legziani - Tabatadze Marina (F) - died together with her husband Rafik in a passenger plane crashed by the occupants on the 22nd of September of 1993.

606. Lekvtadze Gogi (M) - was killed.

607. Lemondjava Zurab (M) - was killed.

608. Letodiani Evgenia (F) - 72 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 9th of March of 1993.

609. Levsaiia Anastasia (F) - 82 years old, was killed on the 27th of September of 1993.

610. Liparteliani Yuri (M) - 48 years old, Home Address: #45 Shroma Str. was shot in the village Baghmarani on the 22nd of October of 1993.

611. Liparteliani Zhora (M) - 47 years old, Home Address: #5 Msvidoba Avenue, was shot in the village Baghmarani on the 28th of October of 1993.

612. Lobzhania Besik (M) – Home Address: #21/9 Sanchar str. was tortured to death – he was burnt alive in his own house.

613. Lobzhania Egnate (M) – Home Address: #21/9 Sanchar str. was tortured to death – he was burnt alive in his own house.

614. Lobzhania Ingishter (M) – Home Address: #21/9 Sanchar str. was tortured to death – he was burnt alive in his own house.

615. Lobzhania Temuri (M) – Home Address: #21/9 Sanchar str. was tortured to death – he was burnt alive in his own house.

616. Logua Levan (M) – Home Address: #19 Baratashili str. was shot on the 27th of September of 1993.

617. Lomaia Boris (M) - 42 years old, was killed in bombing of the town.

618. Lomaia Dodo (F) - 30 years old, Home Address: #32 Titov str. was killed in bombing of the town.

619. Lomaia Murtaz (M) - 43 years old, Home Address: #37 Titov str. was shot.

620. Lomidze Goderdzi (M) - was killed.

621. Lomidze Lela (F) - was killed.

622. Lomtadze Lidia, resident of Sokhumi, was killed.

623. Lomidze Manana (F) - 48 years old, Home Address: #22 Tarkhnishvili str. was shot.

624. Lomidze Nana (F) - was killed.

625. Lomidze Rezo (M) - was killed.

626. Lomtadze Mikheil (M) - 63 years old, Home Address: #45 Mshvidoba Avenue, was shot in his own house on the 27th of September of 1993.

627. Lukhutashvili Violeta (F) – Home Address: #3/68 Lagvilava str. was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

628. Lukhutashvili Kakha (M) – Home Address: #3/68 Lagvilava str. was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

629. Lurie Anatoli (M) - 56 years old, Home Address: #177a

Mshvidoba Avenue, was shot together with his brother Genadi on the 27th of September of 1993.

630. Lurie Genadi (M) - 52 years old, Home Address: #177a Mshvidoba Avenue, was shot together with his brother Anatoli on the 27th of September of 1993.

631. Macharadze Nina (F) - 77 years old, was killed.

632. Magakian (Name unknown), 55 years old, was killed in August of 1994.

633. Maisuradze–Malania Luiza (F) - 50 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 11th of July of 1993.

634. Makalatia Avtandil (M) - 43 years old, Home Address: #8 the III turning of Eshba str. was shot in his own house on the 27th of September of 1993.

635. Malashkhia Shota (M) - 62 years old, Home Address: #6 Chanba 6th turning, was shot in October of 1993.

636. Mamulashvili Givi (M) - 70 years old, was shot.

637. Mamulia Roza (F) – Home Address: #195a Eshba str. ap.#35, was killed in his own house on the 17th of October of 1993.

638. Managadze Natela (F) – Home Address: #64 Octomberi str. was shot in his own house on the 3rd of October of 1993.

639. Mandaria Natela (F) - 51 years old, Home Address: #11 Kartozia str. was shot in her own house together with her husband Ioseb Chichinava on the 28th of September of 1993.

640. Manetskov Petre (M) - 39 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 18th of July of 1993.

641. Mania Dinara (F) - 45 years old, Home Address: #18a Kiarazi str. ap.#36 was tortured to death in her own flat on the 28th of September of 1993.

642. Mania Vaja (M) - 65 years old, was shot.

643. Mardgeliani Aqvso (M) – Home Address: #104 Marti str. was killed on the 15th of August of 1992

644. Marghania Guram (M) - 50 years old, was shot on the 10th of October of 1993.

645. Margvelani Mose (M) - 70 years old, Home Address: #2 of the I turning of Ochalenko str. was shot on the 7th of October of 1993.

646. Mariam (F) - 55 years old, died in bombing of the town on the 17th of May of 1993.

647. Marshania Natasha (F) - 42 years old, of Abkhazian nationality, was killed for having a Georgian wife.

648. Marshania Tsutsa (F) - was killed in bombing of the town on the 20th of March of 1993.

649. Mataradze Maia (F) – Home Address: #14 Gogol str. ap.#8, was shot in her own flat on the 20th of August of 1993.

650. Matkava Sergo (M) - 71 years old, Home Address: #27 Tarkhnishvili str. was tortured to death for depriving him of a house.

651. Mavropulo Konstantine (M) - 40 years old, was killed in January of 1994.

652. Meladze Chito (F) - was killed in her own house on the 27th of September of 1993.

653. Meladze Omar (M) – Home Address: #24 Lenin str. was killed in the village Octomberi in October of 1993.

654. Melkoniani Matisa (F) - 54 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 7th of April of 1993.

655. Menteshashvili Julieta (Nargiza) (F) - 37 years old, Home Address: #33 Gochua str. was shot in October of 1993.

656. Meparidze Tsiala (F) - 66 years old, was shot in Gulripsh together with his relatives in September of 1993.

657. Meshveliani Badri, was shot.

658. Meskhi Leo, was shot.

659. Meskhi Qsenia (F) - 68 years old, Home Address: Kirov str. was tortured to death together with her husband Vasil on the 28th of September of 1993.

660. Meskhi Valiko (M) - 60 years old, Home Address: #2 Cit-rusebis str. was tortured to death – his limbs were broken and in the end he was jugulated.

661. Meskhi Vasil (M) - 74 years old, Home Address: Kirov str. was tortured to death together with his wife on the 28th of September of 1993.

662. Meskhia Nina (M) - was shot.

663. Meskhia Vakhtang (M) - was shot.

664. Meskhi-Partsvania Svetlana (F) - 75 years old, Home Address: #88 Lacoba str. ap.# 33, was tortured and then burnt alive together with her husband Shalva on the 28th of September of 1993.

665. Metreveli Alik, was shot.

666. Metreveli Elgudja (M) - was shot.

667. Metreveli Shota (M) - resident of Sokhumi, was killed.

668. Mgaloblishvili Bidzina (M) - 75 years old, chief psychiatrist, Home Address: Citeli Flotis str. was shot on the 27th of September of 1993.

669. Migineishvili Vladimer (M) – Home Address: #5 Dzidzaria str. was shot on the 18th of September of 1993.

670. Mikava Aqvsenti (M) - was killed in his own house.

671. Mikaia Otar (M) - 50 years old, was shot on the 4th of Octo-

ber of 1993.

672. Mikadze Khvicha (M) - was shot.

673. Mikadze Merab (M) - 21 years old, Home Address: #3 Lagvilava str. died on the Chuberi Pass, while forcedely leaving Abkhazia on the 27th of September of 1993.

674. Mikvabishvili Tamar (F) - 62 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 16th of April of 1993

675. Mildiani Sergo (M) - a student, 20 years old, died in bombing on the 30th of January of 1993.

676. Milenin Boris (M) - 77 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 4th of April of 1993.

677. Milorava Tamara (F) - 75 years old, Home

678. Mindjia Tina (F) – Home Address: #71/11 Octomberi str. was shot together with his son-in-law Zelimkhan.

679. Minina Lidia (F) - 65 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 14th of January of 1993.

680. Minin Vladimer (M) - 52 years old, was killed in bobming of the town on the 14th of January of 1993.

681. Mirtskhulava Evgenia (F) - 68 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 5th of May of 1993.

682. Mirtskhulava Luba (F) - 75 years old, Home Address: #58 Khazbegi str. was killed in her own house together with her husband Nikoloz Jinoria in September of 1993.

683. Mirtskhulava Noe (M) – Home Address: #6 Vaja-Pshavela str. was shot in his own house.

684. Mirtskhulava Varvara (F) – Home Address: #126 Chanba str. was shot in her own house on the 3rd of December of 1993.

685. Mistakopulo Zakhar (M) - 70 years old, Home Address: #14 Kuibishev str. was shot together with his neighbor Valter Kvaratskhelia on the 27th of September of 1993.

686. Mishveladze Rezo (M) - 60 years old, Home Address: #5 Lacoba str, ap. #14, was shot in his own flat on the 22nd of September of 1993.

687. Moderidze Akaki (M) - 63 years old, Home Address: #128 Vaja-Pshavela str. was killed.

688. Morozov Yuri (M) - 57 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 23rd of April of 1993.

689. Mosidze Luiza (F) – Home Address: #29 Polevaia str. was killed in her own house on the 5th of October of 1993.

690. Mosidze Mariam (F) - 66 years old, was killed in his own house on the 5th of October of 1993.

691. Mskhiladze Archil (M) - 37 years old, Home Address: #13 Krasnoflotskaia Lane, was shot in his own house on the 5th of October of 1993.

692. Mumladze Anzor (M) - was shot in his own house on the 26th of September of 1993.

693. Mumladze Valeri (M) - was killed in his neighbor's house.

694. Murusidze Zigmer (M) - was shot.

695. Mushkudiani Genadi (M) - was shot.

696. Muskudiani Valiko (M) - was shot.

697. Mustafaeva Nadejda (F) - 59 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 4th of March of 1993.

698. M.Mzia (F) - 23 years old, resident of Sokhumi, Gotua str. was raped by the warriors of the Armenian battalion and left unconscious, while they were feasting. When the girl came round, she took the machine gun and warriors killed 3 warriors out of 7 and wounded 4. Mzia was hidden, but an Armenian neighbor gave her away and handed to the Armenian warriors, who tortured her (raped, cut off her fingers and ears) and then shot.

699. Nachkhebia Giorgi (M) - 68 years old, was killed on the 3rd of December of 1993.

700. Nachkhebia Otar (M) - 52 years old, Tbilisi Highway, was tortured to death in his own cottage in the village Merkheuli.

701. Nachkhebia Teimuraz (M) - was shot in his own house on the 27th of October of 1993.

702. Nadareishvili Alexandre (M) - 41 years old, resident of Sokhumi, was killed in bombing of the town on the 23rd of June of 1993.

703. Nadareishvili Gia (M) - was killed in his own house.

704. Nadareishvili Lela (F) - 57 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 14th of April, of 1993.

705. Nadareishvili Zviad (M) - 35 years old, the member of the first call of the Georgian parliament, was taken captive on the 7th of October of 1992 near the village Tamish together with Marlen Gakhokidze and Ramaz Gogia. All the three were shot in Tkhvarcheli.

706. Nanava Grigol (M) - 71 years old, Home Address: #25 Samsheneblo str. was shot in the village Agudzera together with his son Zurab on the 28th of September of 1993.

707. Nanava Tamar (F) - 60 years old, was killed in bombing of the town.

708. Nanava Zurab (M) - 48 years old, Home Address: #25 Samsheneblo str. was shot in the village Agudzera together with his father Grigol on the 28th of September of 1993.

709. Narmania Ushangi (M) - 85 years old, Home Address: Tbilisi Highway, was shot in his own house on the 10th of October of 1993.

710. Naroushvili Alexandre (M) - 60 years old, Home Address: #103 Bagrationijnstr. died from heart failure, when the separatists kidnapped his 14 year old daughter Shorena.

711. Naroushvili Klara (F) - was shot.

712. Naroushvili Tamar (F) - 38 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 26th of July of 1993.

713. Narsia Aliosha (M) - was killed in November of 1993.

714. Narsia Djugu (M) - was killed in November of 1993.

715. Narsia Seraphime (M) – Home Address: #8 5th Armiis str. was shot in September of 1994.

716. Naumenko Zoia (F) - 43 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 8th of May of 1993.

717. Nikolava Valeri (M) – Home Address: #8 Chukbari str was shot in his own house on the 10th of November of 1993.

718. Norakidze Yuri (M) - 62 years old, Home Address: Kvaratskhelia str. was shot on the 27th of September of 1993.

719. Ochigava Zurab (M) - 47 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 16th of April of 1993.

720. Ochigava Sergo (M) – Home Address: #43 Sanchar str. was shot in his own house on the 25th of September of 1993.

721. Odinokov Vladimer (M) - 43 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 3rd of May of 1993.

722. Odisharia Doren (M) – Home Address: #17 Nagornaia str. was shot in his own house on the 27th of September of 1993.

723. Okhelia (Name unknown), was shot.

724. Okudjava (Name unknown), was shot.

725. Omanadze Bichiko (M) - 64 years old, Home Address: #8 Leselidze str. was tortured to death on the 27th of September of 1993.

726. Omanadze Dortem (M) - was shot.

727. Omanadze Shota (M) - 53 years old, was killed on the 29th of September of 1993.

728. Oniani Luiza (F) - 19 years old, was shot.

729. Orlov Alexandre (M) - 41 years old, was shot on the 30th of September of 1993.

730. Ormotsadze Givi (M) - 67 years old, was shot in October of 1993.

731. Osina Irina (F) - 47 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 25th of June of 1993.

732. Pachkoria (Name unknown), Home Address: Titov str. was killed in his own house together with his wife Roza and their child.

733. Pachkoria (Name unknown), Home Address: Titov str. was killed together with his/her parents.

734. Pachkoria Bocha (M) - 60 years old, Home Address: #115 Eshba str. was killed in bombing of the town on the 20th of February of 1993.

735. Pachkoria Malkhaz (M) - on the 15th of August of 1992 was caught in Gudauta together with his brother Murtaz, Kote Gagua and Tamaz Topuria. All the four were shot.

736. Pachkoria Murtaz (M) - on the 15th of August of 1992 was caught in Gudauta together with his brother Malkhaz, Kote Gagua and Tamaz Topuria. All the four were shot.

737. Pachkoria Roza (F) – Home Address: Titov str. was shot in her own house together with her husband and their child.

738. Pachulia Dusha (F) – Home Address: Dzidzaria str. was killed in bombing of the town on the 25th of July of 1993.

739. Paichadze Lika (F) - 31 years old, Home Address: #44 Dzidzaria str. was killed in the bombing of the town on the 21st of September of 1993.

740. Pangani Bidzina (M) - was shot together with Mamuli Berulava.

741. Paneev Vasil (M) - 38 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 21st of December of 1992.

742. Panchvidze Guram (M) - resident of Sokhumi, was shot.

743. Panchvidze Omar (M) - 24 years old, Home Address: #108 Skolis str. was shot at the river Gumista.

744. Papandopulo Ivane (M) - 63 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 12th of April of 1993.

745. Papandopulo Sophia (F) - 60 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 16th of June of 1993.

746. Papaskiri Angelina (F) - 35 years old, was shot on the 30th of September of 1993.

747. Papava Kakha (M) - 22 years old, Home Address: Agrba str. on the 29th of September of 1993 was shot in the village Dranda in his relatives' house together with his his parents Neli and Radion.

748. Papava Radion (M) - 53 years old, Home Address: Agrba str. on the 29th of September of 1993 was shot in the village Dranda in his relatives' house together with his wife Neli Janashia and son Kakha.

749. Papava Revaz (M) - 51 years old, was tortured to death - he was ran over by the armoured vehicle of the occupants.

750. Papazian Alike (M) - 40 years old, was killed in bombing of

the town on the 19th of May of 1993.

751. Pardjiani Givi (M) - 33 years old, was shot.

752. Parinos Nikoloz (M) - 48 years old, was tortured to death together with his father Petre.

753. Parinos Petre, 70 years old, was tortured to death together with his son Nikoloz.

754. Partsvania Alexandre (M) - 38 years old, was shot at the building of Council of Ministers' on the 27th of September of 1993.

755. Partsvania Lavrenti (M) - 65 years old, was shot on the 16th of September of 1993.

756. Partsvania Shalva (M) – Home Address: # 88 Lakoba str. ap.#33. was tortured and then burnt alive together with his wife Svetlana Meskhi-Partsvania on the 28th of September of 1993.

757. Partsvania Vakhtang (M) - 40 years old, was shot at the building fo the Council of Ministers' on the 27th of September of 1993.

758. Parulava (Lena's husband), 65 years old, was shot together with his wife on the 9th of February of 1994

759. Parulava Lena (F) - 62 years old, was shot together with her husband on the 9th of February of 1994.

760. Patsatsia Germane (M) – Home Address:#17 Turning of Posta str. was killed on the 16th of January of 1993.

761. Patsatsia Radion (M) - 45 years old, Home Address: Djgurburia str. was killed on the 27th of September of 1993.

762. Patsatsia Tsatso (F) – Home Address: #18 Chavchavadze str. was shot in her own house on the 27th of September of 1993.

763. Pavlenko Pavle (M) - 46 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 3rd of May of 1993.

764. Petriashvili Givi (M) - 50 years old, Home Address: #54 Maiakovskis str. was shot in his own house on the 26th of September of 1993.

765. Petrosian Vera (F) - was killed in bombing of the town on the 25th of June of 1993.

766. Phitozova Elene (F) - was tortured to death.

767. Pipia Babutsa (F) - 57 years old, Address; #22 Baratashvilis str. Was shot on the 27th of September of 1993.

768. Pipia Dachi (M) - 13 years old,was killed.

769. Pirveli Giorgi (M) - was killed on the 18th of November of 1993.

770. Pirveli Tristan (M) - 51 years old,was killed on the Dzidzaria str. on the 5th of April of 1994.

771. Pirtakhia Dodo (F) - 5 years old,was killed in bombing of the town on the 11th of May of 1993.

772. Pirtakhia Neli (F) - 48 years old, was killed on the 20th of October of 1993.

773. Pirtskhalava Shalva (M) – Home Address: #7 Agrba str. was killed in bombing of the town on the 25th of May of 1993.

774. Pitrakov Yuri (M) - 55 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 5th of April of 1993.

775. Pkhkadze Leila (F) - resident of Sokhumi, was shot.

776. The whole Pkhakadze family, were tortured to death in their own house – all the family members were beheaded.

777. Plevako Ana (F) - 57 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 27th of February of 1993.

778. Pochkhua Lili (F) – Home Address: #10 Tbilisi Highway, was shot in her own house on the 26th of September of 1993.

779. Popkhadze Gia (M) - 24 years old, was shot in his own house on the 25th of September of 1993.

780. Popitanchenko Nikoloz (M) - 79 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 19th of July of 1993.

781. Pridanov Guram (M) - 47 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 24th of February of 1993.

782. Putkaradze Anzor (M) - 35 years old, Address: #13 Orakhelashvili str. was shot on the 27th of September of 1993.

783. Qadjaia Valentina (F) - 80 years old, was shot.

784. Qadjaia Iliia (M) - 65 years old, Home Address: #44 Armiis str. was shot in his own house on the 28th of September of 1993.

785. Qadjaia Nazi (F) – Home Address: #22 Gochua str. was shot in her own house on the 27th of September of 1993.

786. Qadjaia Omar (M) - 49 years old, Home Address: #48 Kuishev str. was shot in his own house on the 2nd of October of 1993.

787. Qamushadze Shota (M) - 70 years old, Home Address: #16 Sazgvao str. was shot in his own house, on the 27th of September of 1993.

788. Qantaria Amiran (M) - was shot.

789. Qarchava Davit (M) - 39 years old, Home Address: #71 Kiaraza str. was shot in the village Varche in his own cottage.

790. Qarchava Guram (M) - 53 years old, the second highway, #4 turning, was tortured to death on the 4th of October of 1993.

791. Qarchava Nadejda (F) - 89 years old, was shot in her own house in 1994.

792. Qardava Davit (M) - 68 years old, Home Address: #43 Batumi str. was shot in the village Estonka on the 8th of March of 1994.

793. Qarchava Vaja (M) - Home Address: #139 Bagrationi str.

was shot together with his wife Natela Arqania-Qarchava on the 8th of October of 1993.

794. Qardava Eter (F) - 53 years old, Home Address: #146 Chavchavadze str. was killed in bombing of the town on the 13th of March of 1993.

795. Qardava Gigla (M) - 50 year sold, Home Address: #50 Kvaratskhelia str. was shot in his own house together wioth his wife Liana Akhalaia in January of 1994.

796. Qardava Grigol (M) - 63 years old, Home Address: #27 Kalinin str. was shot in the village Babushera, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

797. Qardava Guram (M) - 54 years old, Home Address; #60 Rki-nigzis str. was shot in his house on the 27th of September of 1993.

798. Qardava Kukuri (M) - 60 years old, was shot on the 30th of September fo 1993.

799. Qardava Valentina (F) - 73 years old, Home Address:#27 Kalinin str. was shot in the village Babushera, together with her husband Grigol on the 29th of September of 1994.

800. Qardava Leri (M) - 29 years old, was shot.

801. Qardava Svetlana (F) - 55 years old, Home Address: #177 Kirov str. was shot in her own house together with her Mother Tamar and relative Tatusha Kikaleishvili on the 3rd of February of 1994.

802. Qardava-Guchua Tamar (F) - Home Address: #177 Kirov str. was shot in her own house, together with her daughter and relative Tatusha Kikaleishvii on the 3rd of February of 1994.

803. Qatsarava Qsenia, (F) - was shot.

804. Qavtaradze Anzor (M) – Home Address: #1 Dzerjinski str. ap. #3/36, was shot on the 4th of August of 1994.

805. Qavtaradze Dariko (F) - was shot.

806. Qavtaradze-Chania Vardo (F) - was shot and then burnt in her own house, together with one Georgian and (4) four Russian Neighbors.

807. Qeburia Amiran (M) - 68 years old, was shot in his own house.

808. Qeburia L.M. 32 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 25th of June of 1993.

809. Qeburia Lali (F) - 34 years old, was killed during shelling of the town on the 25th of June of 1993.

810. Qeburia (F) - 35 years old, mother of two, was killed in bombing of the town.

811. Qiria Gulisa (F) - was shot.

812. Qiria Irod (M) - was shot.

813. Qiria Matsi (M) - was shot.

814. Qiria Zina (F) - was shot.

815. Qiria (Name is unknown), Address: the II Lane of Dzidzaria str. on the 27th of September of 1993 was shot and then burnt in his own house together with her neighbors – Natela Topuria, Lamzira Gabrava and her mother and 6 other neighbors. Their dead bodies were burnt.

816. Qobalia Chichiko (M) – Home Address: #25, the II turning of the Komkavshiris str. was killed in bombing of the town on the 18th of December of 1992.

817. Qobalia Jemal (M) - 38 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 5th of January of 1993.

818. Qobalia Tamar (F) - was killed in Gudauta together with Rita Arghvliani – Gerliani and 2 other unknown Georgian women.

819. Qobalia Tengiz (M) - 40 years old, Home Address: #54 Chochua str. was shot in his own house on the 27th of September of 1993. The separatists did not allow his relatives to bury him.

820. Qobalia Valiko (M) - was shot.

821. Qobalia Vera (F) - 70 years old, was shot.

822. Qoiava Irakli (M) - 44 years old, Home Address: #105 Mshvidoba Avenue, was shot in his own house together with his brothers – Levan and Parnaoz and a nephew Soso on the 27th of September of 1993.

823. Qoiava Levan (M) - 44 years old, Home Address: #105 Mshvidoba Avenue, was shot in his own house together with his brothers – Levan and Parnaoz and a nephew Soso on the 27th of September of 1993.

824. Qoiava Levan (M) - 23 years old, Home Address: #105 Mshvidoba Avenue, was shot in his own house together with his Father Parnaoz and uncles – Levan and Irakli on the 27th of September of 1993.

825. Qoiava Parnaoz (M) - 23 years old, Home Address: #105 Mshvidoba Avenue, was shot in his own house together with his brothers Levan and Irakli and a nephew Soso on the 27th of September of 1993.

826. Qomoshvili Grigor (M) - 63 years old, Home Address: Frunze str. was killed on the 27th of September of 1993.

827. Qoiava Varlam (M) – Home Address: #7 Emukvari str. was shot in his own house on the 26th of September of 1993. **836. Qortua Igor (M)** - of Abkhazian nationality, was killed by the plunderer.

828. Qoridze Ioseb (M) - 74 years old, Home Address: ap.#71, #71 Chochua str. was shot in his own house, on the 26th of September of 1993.

829. Qoridze Soso (M) - 72 years old, Home Address: ap.#39, #72 Chochua str. was killed in his own house.

- 830. Qoridze Vaja (M)** - Home Address: #48 4th of March str. was shot.
- 831. Qvaraia Pante (M)** - was killed.
- 832. Qvartskhava Gogi (M)** - 70 years old, was shot.
- 833. Qvartskhava Grigol (M)** - was killed on the 23rd of March of 1993.
- 834. Rapava (Father)**, Address: the III turning of #5 Tavadze str. was shot and then burnt together with the members of his family in the village Ganakhleba on the 19th of October of 1993.
- 835. Rapava Raul (M)** - 54 years old, Home Address: The III turning of #5 Tavadze str. was shot and then burnt together with his parents on the 19th of October of 1993.
- 836. Rapava Tengiz (M)** – Home Address: #51 Chalmaz str. ap.#11, was shot in his own flat on the 17th of September of 1993.
- 837. Rapava Valentina (Mother)**, Address: the III turning of #5 Tavadze str. was shot and then burnt together with the members of her family in the village Ganakhleba on the 19th of October of 1993.
- 838. Ratiani Amiran (M)** - 48 years old, Home Address: #10 Janashia str. was shot in his own house on the 2nd of October of 1993.
- 839. Ratiani Patuli (M)** - 32 years old, Home Address: Baratashvili str. was killed.
- 840. Ratiani Victor (Gia) (M)** - 45 years old, Home Address:Baratashvili str. was killed together with his mother Marina Gvazava-Ratiani.
- 841. Razmadze Grigol (M)** - 80 years old, Home Address: #295 Kirov str. was shot.
- 842. Razmadze Ramaz (M)** - 52 years old,was shot.
- 843. Rekhviashvil Giuli (F)** - 41 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 20th of December of 1992.
- 844. Rekhviashvili Rezo**, was shot.
- 845. Rizhakov Alexandre (M)** - 58 years old,was killed in bombing of the town.
- 846. Robakidze, (Name Unknown)** 20 years old, Address: Tsulukidze str. was killed in bobming of the town on the 4th of January of 1993.
- 847. Rogava Amiran (M)** - was shot.
- 848. Rogava Amiran (M)** - 60 years old, Home Address:Trapsh str. was drove out from his house and shot on the Leselidze str. on the 18th of October of 1993.
- 849. Rogava Goneli (M)** - was killed in bombing of the town.
- 850. Rogava Shota (M)** – Home Address: #13 the III Zarechnaia str. was shot on the 27th of September of 1993.
- 851. Rogava-Mashia Nadejda (F)** - 67 years old, Home Ad-

dress: #15 Djuguburia str. was shot in her own house on the 1st of October of 1993.

852. Rubenia Nora (F) - 60 years old, Home Address: #58 Tarkh-nishvili str. was shot in her own house on the 27th of September of 1993.

853. Rurua Platon (M) - 44 years old, Home Address: #7 Bagra-tioni str. was killed.

854. Rusia Elena (F) - 60 years old, Home Address: #72 Ordjoni-kidze str. was shot in her own house on the 5th of October of 1993.

855. Rusia Gamal, was shot.

856. Rusia Soso (M) - was shot.

857. Rusia Tsata (F) - was shot.

858. Rusia Zurab (M) - 39 years old, Home Address: #4a Dzer-jinski str. was shot on the 2nd of October of 1993.

859. Rukhadze Liana (F) - died in bombing of the town on the 28th of June of 1993.

860. Rukhadze Mzia (F) - 29 years old, Home Address: #8 Chalmaz str. ap. #47, died on the Chuberi Pass, while forcedely leaving Abkhazia on the 30th of September of 1993.

861. Rukhadze Nina (F) - was shot.

862. Rutenberg Natasha (F) - 39 years old, was raped and shot after being tortured on the 30th of September of 1993.

863. Saakiani Miron (M) - 62 years old, died in bombing of the town.

864. Saakiani Sumbat (M) - 65 years old, Home Address; #7 Shervashidze str. was shot by the Armenians from the village Labra on the 27th of September of 1993.

865. Sadjaia Kakhaber (M) - 20 years old, Home Address: #21 Dzerjinski str. was shot on the 8th of October of 1993.

866. Sakhokia Aleksi (M) - 52 years old, Home Address: #13 Tbilisi highway, was shot at his own house on the 29th of September of 1993.

867. Sakhokia Davit (M) - 43 years old, Home Address; #2 Vaja-Pshavela str. died in bombing of the village babushera on the 27th of September fo 1993.

868. Salia Aurelia (F) - died in bombing of the town on the 25th of June of 1993.

869. Salia Guram (M) - 35 years old, Home Address: #23 Eshba str. died in bombing of the town on the 24th of June of 1993.

870. Samsonia Venera (F) - years old, Home Address: #33 Pos-ta turning, was killed in her own house.

871. Samushia Kote (M) - 50 years old, Home Address: #34 Semerjiev str. was tortured to death.

872. Samushia Nutsa (F) - 65 years old, Home Address; #20 Batumi str. was shot in the village Tsebelda on the 31st of October of 1993 together with her husband Tariel, husband's niece Lamara from Gulripsh, Sokhumi distric residents Guli Kalandia-Pipia and her 15 year old son Davir and Alexandre Zarqua.

873. Samushia Tariel (M) - 65 years old, Home Address: #20 Batumi str. was shot and then burnt in the village Tsebelda on the 31st of October of 1993 together with her wife Nutsa, niece Lamara from Gulripsh, Sokhumi distric residents Guli Kalandia-Pipia and her 15 year old son Davir and Alexandre Zarqua.

874. Samkharadze-Djghamadze Eter (F) - 65 years old, a well-known poet, Home Address: #17 Khazbegi str. was shot in the village Achandara together with the family members of Bichiko Baramia on the 9th of April of 1993. On the 28th of September of 1993 her husband - Khuta Djghamadze was shot in his own house.

875. Sanaia Tamar (F) - 86 years old, was killed in bombing of the town.

876. Sanaia Slavik (M) - 27 years old, Home Address: #4 Qlukhori str. was killed in bombing of the town.

877. Sanaia - Jejelava Babutsa (F) - 55 years old, Home Address: #41 Kuibishev str. was shot in the village Tsebelda together with her husband Amiran Jejelava in November of 1993.

878. Sangulia Khuta (M) - 50 years old, was killed in bombing of the town.

879. Sanikidze Robert (M) - was shot.

880. Sarchimelia Jujuna (F) - was shot.

881. Sarqisian Vartan (M) - 48 years old, was killed in bombing of the town.

882. Seidalieva Galina (F) - 53 years old, died in bombing of the town.

883. Semionov Vova (M) - was shot in his own house on the 27th of September of 1993.

884. Sengerov Kiriak (M) - 50 years old, resident of Sokhumi, was shot.

885. Serikova (F) - 68 years old, Home Address; N22 Dermanovski str. was shot in her own house on the 28th of September of 1993.

886. Shalamberidze Ekaterine (F) - 75 years old, died in bombing of the town.

887. Shalamberidze, died in bombing of the town on the 10th of February of 1993.

888. Shamatava Orest (M) - 68 years old, Home Address: N27 Jikia str. was shot in his own house on the 24th of April of 1996.

889. Shamugia Datiko (M) - was shot on the 9th of November of 1993.

890. Shamugia Vera (F) - 63 years old, was tortured to death.

891. Shamugia Tamar (F) - 75 years old, Home Address: #20 Dzigua str. died in bombing of the town on the 20th of September of 1993.

892. Shamugia Zhuzha (F) – Home Address; #57 Tsulukidze str. was shot in the village Akhaldaba on the 20th of September of 1993.

893. Shamugia Roin Radionis dze (M) - 31 years old, was killed on the 27th of September of 1993

894. Shamugia - Jikia Margarita (F) - was shot on the 9th of November of 1993.

895. Sharashenidze Tina (F) - 73 years old, Home Address: Lenin str. was tortured to death through hanging.

896. Sharia Natela (F) - 58 years old, Home Address: #15 Gulia str. was shot together with her sister Neli Chkhetia on the 30th of September of 1993.

897. Shartava Dato, was shot.

898. Shartava Jiuli (M) - 49 years old, Head of the Council of Ministres of Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, was tortured to death on the 27th of September of 1993.

899. Shavladze Margarita (F) - Home Address: #44 Dzigua str. was shot in her own house in December of 1993.

900. Shelegia Guram (M) - was shot in his own house.

901. Shelegia Tsiala (F) – Home Address; #119/3 Mshvidoba avenue, was shot.

902. Shelia Alexandre (M) - 65 years old, was killed on the 28th of September of 1993.

903. Shelia Nazi (F) - 60 years old, Home Address: Mshvidoba Avenue, was shot.

904. Shelia Ogiki(M) - 45 years old, Home Address: #5 Cit-rusebis str. was shot.

905. Shelia Rodion (M) – Home Address: the I turning of the Cit-rusebis str. was shot in his won house on the 4th of October of 1993.

906. Shelia Tamaz (M) - 35 years old, was killed in bobming of the town on the 19th of May of 1993.

907. Shelia Volder (Tutu) (M) - 37 years old, was shot in his own house on the 27th of September of 1993. The separatists did not allow his relatives to bury him.

908. Shelia - Adamia Ariadna (F) - Home Address; #19 Gogol str. ap.37, was shot.

909. Shengelia (a woman), name unknown, 30 years old, was killed in bombing of the town in 1993.

910. Shengelia Arshavel (M) - 55 years old, Home Address; Chavchavadze str. was taken captive at the building of the Council of Ministers and shot on the 27th of September of 1993.

911. Shengelia Eteri (F) - 58 years old, Home Address; #27 the II turning of Gvirabis str. died in bombing of the town on the 23rd of June of 1993.

912. Shengelia Karlo (M) - was visiting his relative in Gali his relative Murman Shengelia. Both of them were shot on the 5th of October of 1993.

913. Shengelia Ketevan (F) - 70 years old, Home Address; #16 Gulia str. was shot in her own house on the 28th of September of 1993.

914. Shengelia Lengon (M) - was shot.

915. Shengelia Nato (F) – Home Address; #54 Gulia str. was killed in bombing of the town on the 1st of December of 1992.

916. Shengelia Nutsa (F) - was killed in bombing of the town on the 1st of December of 1992.

917. Shengelia Zaur (M) - 43 years old, Home Address: #8 Semerdjiev str. was shot in his own house on the 28th of September of 1993.

918. Shervashidze Nodar (M) - 70 years old, Home Address: Rustaveli str. was killed in bombing of the town together with Lola (Family name unknown).

919. Shvachko Nadejda (F) - 68 years old, was tortured to death in her own house in 1995 – she was hanged on the wire.

920. Shvangiradze, was shot.

921. Shingaluk Olga (F) - 50 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 1st of May of 1993.

922. Shlater Luba (F) - was killed and then burnt on the 27th of September of 1993.

923. Shlater Babulia (F) - 80 years old, Home Address; #62 Tarkhnishvili str. was shot together with her daughter Albina, son-in-law Giorgi and grandson Nugzar Chkhenkelis on the 27th of September of 1993.

924. Shlater-Chkhenkeli Albina (F) - 60 years old, was killed with her mother Babulia Shlater, husband Giorgi and son Nugzar Chkhenkelis on the 27th of September of 1993.

925. Shonia (Name unknown), was shot together with his father in the village Baghmarani.

926. Shonia (Name unknown), was shot together with his son in the village Baghmarani.

927. Shonia Abel (M) - 64 years old, Home Address: #25 Vaja-Pshavela str. was shot together with his brother Vakhtang Shonia and two relatives in Gagra on the 2nd of October of 1992.

928. Shonia Alexandre (M) - 67 years old, Home Address: #24 Bagrationi str. was shot together with his son Vakhtang on the 27th of September of 1993.

929. Shonia Eteri (F) - 49 years old, Home Address; #16 Chalmaz str. was shot.

930. Shonia Emil(M) - 45 years old, Home Address; New District, was shot in the Kurchenko Garden on the 4th of October of 1993.

931. Shonia Enver (M) - was shot.

932. Shonia Giorgi (M) - 67 years old, Home Address; #12 Karl Marx str. was shot on the 16th of September of 1993.

933. Shonia Ilo (M) – Home Address: # 9 the first Lane of Chochua str. was shot on the 10th of October of 1993.

934. Shonia Nina(F) - 56 years old, Home Address: #14 Kuibishev str. was shot.

935. Shonia Sergo (M) - 70 years old, Home Address: #71 Octomberi str. was tortured to death in his own flat – he was hanged in the bathroom.

936. Shonia Vakhtang (M) - 40 years old, Home Address; #24 Bagrationi str. was shot together with his father Alexandre on the 27th of September of 1993.

937. Shonia Zhora (M) - 70 years old, Home Address: #18 Karl Marx str. was hanged in his own flat.

938. Shubitidze Alexandre Shubitidze's wife, 60 years old, Home Address: Dermanosvki str. was shot together with her husband.

939. Shubitidze Alexandre (M) - 63 years old, Home Address; Dermanovski str. was shot together with his wife.

940. Shubitidze Bikenti (M) - 55 years old, Home Address: Batumi str. was shot in September of 1993.

941. Shubitidze Nugzar, was shot in his own house.

942. Shubladze Roin (M) - 53 years old, Home Address: #8/10 Kirov str. was shot on the 18th of November of 1993.

943. Shubladze Roman (M) - was killed on the 30th of September of 1993.

944. Shulaia Kakha(M) - 17 years old, was killed in bombing of the town.

945. Sichinava Victor (M) - Gogol str. was shot together with his mother Maro.

946. Sichinava Maro (F) - 70 years old, Address: Gogol str. was

shot together with son Victor.

947. Sichinava Medea (F) - 70 years old, Home Address: #17 Khazbegi str. was shot in the village Achadara together with her husband Bichiko Baramia and guest Eter Samkharadze-Djghmadze in October of 1993.

948. Sichinava Nugzar (M) - was shot.

949. Sichinava Tristan (M) - was shot.

950. Sichinava Pushuta (M) - died on the Chuberi Pass, while forcedely leaving Abkhazia on the 2nd of October of 1993.

951. Sigua Akaki (M) - 61 years old, was shot.

952. Sigua Mikheil (Kote) (M) - 70 years old, Home Address: #5 Gochua str. was shot together with his son Nodar and 16 other peaceful citizens on the 27th of September of 1993.

953. Sigua Nodar (M) - 35 years old, Home Address: #5 Gochua str. was shot together with his father Mikheils and 16 other peaceful citizens on the 27th of September of 1993.

954. Sigua Roza (F) - 58 years old, Home Address: #128 Mshvidobia Avenue, was shot together with her woman relative.

955. Sigua Valdimer (M) - 68 years old, Home Address: #42 Michurin str. was tortured to death on the 6th of May of 1994.

956. Silagadze Avtandil (M) - 59 years old, tripped the mine laid by the occupants.

957. Silagadze Edik (M) - was shot.

958. Silagadze Raisa (F) - 59 years old, Home Address: #32 Tarkhnishvili str. died in bobming of the town on the 20th of February of 1993.

959. Simonia V. 53 years old, was shot.

960. Siria Tamaz (M) – Home Address: Shervashidze str. was shot in his own house on the 27th of September of 1993.

961. Sitnik Vladimer (M) - was shot.

962. Smirnov Victor (M) - died in bombing of the town.

963. Sokolova Sophia (F) - 53 years old, died in bombing of the town.

964. Soselia Ioseb (M) – Home Address: #23 Citrusebis str. was shot in his own house.

965. Soselia Mamuka (M) - was killed.

966. Sofianova Maria (F) - 33 years old, pregnant, was tortured to death.

967. Sop-Oghli Nutsa (F) – Home Address: #173 Eshba str. ap. #29. Died in bombing of the town on the 27th of April of 1993.

968. Sokhadze Valiko (M) - 59 years old, was shot.

969. Spichak-Sokhadze Valentina (F) - 73 years old, Home Ad-

dress: #46 of the 4th of Marti str. died in bombing of the town.

970. Stanovskikh Maria (F) - 18 years old, died in bombing of the town.

971. Starikova Sophia (F) - was shot together with her husband Vasil.

972. Starikov Anatoli (M) – Home Address: Nozadze str. was shot.

973. Starikov Vasili (M) - was shot together with her husband Sophia.

974. Stepliani Tariel (M) - 40 years old, died in bombing on the 16th of March of 1993.

975. Stoianova Galina (F) - died in bombing of the town on the 3rd of June of 1993.

976. Stoliar Vasili (M) - 63 years old, died in bombing of the town on the 5th of April of 1993.

977. Sulaberidze Merab (M) – Home Address: #6 of the turning of the III Highway, was killed on the 14th of August of 1992.

978. Suhko Alexandre (M) - 47 years old, died in bombing of the town on the 6th of March of 1993.

979. Svanidze Valter, was shot.

980. Svetlana (family name unknown) (F) - died in bombing of the town.

981. Tabatadze Vladimer (M) - 75 years old, was shot on the 28th of September of 1993.

982. Tabaghua Levars (M) - 42 years old, died in bombing of the town on the 24th of December of 1992.

983. Tabaghua Mavra (F) - 72 years old, was shot.

984. Tabaghua Natela (F) - 39 years old, died in bombing of the town on the 21st of December of 1992.

985. Tabaghua Sara (F) - 68 years old, was shot.

986. Tabidze Zaur (M) - Home Address: #9 Chukbari str. was shot in his own house on the 29th of October of 1993.

987. Tabuev Geras(M) - died in the passenger plane performing the Sochi-Sokhumi flight and being crashed by the occupants on the 21st of September of 1993.

988. Tamba Rima, resident of Sokhumi, was shot.

989. Tarba-Nadareishvii Lela, was shot.

990. Tavadze Tamaz (M) - 55 years old, Home Address: Tsulukidze str. was killed on the 28th of September of 1993.

991. Tavarianov (Father) name is unknown, was tortured to death together with his son.

992. Tavarianov (Son) name is unknown, was tortured to death together with his father.

993. Tavdgiridze Vakhtang (M) - 56 years old, Home Address: Vaja-Pshavela str. was tortured to death in 1996.

994. Tevzaia (Name unknown), 80 years old, Home Address: #14 Kuibishev str. A paralyzed person, was burnt alive in her son's flat on the 27th of September of 1993.

995. Tkachenko Ivane (M) - 63 years old, died in bombing of the town on the 3rd of May .of 1993.

996. Tkhebuchava Varvara (F) - 55 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 23rd of April of 1993.

997. Tkhebuchava Tatiana (F) - was killed in bobming of the town on the 20th of September of 1993.

998. Tkhelia Mamuka (M) – Home Address: #7 Podgornaia str. was shot in his own house on the 25th of September fo 1993.

999. Tkhelia Zhenia (F) - was shot together with Didim Tsotsonoava, Nadejda Zarqua and Valentina Apshilava in Valentina Apshilava's house on the 25th of September of 1993.

1000. Tkhemaladze Khuta(M) - 75 years old, was killed in August of 1994.

1001. Torchinava Ertaoz (M)- was killed on the 21st of September of 1993.

1002. Todua Dinara(F) - was killed in her own house in the Fall of 1993.

1003. Todua Natela (F) - 41 years old, Home Address: #10 Dzidzaria Lane, was shot together with Lamzira Gabrava and 5 more neighbors on the 28th of September of 1993.

1004. Toloraia Merab (M) - was killed.

1005. Tolordava Avto (M) - was killed on the 22nd of September of 1993.

1006. Tolordava Lamara (F) - 58 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 2nd of December of 1993.

1007. Topuria Tamaz (M) - was arrested on the 15th of August of 1992 in Gudauta together with Kote Gagua, Murtaz and Malkhaz Pachkorias and all four of them were shot.

1008. Topuria Irma (F) - 47 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 16th of April of 1993.

1009. Topuria Natela (F) – Home Address: Dzidzaria str. was killed in her neighbor's Kiria's house together with the owner of the house and 6 other neighbors on the 27th of September of 1993. Their dead bodies were burnt.

1010. Topuridze Leonela (F) - 20 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 1st of September of 1993.

1011. Torchinava Vladimer (M) - was killed on the 21st of September of 1993.

1012. Torchua Butsa (F) - 56 years old, died in bombing of the town on the 11th of October of 1992.

1013. Trandafilidi Elene(F) – Home Address: # 144 Tbilisi Highway, was shot together with her son – Yuri on the 21st of September of 1993.

1014. Trandafilidi Yuri (M) – Home Address: #144 Tbilisi Highway, was killed together with his Mother Elene on the 21st of September of 1993.

1015. Turbina Elene Valerianis asuli, 17 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 22nd of May of 1993.

1016. Turchinskaia Tatiana (F) - 79 years old, Home Address: Gulia str. was killed in bombing of the town on the 22nd of September of 1993.

1017. Tutisani Geronti (M) - 69 year old, Home Address: #6 Komkavshiris str. was shot in his own house on the 28th of September of 1993.

1018. Tutisani Otar (M) – Home Address: Kirov str. was shot in the village Tsebelda, on the 2nd of October of 1993.

1019. Tutisani Pavle (M) - 86 years old, Home Address: #18 Sheglova str. died on the Chuberi Pass, while forcedely leaving Abkhazia in October of 1993.

1020. Turkia Badri (M) - was forced to dig up a grave for Amiran Dzotsenidze and his sons (Givi and Zaza) and afterwards was shot.

1021. Turkia Eleonora (F) - 47 years old, Home Address: #21 of the Turning of the III highway. On the 28th of September of 1993 was tortured to death in his own house- she was hit by a club of a gun in the head.

1022. Tsaava Clara (F) - was shot.

1023. Tsaava Chichiko (M) - was shot.

1024. Tsaava Giorgi (M) - was shot.

1025. Tsaava Guli (F) - 41 years old, was shot.

1026. Turqkia Khuta (M) - 60 years old, was killed.

1027. Tsaava Valentina (F) – Home Address: #27 Kalinin str. was shot in October of 1994.

1028. Tsaava Isidore (M) - was shot.

1029. Tsaava (Name unknown) - 39 years old, Home Address: #36 Komkavshiris str. was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

1030. Tsaguria Anzor (M) - 38 years old, Home Address: #51 Mshvidoba Avenue, was shot on the 10th of August of 1994.

1031. Tsanava Avtandil (M) – Home Address: #13 Gelovani str. was shot.

1032. Tsanava Giorgi (M) – Home Address: #19 Gogol str. ap. #10, was tortured to death in his own house on the 2nd of October of 1993.

1033. Tsanova Neli (F) - 55 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 27th of April of 1993.

1034. Tsatava Maro (F) - 75 years old, Address; was burnt alive.

1035. Tsatsua Shalva (M) - 68 years old, Home Address: # 17 Kalinin str. was shot on the 28th of September of 1993.

1036. Tsikolia Kolia (M) - was shot.

1037. Tsinaridze Niko (M) - 71 years old, was shot before the eyes of his wife.

1038. Tsiqarishvili Tina (F) - 55 years old, was tortured to death.

1039. Tsiskarava Tamara (F) - 82 years old, Home Address: #15 Pirechnaia str. was shot in 1994.

1040. Tsiskarishvili Tina (F) - 55 years old, Address: Eshba was tortured to death – was beheaded on the 29th of September of 1993.

1041. Tsitlidze Zinaida (F) - 50 years old, Home Address; Eshba str. was shot on the 28th of September of 1993.

1042. Tsvitsivadze Otar (M) – Home Address; #38 Lakoba str. was burnt alive in his own house on the 27th of September of 1993.

1043. Tskhakaia Amiran (M) - 79 years old, Home Address: #21 Arguni str. was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

1044. Tskhvaradze Lushura (M) - 58 years old, Home Address: #11/11 Dzerjinski str. was shot.

1045. Tskhvediani Shota (M) - resident of Sokhumi, was shot.

1046. Tskhvimiani Raisa (F) - 47 years old, was killed in bombing of the town.

1047. Tskitishvili (Name unknown), 40 years old, was shot.

1048. Tskvitaia Qsenia (F) - 68 years old, Home Address: #28 Cheluskinelebi str. was tortured to death in his own house on the 28th of September of 1993.

1049. Tskvitaria Khoto (M) – Home Address: #2a of the Posta I turning, was killed in bombing of the town on the 3rd of May of 1993 together with his wife Tamila Kvashilava and his wife's brother Tengiz Kvashilava.

1050. Tsotsonava G.S. was killed in his/her own house on the 5th of August of 2005.

1051. Tsotsonava Didiko (M) - 50 years old, was burnt alive in his own house.

1052. Tsotsonava Didim (M) - 56 years old, Home Address: #20 Zhdanov str. was shot together with his wife Zhenia Tkheia, Nadejda Zarqua and Valentina Abshilava on the 25th of September of 1993.

1053. Tsotsonava Dimitri (M) - 56 years old, was shot.

1054. Tsotsonava Geno (M) - was burnt in his own house.

1055. Tsotsoria Maro (F) - was shot together with Devdariani,

Jemal Dikhamindjia, Jemal Berulava and 26 other people on the 28th of September of 1993.

1056. Tsotsoria Nora (F) - was shot.

1057. Tsveraia Alexandre (M) - 61 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 19th of July of 1993.

1058. Tsulaia Boris (M) - was shot in Agudzera on the 29th of September of 1993.

1059. Tsulaia Lavrenti (M) - 63 years old, was shot.

1060. Tsurtsunia Valia (F) - 75 years old, was killed in the village Varche on the 29th of September of 1993.

1061. Tsurtsunia Ketevan (F) - was shot.

1062. Tsurtsunia Tamar (F) - was shot.

1063. Uberia Olga (F) - 72 years old, Address: Eshba str. was burnt alive in her own house, together with her neighbor Marina Chibigina.

1064. Ugrekheldze Edisher (M) - was shot.

1065. Ugrekheldze Eldar (M) - was tortured to death.

1066. Ugrekheldze Mikheil (M) – Home Address; #20 Armiis str. was shot on the 16th of September of 1993.

1067. Ugulava Nodar (M) - 48 years old, Home Address: #44 Chavchavdze str. was shot together with his wife's parents – Nikoloz and Lola Chilaias on the 12th of October of 1993.

1068. Umpriani Irakli (M) - 12 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 21st of April of 1993.

1069. Uzarashvili Anatoli (M) - was shot on the 27th of September of 1993.

1070. Uridia Alexandre (M) - 65 years old, was shot on the 27th of September of 1993.

1071. Uridia Alexandre (M) - 83 yrs old, Home Address: #50 Karl Marx str. was shot in his own house on the 27th of September of 1993.

1072. Uridia Alexandre (M) - 70 years old, Home Address; #59 Kuibishev str. was killed on the 7th of November of 1992.

1073. Uridia Gia (M) - 83 years old, was shot in his own house on the 27th of September of 1993.

1074. Uridia Lado (M) - 31 yeas old, Home Address: #53 Kuibishev str. was tortured to death in November of 1993 – was choked by wire.

1075. Uridia Lala (F) - was killed in bombing of the town on the 4th of January of 1993.

1076. Uridia Neli (F) – Home Address: Karl Marx str. was shot.

1077. Uridia Svetlana (F) - 52 years old, Home Address: #49 Tarkhnishvili str. was burnt in her own house on the 28th of Septem-

ber of 1993.

1078. Usachova Valentina (F) - 4 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 16th of April of 1993.

1079. Uzarashvili Apolon (M) – Home Address: Khazbegi str. was shot on the 27th fo September of 1993.

1080. Unknown - 50 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 16th of April of 1993.

1081. Unknown Lola, was killed in bombing of the town on the 4th of December of 1993.

1082. Unknown Georgian Woman, was killed together with Tamar Qobalia and Rita Arghvliani - Gerliani.

1083. Unknown Georgian Woman, was killed together with Tamar Qobalia and Rita Arghvliani - Gerliani.

1084. Unknown, resident of Sokhumi, was killed on the 20th of May of 1993 in bombing the town.

1085. Unknown, resident of Sokhumi, was shot together with her relative Roza Sigua.

1086. Unknown, resident of Sokhumi, was killed in bombing of the town on the 14 th of May of 1993.

1087. Unknown, resident of Sokhumi, was killed in bombing of the town on the 18th of June of 1993.

1088. Unknown, resident of Sokhumi, was killed in bombing of the town on the 18th of May of 1993.

1089. Unknown, resident of Sokhumi, was killed in bobming of the town on the 25th of June of 1993.

1090. Unknown, resident of Sokhumi, was killed in bombing of the town on the 25th of May of 1993.

1091. Unknown, resident of Sokhumi, was killed in bombing the town.

1092. Unknown, resident of Sokhumi, elderly Georgian man, was shot together with Chichiko Kvekveskiri's house together with that latter in September of 1994.

1093. Unknown, resident of Sokhumi, elderly Geograin man, was shot together with Chichiko Kvekveskiri's house together with that latter in September of 1994.

1094. Unknown, resident of Sokhumi, elderly Geograin man, was shot together with Chichiko Kvekveskiri's house together with that latter in September of 1994.

1095. Unknown, resident of Sokhumi, was killed.

1096. Unknown, resident of Sokhumi, was shot on the 2nd of October of 1992 in the town Gagra in his relative Vakhtang Shonias house, together with Abel Shonia and unknown relative.

1097. Unknown, resident of Sokhumi, was shot on the 2nd of October of 1992 in the town Gagra in his relative Vakhtang Shonias house, together withb Abel Shonia and unknown relative.

1098. Unknown, resident of Sokhumi, was shot in Qvataradze-Chania's house together with three Russians and one Georgian.

1099. Unknown, resident of Sokhumi, was shot in Qvataradze-Chania's house together with three Russians and one Geogrian.

1100. Unknown, resident of Sokhumi, was shot in Qvataradze-Chania's house together with three Russians and one Geogrian.

1101. Unknown, resident of Sokhumi, was shot in Qvataradze-Chania's house together with three Russians and one Geogrian.

1102. Unknown, resident of Sokhumi, was shot together with Iza Izoria in that latter's house, together with Babutsa Djimshelishvili and four other Georgians on the 27·09. 93.

1103. Unknown, resident of Sokhumi, was shot together with Iza Izoria in tha latter's house, together with Babutsa Djimshelishvili and four other Georgians on the 27·09. 93.

1104. Unknown, resident of Sokhumi, was shot together with Iza Izoria in tha latter's house, together with Babutsa Djimshelishvili and four other Georgians on the 27·09. 93.

1105. Unknown, resident of Sokhumi, was shot together with Iza Izoria in tha latter's house, together with Babutsa Djimshelishvili and four other Georgians on the 27·09. 93.

1106. Unknown, resident of Sokhumi, was shot together with Iza Izoria in tha latter's house, together with Babutsa Djimshelishvili and four other Georgians on the 27·09. 93.

1107. Unknown, Address: #2, 10th Lane of Dzidzaria str. was shot together with Lamzira Gabrava and 5 other neighbors in a Kiria's basement on the 27th of September of 1993.

1108. Unknown, Address; #2, 10th Lane of Dzidzaria str. was shot together with Lamzira Gabrava and 5 other neighbors in a Kiria's basement on the 27th of September of 1993.

1109. Unknown,Address: #2, 10th Lane of Dzidzaria str. was shot together with Lamzira Gabrava and 5 other neighbors in a Kiria's basement on the 27th of September of 1993.

1110. Unknown, Address; #2, 10th Lane of Dzidzaria str. was shot together with Lamzira Gabrava and 5 other neighbors in a Kiria's basement on the 27th of September of 1993.

1111. Vacheishvili Beguli (M) – Home Address; #23 Dzigua str. was shot in his own house on the 28th of September of 1993.

1112. Vacheishvili Zurab (M) – Home Address: #24/11 Chochua

str. was shot in his own house on the 27th of September of 1993.

1113. Vadachkoria Tengiz (M) - was killed together with an Abkhazian nationality a Vova, who was trying to defend him.

1114. Vakhania (Name unknown), Tsinara Vakhania's niece, 7 years old, Batumi str. was shot together with her aunt Tsinara Vakhania in August of 1994.

1115. Vakhania Tsinara (F) - 52 years old, was shot in her own house together with her 7 year old niece in August of 1994.

1116. Vatiakova-Todua Larisa (F) – Home Address: #56 turning of Energetics str. died in bombing of the town on the 2nd of September of 1993.

1117. Vazdeliani Gelakhsan (M) - Home Address: #39 Eshba str. was shot in his own house on the 21st of September of 1993.

1118. Vekua Ipolite (M) - 72 years old, #184/19 Kirov str. was tortured to death in September of 1993.

1119. Vekua Nikoloz (M) – Home Address: #56 Kiarazi str. ap.41. died in bombing of the town on the 17th of July of 1993.

1120. Vekua Sergo (M) - 45 years old, died in bombing of the town on the 28th of September of 1993.

1121. Vekua Valentina (F) – Home Address: #51 Satransporto str. was shot in her own house on the 28th of September of 1993.

1122. Vekua-Narmania Tatiana (M) – Home Address: #54/41 Kiarazi str. died in bombing of the town on the 10th of July of 1993.

1123. Vera (family name unknown) (F) - was killed in September of 1993 together with spouses Zinaida and Indiko in the house of that latter.

1124. Vilson Alexsi (M) - was killed in September of 1993.

1125. Vova (Family name unknown) (M) – of Abkhazian nationality, Tengiz Vadachkoria's neighbor, was killed together with Tengiz Vadachkoria, when he tried to help that latter.

1126. Zadikiani Avet (M) - 43 years old, died in bombing of the town.

1127. Zanturiani Serguni (M) - 70 years old, died in bombing of the town on the 28th of April of 1993.

1128. Zaqaraia Ghughuni (M) - 72 years old, was tortured to death at his own house on the 27th of September of 1993.

1129. Zaqradsze Giorgi (Zhora) (M) – Home Address: #25 Titov str. bedridden patient, was shot together with his brother Guram on the 27th of September of 1993. Together with them died Alexandre Djabua from the multiple wounds being made by the knife.

1130. Zaqradsze Guram (M) - Home Address: #25 Titov str. was shot together with his brother bedridden patient on the 27th of September of

1993. Alexandre Djabua died together with them from the multiple wounds.

1131. Zaqradze Shota (M) - was shot on the Titov str. together with 15 Georgians.

1132. Zaratiadi Luba (F) - died in bombing of the town on the 9th of May of 1993.

1133. Zарandia Alexandre (M) - 58 years old, was shot.

1134. Zарmainian Ivarta (F) - 52 years old, died in bombing of the town on the 1st of December of 1993.

1135. Zarqua Alexandre (M) - 60 years old, Home Address; #7 Batumi str. the 6th Lane, was shot in the village Tsebelda during his stay on vacation in the Samushia family together with Tariel, Nutsa and Lamara Samushias and their sister-in-law Guli Kalandia-Pipia and her 15 year old son Davit on the 31st of October of 1993. Their dead bodies were burnt.

1136. Zarqua Badri (M) – Home Address: #268 Mshvidoba Avenue, was shot on the 27th of October of 1993.

1137. Zarqua Givi (M) - 60 years old, Address: #58 Dzidzaria str. was shot on the 27th of September of 1993.

1138. Zarqua Nadejda (F) - 78 years old, Address: #12 Zhdanov str. was shot together with Zhenia Tkheia, Didim Tsotsonava and Valentina Abshilava in her own house on the 25th of September of 1993.

1139. Zhiltsova Ela (F) - 64 years old, was killed in bombing of the town in August of 1993.

1140. Zoidze Sergo (M) - was killed in his own house.

1141. Zoidze Soso (M) - 37 years old, Address: #88 Gelovani str. was shot in his own house on the 19th of September of 1993.

1142. Zurabishvili Zurab (M) - was tortured to death.

1143. Zukhbaia Natela (F) - was shot in her own house on the 12th of September of 1993.

1144. Zherdetskaia Ludmila (F) – Home Address: Nozadze str. died in a passenger plane crashed by the separatists on the 21st of September of 1993.

1145. Zhvania Luiza (F) - was killed in bombing of the town on the 25th of June of 1993.

1146. Zhvania Teimuraz (M) - 55 years old, Address: #104 Leselidze str. was shot in October of 1993.

1147. Zhvania Raul (M) - 54 years old, was killed in bombing of the town on the 14th of January of 1993.

1148. Zvedonuk Valentina (F) - 67 years old, died in bombing of the town on the 16th of March of 1993.

4.4 District of Sokhumi

412 persons, 99 women and 313 men

Village Abzhakhva (1993)

1 person

1. **Lukava Giorgi (M)** - 61 years old, resident of the village Abzhakhva, was shot in his own house in October of 1993.

Village Achadara (1993)

Resident of the village (42 persons, Age: from 17 to 86)

Out of 42 persons 14 persons died in bombing of the village, 2 persons tripped the mine, 1 bedridden patient was killed in her bed, others were shot and killed.

2. **Azaladze Gugusha (F)** - 40 years old, was shot.

3. **Azaladze Roman (M)** - 33 years old, stepped on the mine planted by the occupants.

4. **Azaladze Zurab (M)** - 37 years old, was died in March of 1993 in bombing of the village.

5. **Beria Zhora (M)** - 56 years old, was shot in his own house and his corpse was burnt.

6. **Chabrava Ladiko (M)** - 65 years old, was shot on the 19th of September of 1993.

7. **Danelia Nodar (M)** - 56 years old, died in bombing of the village.

8. **Emartov Ivane (M)** - 68 years old, died in bombing of the village Achadara in September of 1993.

9. **Gabiskiria Khvicha (M)** - 17 years old, was killed on the 17th of March of 1993.

10. **Goderidze Benia (M)** - 41 years old, was killed in the village Birtskha on the 29th of September of 1993.

11. **Goderidze Davit (M)** - 82 years old, was shot on the 18th of October of 1993.

12. **Gvasalia Dodo (W)** - 51 years old, died in bombing of the village in March of 1993.

13. **Gvazava Aliosha(M)** - 57 years old, was killed.

14. **Kalandia Meliton (M)** - 70 years old, died in bombing of the

village in October of 1993.

15. Khupenia Murman (M) - 27 years old, was shot.

16. Khundjgurua Irod (M) - 71 years old, was shot.

17. Kirtskhalia Nina (W) - a disabled person, was shot in her own bed in the Fall of 1993.

18. Korsava Malkhaz (M) - 32 years old, died in bombing of the village in September of 1993.

19. Mikava Lutsia (F) - 67 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

20. Mikava Polikarpe (M) - 86 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

21. Pachulia Brolisa (F) - 38 years old, died in bombing of the village in September of 1993.

22. Qardava Akaki (M) - 57 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

23. Qardava Eter (F) - 53 years old, died in bombing of the village on the 16th of March of 1993.

24. Qardava Marina (F) - 49 years old, was killed in bombing of the village on the 6th of December of 1993.

25. Qardava Meliton (M) - 69 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

26. Qobalia Merab (M) - was shot in his own house on the 16th of September of 1993.

27. Qardava Tamara (F) - 68 years old, died on the Svaneti Passing, when she was forcedely leaving Abkhazia in October of 1993.

28. Qobalia Shalva (M) - 79 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

29. Rukhaia Jujuna (F) - 38 years old, died in bombing of the village in September of 1993.

30. Shatirishvili Nugzar (M) - 60 (or 48) years old, died in bombing the village in 1993.

31. Shomakhia Apolon (M) - 57 years old, was shot.

32. Tabatadze Geronti (M) - 55 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

33. Tibua Demur (M) - 40 years old, died on the Passing of Svaneti, when he was forcedely leaving Abkhazia in October of 1993.

34. Tibua Shalva (M) - was shot on the 21st of September of 1993.

35. Tibua Valeri (M) - 68 years old, was killed in bombing of the village in 1993.

36. Todua Anzor (M) - 43 years old, was shot in his own house on the 6th of October of 1993.

37. Todua Boris (M) - 59 years old, was killed on the 19th of

September of 1993.

38. Todua Genadi (M) - 69 years old, died on the 6th of October of 1993.

39. Todua Valeri (M) - 35 years old, died in bombing of the village.

40. Tsanava Gocha (M) - 50 years old, was killed in bombing the village.

41. Tsirdava Boris (M) - 57 years old, died in bombing of the village.

42. Tsulaia Nino (F) - stepped on the mine planted by the separatists.

43. Zaqaraia Davit (M) - 27 years old, died in bombing of the village in September of 1993.

Akhali Sopeli (1993)

Residents of the village (26 persons, Age: from 1 to 83)

Out 26 persons 1 woman was tortured to death, 1 died in bombing, 1 died on the Svaneti Passing, others were shot.

44. Basaria Mikheil (M) - 75 years old, was shot.

45. Beria Aleksandre (M) - 63 years old, was shot.

46. Chanturia Klimenti (M) - 69 years old, was shot on the 30th of September of 1993.

47. Chkhetiani Ruben (M) - 69 years old, was shot on the 30th of September of 1993.

48. Djishkariani Vladimer (M) - 70 years old, was shot on the 27th of September of 1993.

49. Dzidzaria Shedeli (M) - 54 years old, was shot on the 28th of September of 1993.

50. Gobedjishvili Giorgi (M) - 60 years old, was tortured to death on the 30th of September of 1993.

51. Gvaramia Zurab dze (M) - was shot.

52. Gogua Apolon (M) - 1 years old, died on the 26th of September of 1993 in bombing.

53. Kakulia Djondo (M) - 64 years old, died on the Svaneti Passing while forcedly leaving Abkhazia in October of 1993.

54. Gogua Nanuli (F) - 57 years old, was shot in 1993.

55. Gogua - Akhalia Nadia (F) - 83 years old, was shot in 1993.

56. Gogua - Zhrova Margarita (F) - 64 years old, was shot in 1993.

57. Kartoza Amiran (M) - 63 years old, was shot on the 6th of October of 1993.

58. Kekelia Zaur (M) - 47 years old, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

59. Kurdghelia Giorgi (M) - was shot on the 30th of September of 1993.

60. Patsatsia Alexandre (M) - 72 years old, was shot on the 15th of September of 1994.

61. Patsatsia Givi (M) - 51 years old, was shot on the 15th of November of 1993.

62. Patsatsia Omar (M) - 65 years old, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

63. Patsatsia Venera (F) - was shot in 1993.

64. Sikharulidze Zurab (M) - was shot in 1993.

65. Shamugia Gia (M) - 38 years old, was shot in 1993.

66. Shamugia Vera (F) - 62 years old, was tortured to death in 1993.

67. Zaqaraia Lado (M) - 75 years old, was shot in 1993.

68. Zaqaraia Lali (F) - 72 years old, was shot on the 28th of September of 1993.

69. Zaqaraia Tamar (F) - 75 years old, was shot in 1993.

Village Akhalsheni (1993)

Residents of the village (10 persons, Age: from 60 to 75)

Out of 10 persons 4 were tortured to death through burying alive, others were shot.

70. Adeishvili Nazi (F) - was shot in September of 1993.

71. Alania Pepia (M) - 60 years old, was tortured to death in Summer of 1993 together with S. Chapandze – they were forced to dig up the pit and were buried there alive.

72. Bolkvadze Maro (F) - 70 years old, was shot together with her husband Shalva in May of 1993. .

73. Bolkvadze Shalva (M) - 75 years old, was shot together with his wife Maro in May of 1993.

74. Chaladze Vasil (M) - 68 years old, was tortured to death together with Sergo Mushkudiani on the 4th of July of 1993 – they were forced to dig up a pit, bury their fellow villagers being shot before and then they were shot.

75. Chapandze S. (U) resident of the village Akhalsheni, was tortured to death together with Pepia Alania in Summer of 1993 – they were forced to dig up the pit and then were buried alive.

76. Djulakhadze Babilo (M) - was shot in Summer of 1993.

77. Mushkudiani Sergo (M) - was tortured to death together with Vasil Chaladze on the 4th of July of 1993 – they were forced to

dig up a pit, bury their fellow villagers being shot before and then they were shot.

78. Sanikidze Robert (M) - was shot in Summer of 1993.

79. Tskhvaradze Sergei (M) - 62 years old, was shot in May of 1993.

Village Akapha (1993)

Residents of the village (2 persons)

Out of 2 persons 1 was tortured to death.

80. Aronia Zina (F) - was shot in the village Tsebelda.

81. Belqania Boris (M) - 40 years old, was tortured to death on the 1st of October of 1993.

Village Besleti (1993)

Residents of the village (64 Persons, Age: from 7 to 102)

Out of 64 persons 8 were tortured to death through burning alive, making a horizontal shalsh at the throat (the so-called Columbian tie), among the tortured 1 person was disabled, 6 persons died in bombing of the village, others were shot and killed.

82. Adamia Levan (M) - 73 years old, was shot on the 4th of October of 1993

83. Baghaturia Boris (M) - 59 years old, was shot on the 27th of September of 1993.

84. Bandzeladze Dadashi (M) - 56 years old, was killed in bombing of the village on the 16th of September of 1993.

85. Berulava Alexandre (M) - 81 years old, Home Address:#54 Besleti str. was shot in his own house on the 29th of September of 1993.

86. Berulava Boris (M) - 51 years old, was shot in his own house on the 5th of October of 1993. His dead body was burnt.

87. Berulava Fedosia (F) - was shot in her own house on the 30th of September of 1993.

88. Berulava Givi (Guli) (M) - 47 years old, was killed together with his wife Nazi in bombing of the village on the 19th of September of 1993.

89. Berulava Gugusha (F) - 57 years old, Home Address: II Besleti str. was taken down from the bus during the process of deportation and was shot before the eyes of his Mother and others.

90. Berulava Konstantine (Lome) (M) - 53 years old, was tortured to death together with his Father Mikheil and brother Nodar on the 30th of September of 1993

91. Berulava Lavrenti (M) - 71 years old, Home Address: #92 Besleti str. was shot on the 27th of September of 1993.

92. Berulava Nazi (F) - 44 years old, was killed in bombing together with his husband Givi on the 19th of September of 1993.

93. Berulava Mikheil (M) - 75 years old, retired disabled person, was tortured to death together with his sons Konstantine and Nodar on the 30th of September of 1993.

94. Berulava Nodar (M) - 53 years old, was tortured to death together with his Father Mikheil and brother Konstantine (Lome) on the 30th of September of 1993.

95. Berulava Vakhtang (Khuta) (M) - 59 years old, Home Address: Abzhakhva str. was shot.

96. Chachanidze Mediko (F) - 26 years old, was killed in bombing of the village.

97. Dardjania Gusju (M) - 65-68 years old, was burnt alive in his on house on the 5th of October of 1993.

98. Dartsimelia Badri (M) - was killed in bombing of the village on the 30th of September of 1993.

99. Davitaia Avtandil (M) - 60 years old, was shot on the 27th of September of 1993 and then his dead body was burnt.

100. Djalaghonia Konstantine (M) - was shot on the 21st of September of 1993.

101. Djalaghonia Leonti (M) - 61 years old, Head of the building company of Sokhumi was humiliated and tortured to death on the 29th of September of 1993.

102. Djalaghonia Nodar (M) - 57 years old, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

103. Gakharia Vasil (M) - 69 years old, was humiliated and tortured to death on the 30th of September of 1993 – his teeth and nails were pulled out.

104. Gelashvili Sergo (M) - 73 years old, was shot on the 28th of September of 1993.

105. Ghvindjilia Tamar (F) - 65 years old, was shot together with her husband Varlam in October of 1993.

106. Ghvindjilia Valter (M) - 20 years old, was killed in bombing of the village in August of 1992.

107. Ghvindjilia Varlam (M) - 67 years old, was shot together with his wife Tamar in October of 1993.

108. Guchua Megona (M) - 79 years old, was shot on the 8th of October of 1993.

109. Kalandia Amiran (M) - was shot.

110. Kalandia Sharden (M) - was shot.

111. Kalandia Valentina (F) - 56 years old, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

112. Kalandia Vladimer (M) - was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

113. Kalandia Zhora (M) - 78 years old, was killed on the 17th of January of 2005.

114. Kapanadze Ivane (M) - 102 years old, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

115. Kapanadze Ruben (M) - 54 years old, was tortured to death - was killed by slashing at the throat (Columbian tie).

116. Kharashvili Zaqaria (M) - 71 years old, was killed on the 4th of November of 1993

117. Kharashvili Lena (F) - 66 years old, was killed on the 4th of November of 1993.

118. Khorava Guram (M) - was shot together with Klara Khorava on the 27th of September of 1993 – their corpses were burnt.

119. Khorava Klara (F) - 59 years old, was shot together with Guram Khorava on the 27th of September of 1993 – Their corpses were burnt.

120. Kokaia Zhora (M) - 54 years old, was burnt alive in his own house on the 29th of September of 1993.

121. Kopaliani Eliso (F) - 13 years old, was killed in bombing of the village together with her Mother Gulnara Chaladze on the 3rd of July of 1993.

122. Kopaliani –Chaladze Gulnara (F) - was killed in bombing of the village together with her daughter - Eliso on the 3rd of July of 1993.

123. Lomidze Zagel (M) - 33 years old, was shot on the 22nd of September of 1993.

124. Machavariani Giorgi (M) - was shot on the 30th of September of 1993.

125. Machavariani Mukhran (M) - was shot on the 30th of September of 1993.

126. Melashvili Sergo (M) - was shot.

127. Metreveli Elgudja (M) - 54 years old, was shot together with Grigol Mushkhudiani on the 28th of September of 1993.

128. Mushkudiani Grigol (Velodi) (M) - 51-54 years old, was shot together with Elgudja Metreveli.

129. Mushkudiani Guram (M) - 51 years old, was shot in his own house on the 28th of September of 1993.

130. Pipia Emir (M) - 7 years old, was killed in bombing of the village on the 6th of May of 1993.

131. Pipia Nikoloz (M) - 62 years old, was shot together with his grandson Nugzar on the 29th of September of 1993.

132. Pipia Nugzar Yuri (M) - 17 years old, was shot together with his Grandfather Nikoloz on the 29th of September of 1993.

133. Qaraia Arvelodi (M) - 55 years old, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

134. Pirtskhalava Murman (M) - 48 years old, was shot in September of

135. Rukhadze Neli (F) - 48 years old, was shot on the 30th of September of 1993.

136. Rukhadze Omar (M) - was shot on the 30th of September of 1993.

137. Rukhaia Alexandre (M) - 61 years old, was shot on the 30th of September of 1993.

138. Rtskhaladze Avtandil (M) - 59 years old, was shot on the 20th of September of 1993.

139. Shubitidze Vaja (M) - 58 years old, was shot.

140. Tabatadze Enguri (M) - was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

141. Tabatadze Mogeli (M) - 14 years old, was killed in bombing of the village.

142. Todua Asmat (F) - 29 years old, was shot on the 30th of September of 1993.

143. Tsertsvadze Vano (M) - 61 years old, was shot on the 28th of October of 1993.

144. Tsinaridze Nikoloz (M) was shot.

145. Turin Yuri (M) - 30 years old, lived in Alexandre Berulava's house, was shot on the 30th of September of 1993.

Village Birtskha (1993)

Residents of the village (7 persons, Age: from 37 to 55)

1 person was shot, others died in bombing of the village.

146. Beltadze Ushangi (M) - 51 years old, resident of the village Birtskha, was killed in bombing of the village on the 22nd of September of 1993.

147. Chachanidze Mediko (F) - 37 years old, resident of the village Birtskha, was killed in bombing of the village on the 6th of May of 1993.

148. Dartsmelia Badri (M) - was killed in bombing of the village on the 16th of March of 1993.

149. Kharashvili Tina (F) - 38 years old, died in her own house in bombing of the village on the 25th of September of 1993.

150. Kharashvili Shota (M) - was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

151. Pipia Emir (M) - resident of the village Birtskha, was killed in bombing of the village on the 16th of March of 1993.

152. Qadjaia Bagrat (M) - 55 years old, resident of the village Birtskha, was killed in bombing of the village on the 28th of September of 1993.

Village Gumista (1993)

Residents of the village (34 persons)

Out of 34 persons 2 persons were tortured to death 1 after humiliation, 4 persons tripped the mine, 5 persons died in bombing of the village, others were shot.

153. Akobia-Mirtskhulava Zhenia(F) - stepped on the mine planted by the occupants.

154. Akopian Melikhan (M) - was killed in bombing of the village.

155. Baghishvili Varlam (M) - 79 years old, was killed in bombing of the village.

156. Bendeliani Davit (M) - stepped on the mine planted by the occupants.

157. Bukia Jemal (M) - was shot.

158. Bukia Lia (F) - was killed in bombing of the village.

159. Bukia Nazi (F) - was shot.

160. Danelia Nodar (M) - 56 years old, was killed in bombing of the village in March of 1993

161. Djandjghava Aliosha (M) - 59 years old, was shot together with his wife Makhvala in October of 1993.

162. Djandjghava Eteri (F) - 56 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

163. Djandjghava Makhvala (F) - 57 years old, was shot together with her husband Aliosha in October of 1993.

164. Gakharia Mikheil (M) - 69 years old, was tortured to death in his own house on the 30th of September of 1993.

165. Gachechiladze Maguli (F) 56 years old, resident of the village Gumista, Gumista Block of Flats, App.N 4, was shot on the 27th of September of 1993.

166. Gvaramia Aliosha (M) - 57 years old, resident of the village Gumista, was shot in his own house in March of 1993.

167. Kankia Vladimer (Valodia) (M) - 95 years old, resident of the village Gumista, was killed in bombing of the village in September of 1993.

168. Kharamanian Anush (F) - resident of the village Gumsita, was killed in bombing of the village.

169. Khuntsaria Avtandil (M) - 58 years old, resident of the village Gumista, was shot.

170. Khuntsaria Vakhtang (M) - 60 years old, resident of the village Gumista, was shot.

171. Khuntsaria Fridon (M) - 34 years old, resident of the village Gumista, was shot in September of 1993.

172. Kurdghelia Svetlana (F) - resident of the village Gumista, tripped the mine laid by the occupants.

173. Milorava Abesalom (Shota), (M) - 65 years old, resident of the village Gumista, was shot together with his wife and daughter Nato.

174. Milorava Nato Abesalomis (Shota), (M) - 39 years old, resident of the village Gumista, was shot together with her parents.

175. Milorava Nugzar (M) - an actor of the sign and dance state ansamble of Abkhazia, resident of the village Gumista, was shot.

176. Milorava-Qadaria, (U), 60 years old, wife of Abesalom (Shota) Milorava, was shot together with her husband and daughter Nato.

177. Nachkhebia Grisha(M) - 63 years old, resident of the village Gumista, in September of 1993 tripped the mine being layed by the occupants.

178. Patariaia Abel, 62 years old, resident of the village Gumista, was shot in 1993.

179. Pichkhaia Zurab (Zaur) (M) - 34 years old, resident of the village Gumista, was killed in bombing of the village on the 16th of March of 1993.

180. Revishvili Qartlos, resident of the village Gumista, was killed in bombing of the village in March of 1993.

181. Shatirishvili Nugzar (M) - resident of the village Gumista, was killed in bombing of the village.

182. Shengelia Iason (M) - resident of the village Gumista, was shot.

183. Tsaava Ilarion (M) - resident of the village Gumista, tripped the mine laid by the occupants.

184. Tsaava Shalva (M) - 63 years old, resident of the village Gumista, was shot.

185. Zantaraia Gela (M) - 59 years old, resident of the village Gumista, was shot.

186. Zaqaraia Vladimer (M) - 74 years old, resident of the village Gumista, was humiliated and tortured to death in September of 1993.

Village Gvarda (1992 – 1993)

**Residents of the village (2 persons, Age 26 and 67)
Both of them were shot.**

187. Bendeliani Davit (M) - 67 years old, resident of the village Gvarda, was shot on the 30th of September of 1993.

188. Chaklov Alik (M) - 26 years old, resident of the village Gvarda, was shot on the 16th of September of 1992.

Village Iashtkhva (1993)

Residents of the village (20 persons, Age: from 55 to 87)

Out of 20 persons 15 were cruelly tortured to death through cutting the breasts and arms, jugulating, hanging upside down, setting ablaze and burning alive, 2 women were raped and tortured and shot, 1 woman committed a suicide after being raped, a 87 year old woman was tortured through tying to the bed and setting ablaze, among the tortured persons one is a bedridden patient.

189. Baramia Akaki (M) - was locked in her own house together with her family members- Lamara, Ana and Domenik and after being cruelly tortured were burnt in March of 1993.

190. Baramia Ana, (F) - was locked in her own house together with her family members- Lamara, Domenik and Akaki and after being cruelly tortured were burnt in March of 1993.

191. Baramia Domenik(M) - was locked in her own house together with her family members- Lamara, Ana and Akaki and after being cruelly tortured were burnt in March of 1993.

192. Baramia Lamara (F) - was locked in her own house together with her family members - Ana, Domenik and Akaki and after being cruelly tortured were burnt in March of 1993.

193. Chilala Lola (F) - was killed together with her husband Nikoloz.

194. Chilala Nikoloz (M) - was killed together with her wife Lola.

195. Gachechiladze Tina (F) - 54 years old, was raped and tortured to death in October of 1993 – her breast and arms were cut off.

196. Goginava Olga (F) - was humiliated and tortured and then burnt alive on the 29th of September of 1993.

197. Kvantaliani Nikoloz(M) - was tortured to death and then burnt in his own house on the 26th of September of 1993.

198. Kvaratskhelia Nina (F) - was raped and then shot.

199. Iobashvili Grigori (M) - 55 years old, was shot on the 28th of September of 1993.

200. Oqrochelidze Tina (F) - 72 years old, was tortured to death – was jugulated, hanged upside down and fired from the machine gun.

201. Partsvania Natela (F) - was tortured to death together with her husband Shalva – they were tied with wire and then burnt alive.

202. Partsvania Shalva (M) - was tortured to death together with his wife Natela – they were tied with the wire and burnt alive.

203. Pkhakadze Shaliko (M) - was cruelly tortured and then shot together with his wife Zhenia in October of 1993.

204. Pkhakadze Zhenia (F) - was cruelly tortured and then shot together with her husband Shaliko.

205. Qiria Valentina (F) - 85 years old, was raped and after being tortured committed a suicide – hanged herself on the 5th of October of 1993.

206. Sulakadze Mariam (F) - 87 years old, was tortured to death - she was tied to her bed, wetted with Vodka, set ablaze and burnt alive.

207. Torchinava Ertaoz (M) - resident of the village Iashtkhva, was tortured to death on the 28th of September of 1993 - was jugulated and burnt together with his house.

208. Torchinava Khuntuli(M) - bedridden seriously ill patient, was tortured to death on the 28th of September of 1993 – then was shot and burnt.

Village Kaman (1993)

Residents of the village (13 persons, Age: from 26 to 83)

Out of 13 persons 4 were tortured to death, others were shot.

209. Belov Ivane (M) - was shot on the 5th of July of 1993.

210. Chkhetiani Valo (M) - 70 years old, was tortured to death together with Sergo Mushkhudiani – they were forced to dig up the

pit and bury the people being shot in the Taman church - afterwards both of them were killed.

211. Father Andria (Khurashvili) (M) - 26 years old, monk – priest of the Kaman church, was humiliated and then shot in the Kaman church on the 5th of July of 1993.

212. Gamsakhurdia Alexandre (Murik) (M) - 30 years old, was shot together with his wife Meri Pakeliani in the Kaman Church in September of 1993.

213. Iashvili Sonia (F) - was shot together with her husband Leqso Tabatadze.

214. Iliadi Khristo (M) - 68 years old, was burnt alive on the 9th of July of 1993.

215. Iliadi Konstantine (M) - of Greek nationality, 83 years old, was shot.

216. Khionidi Kuzma (M) - 78 years old, (of Greek nationality), was killed in bombing of the village.

217. Khristopulo Kostia (M) - (of Greek nationality), 60 years old, was burnt in his own house.

218. Kvitsiani Egnate (M) - 65 years old, was shot together with his fellow villagers in the Kaman church.

219. Mushkudiani Sergo (M) - 70 years old, was tortured to death together with Valiko Chkhetiani - they were forced to dig up a pit, bury the people being shot in the Kaman church and afterwards they were shot.

220. Pakeliani Meri (F) - 35 years old, was killed together with her husband Alexandre Gamsakhurdia in the Kaman church in September of 1993.

221. Tabatadze Leqso (M) - 63 years old, was shot together with his wife Sonia Iashvili.

Village Kelasuri (1993)

Residents of the village (26 persons, Age: from 15 to 92)

Out of 26 persons 4 were tortured to death, hearts of the 2 persons were cut out and fed to the dogs. Others were shot.

222. Belqania Dorote (M) - 48 years old, was tortured and then burnt together with his wife Klara Cheminava on the 2nd of October of 1993.

223. Bendeliani Lavrenti (M) - 79 years old, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

224. Cheminava Klara (F) - 53 years old, was locked in her house together with her husband Dorote Belqania and burnt.

225. Davituliani Terenti (M) - 82 years old, died crossing the Svaneti Pass, when he forcedely leaving Abkhazia in October of 1993.

226. Gogua Ermile (M) - was shot.

227. Gogua Giorgi (M) - was shot.

228. Gogua Zurab (M) - 33 years old, was shot in February of 1994.

229. Kalandia-Pipia Guli (F) - 60 years old, on the 31st of October of 1993 was tortured to death together with her husband Irodion Pipia (whose heart was cut out and thrown to the dogs), son Davit, Garnile, Nutsa and Lamara Samushias and Alexandre Zarqua.

230. Kopaliani Anzor (M) - 57 years old, was shot in his own house after being cruelly tortured on the 5th of April of 1993.

231. Kopaliani Boris (M) - 56 years old, was shot.

232. Kopaliani Kapiton (Kapito) (M) - 75 years old, was shot after being cruelly tortured on the 29th of September of 1993.

233. Kopaliani Klavdia (F) - was shot on the 2nd of October of 1993.

234. Kopaliani Valeri (M) - resident of the village Kelasuri, disabled person of the II group, was shot after being cruelly tortured.

235. Kopaliani Valeri (M) - 38 years old, was taken captive in the village Lekukhona and shot on the 20th of September of 1993.

236. Kopaliani Vera (F) - 37 years old, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

237. Kopaliani Vladimer (M) - 60 years old, was shot.

238. Khurashvili Babutsa (F) - 58 years old, was shot in her own house in 1996.

239. Liparteliani Zhora (M) - 45 years old, was shot on the 27th of September 1993.

240. Liparteliani Grisha (M) - was shot.

241. Mataradze Valiko (M) - 52 years old, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

242. Mushkhudiani Ucha (M) - was shot in his own house.

243. Pipia Davit (M) - 15 years old, was killed on the 31st of October of 1993 together with his Mother Guli Kalandia–Pipia, Father Irodion Pipia and 4 other Georgians.

244. Pipia Irodion (M) - 63 years old, was tortured to death (his heart was cut out and thrown to the dogs) on the 31st of October of 1993 together with his wife Guli Kalandia–Pipia, son Davit, Garnile, Nutsa, Lamara Samushias and Alexandre Zarqua.

245. Shelia Irakli (M) - 63 years old, was killed in bombing of the village on the 26th of September of 1993.

246. Tsaava Alexandra (F) - 92 years old, resident of the village Kelasuri, was shot and then burnt together with her son Kharaman on the 1st of October of 1993.

247. Tsaava Kharaman (M) - 63 years old, resident of the village Kelasuri, was shot and then burnt together with his mother Alexandra on the 1st of October of 1993.

Village Lindava (1993)

Residents of the village (18 persons, Age: from 25 to 96)

Out of 18 persons 2 persons were tortured to death through burning alive, crushing the bones of the legs, 4 persons were shot and then burnt, 1 person died in bombing, 1 person died on the Chuberi Pass, others were shot.

248. Aslanikashvili Robert (M) - 47 years old, was shot.

249. Gogua Giorgi (M) - 67 years old, was killed in bombing of the village on the 29th of September of 1993.

250. Gogua Marina (F) - 96 years old, was burnt alive on the 5th of October of 1993.

251. Miqaiia Kiko (M) - was shot and then burnt.

252. Miqaiia Nodar (M) - was shot and then burnt.

253. Mushkudiani Karlo (M) - was tortured to death – his legs were broken to pieces and afterwards he was shot.

254. Parulava Paliko (M) - 62 years old, was shot on the 14th of October of 1993.

255. Sulaberidze – Ugrekhelidze Aneta (F) - 90 years old, was shot.

256. Ugrekhelidze Ana (F) - bedridden invalid, was shot in her own bed.

257. Ugrekhelidze Aqvsenti (M) - 70 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

258. Ugrekhelidze Enver (M) - 58 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

259. Ugrekhelidze Grigol (M) - 65 years old, was shot.

260. Ugrekhelidze Grisha (M) - was shot and then burnt together with his sons Zviad and Giorgi.

261. Ugrekhelidze Luba (F) - 79 years old, died crossing the Svaneti Pass while forcedly leaving Abkhazia in 1993.

- 262. Ugrekhelidze Nikoloz (M)** - 68 years old, was shot.
263. Ugrekhelidze Otar (M) - 65 years old, was shot.
264. Ugrekhelidze Shura (F) - 60 years old, was shot.
265. Ugrekhelidze Zviad (M) - was shot and then burnt together with Grisha and Giorgi.

Village Odishi (1993)

Residents of the village (29 persons, Age: from 50 to 73)

Out of 26 persons 2 were tortured to death through burning alive, others were shot.

266. Aigro Iugo (M) - 50 years old, was shot in 1993.

267. Anastasiadi Elizaveta (F) - 60 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

268. Anastasiadi Meri (F) - 50 years old, in November of 1993 was shot and then burnt in his own house together with his family members and neighbors hiding in his house (Altogether 14 persons).

269. Akhvlediani Akaki (M) - was shot.

270. Chikviladze Bagrat (M) - 56 years old, was shot in July of 1993.

271. Gobedjishvili Venedi (M) - 60 years old, was shot.

272. Kostiuk Feodor (M) - was shot on the 17th of September of 1993.

273. Lobzhanidze Valiko (M) - 78 years old, was burnt in his own house in 1993.

274. Maisuradze Niko (M) - 54 years old, was shot on the 17th of September of 1993.

275. Maisuradze Nikoloz (M) - 59 years old, was burnt in his own house on the 30th of September of 1993.

276. Maisuradze Nina (F) - 68 years old, was killed as a result of an artillery round on the 20th of July of 1993.

277. Maisuradze Shota (M) - 58 years old, was killed in bombing of the village.

278. Mindiashvili Iasha (M) - 63 years old, was shot on the 17th of September of 1993.

279. Miqaiia Omekh (M) - 51 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

280. Pantelidi Konstantin (M) - 58 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

281. Pavlidi Niko (M) - resident of the village Odishi, was shot together with two unknown Georgians. Their dead bodies were

burnt together with the house.

282. Unknown person (of Georgian nationality), was shot in Niko Pavlidi's house together with Niko and one more unknown Georgian.

283. Unknown person - (of Georgian nationality) was shot in Niko Pavlidi's house together with Niko and one more unknown Georgian.

284. Unknown person, in November of 1993 was shot and then burnt in Meri Anastasiadi's house together with 13 neighbors hiding in Meri's house.

285. Unknown person, in November of 1993 was shot and then burnt in Meri Anastasiadi's house together with 13 neighbors hiding in Meri's house.

286. Unknown person, in November of 1993 was shot and then burnt in Meri Anastasiadi's house together with 13 neighbors hiding in Meri's house.

287. Unknown person, in November of 1993 was shot and then burnt in Meri Anastasiadi's house together with 13 neighbors hiding in Meri's house.

288. Unknown person, in November of 1993 was shot and then burnt in Meri Anastasiadi's house together with 13 neighbors hiding in Meri's house

289. Unknown person, in November of 1993 was shot and then burnt in Meri Anastasiadi's house together with 13 neighbors hiding in Meri's house.

290. Unknown person, in November of 1993 was shot and then burnt in Meri Anastasiadi's house together with 13 neighbors hiding in Meri's house.

291. Unknown person, in November of 1993 was shot and then burnt in Meri Anastasiadi's house together with 13 neighbors hiding in Meri's house.

292. Unknown person, in November of 1993 was shot and then burnt in Meri Anastasiadi's house together with 13 neighbors hiding in Meri's house.

293. Unknown person, in November of 1993 was shot and then burnt in Meri Anastasiadi's house together with 13 neighbors hiding in Meri's house.

294. Unknown person, in November of 1993 was shot and then burnt in Meri Anastasiadi's house together with 13 neighbors hiding in Meri's house.

Village Qvemo Eshera (1993)

Residents of the village (47 persons, Age: from 17 to 70)

Out of 47 persons 6 were tortured to death through burning alive, burying alive, 1 person was humiliated, then his limbs were cut into pieces, his nose cut off, his nails and gold teeth pulled out, then he was dug into the ground till his neck and shot in the head from the machine gun. Others were shot.

295. Abashmadze Dimitri Vladimeris dze, 75 years old, was burnt alive in his own house together with his wife Natela Dikhaminjia - Abashmadze.

296. Akhalaia Luba, was shot on the 2nd of February of 1993.

297. Bendeliani Dimitri, was shot together with his neighbors (altogether 15 Georgians) on the 14th of October of 1993.

298. Berulava Otar Matveis dze, was shot together with his son Tamaz.

299. Berulava Tamaz Otaris dze, was shot together with his Father Otar.

300. Berulava Shota, was burnt alive.

301. Chkhetiani Jujuna, 59 years old, was killed in her own house, after being humiliated and tortured.

302. Chkhetiani Sograt, was shot.

303. Chkhonia Jemal Ivanes dze, 45 years old, was shot on the 19th of April of 1993.

304. Demertadze (Aliosha) Zaur amberkos Dze, 51 years old, was shot on the 14th of October of 1992 together with his neighbors (altogether 15 Georgians)

305. Dikhaminjia – Abashmadze Natela, 70 years old, was burnt alive in her own house together with her husband Dimitri Abashmadze.

306. Djobava Zoia, was killed after being humiliated and tortured in December of 1992.

307. Dudenko Nikoloz (Nikola), was shot.

308. Ebanoidze Vitali, was shot together with his neighbors (altogether 15 Georgians) on the 14th of October of 1992.

309. Gogua Djener Ivanes dze, 43 years old, was shot at the building of the factory “ Sokumxelsatskho” together with his sons – Paata and Mamuka.

310. Gogua Malkhaz Djeneris dze, was shot.

311. Gogua Mamuka Djeneris dze, 18 years old, was shot at the building of the factory “ Sokumxelsatskho” together with his Fa-

ther Djeneri and brother – Paata.

312. Gogua Paata Djeneris dze, 17 years old, was shot at the building of the factory “ Sokumxelsatskho” together with his Father Djeneri and brother – Mamuka.

313. Gamsakhurdia Tamara, was shot in February of 1993.

314. Gamsakhurdia Tina, was shot in February of 1993.

315. Gorgodze Aliosha (Alius) Givis dze, 41 years old, was shot together with his neighbors (altogether 15 persons) on the 14th of October of 1992.

316. Khaburzania Giorgi (Zhora) Petres dze, 64 years old, was shot on the 31st of December of 1993.

317. Khaburzania Vakhtang Ermiles dze, was killed in October of 1993.

318. Khaburzania Zina Ivanes asuli, was shot in December of 1992.

319. Kuprava Tsiala, pedagogue of the Eshera secondary school, was shot.

320. Managadze Davit, was shot together with his neighbors (altogether 15 Georgians) on the 14th of October of 1992.

321. Metreveli Shota Valikos dze, Elevator worker, was tortured to death – he was forced to dig up his grave and then was buried alive.

322. Minadze Dato Dushikos dze, 30 years old, was killed after being humiliated and tortured in September of 1993.

323. Minadze Dushiko, was shot and then burnt in December of 1992.

324. Mskhvelidze Levan Teodores dze, 55 years old, was shot in 1992.

325. Nachkhebia Soso, was shot.

326. Qachibaia Guram, was shot together with his Mother Tamara and neighbors (altogether 15 Georgians).

327. Qachibaia Tamara, was shot together with her son Guram and neighbors (altogether 15 persons) on the 14th of October of 1992.

328. Rudenko Nikoloz Giorgis dze, 47 years old, was killed in January of 1996.

329. Shonia Demur, was killed in August of 1992.

330. Shonia Ghughuni, 63 years old, was shot.

331. Shonia Sergo, 72 years old, was shot in November of 1992.

332. Ugrekhelidze Edisher Dasos dze, 44 years old, was killed after being humiliated and tortured – his limbs were cut into pieces, his nose cut off, his nails and gold teeth pulled out, then he was dug into the ground till his neck and shot in the head from the machine gun.

333. Ugrekhelidze Khuta, was shot together with his neighbors (altogether 15 Georgians) on the 14th of October of 1992.

334. Unknown, was shot in Dimitri Bendeliani’s house together

with 14 neighbors (Georgians).

335. Unknown, was shot in Dimitri Bendeliani's house together with 14 neighbors (Georgians).

336. Unknown, was shot in Dimitri Bendeliani's house together with 14 neighbors (Georgians).

337. Unknown, was shot in Dimitri Bendeliani's house together with 14 neighbors (Georgians).

338. Unknown, was shot in Dimitri Bendeliani's house together with 14 neighbors (Georgians).

339. Unknown, was shot in Dimitri Bendeliani's house together with 14 neighbors (Georgians).

340. Unknown, was shot in Dimitri Bendeliani's house together with 14 neighbors (Georgians).

341. Unknown, was shot in Dimitri Bendeliani's house together with 14 neighbors (Georgians).

Village Pavlovka

1 person, Age: 80

Died in bombing

342. Rekhviashvili Galina Ioseb's asuli, 80 years old, resident of the village Pavlovka, was killed in bombing of the village.

Village Shroma (1993)

Residents of the village (36 persons, Age: from 20 to 90)

Out of 36 persons 4 were tortured to death through burning alive, 5 persons died in bombing of the village, others were shot and killed, among them 1 person was disabled.

343. Anua Yuri (M) - 58 year old, (of Abkhazian nationality), was shot after being cruelly tortured on the 5th of July of 1993.

344. Andjaparidze Shura (F) - 50 years old, was shot together with her brother Valerian on the 29th of September of 1993.

345. Andjaparidze Valerian (M) - 65 years old, was shot together with Shura Andjaparidze on the 29th of September of 1993.

346. Aqubardia Gede (M) - 63 years old, was killed in bombing of the village on the 3rd of July of 1993.

347. Chanturia Tariel (M) - 62 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

348. Chanturia Tariel (M) - 68 years old, was shot on the 6th of

October of 1993.

349. Chkadua Rita (F) - 35 years old, was killed in bombing of the village on the 17th of August of 1992.

350. Chanturia Zuri (M) - was shot.

351. Chkhetiani Chachu (F) - was shot on the 10th of July of 1993.

352. Chkhetiani Indiko (M) - 68 years old, was taken hostage and shot together with his fellow villagers on the 5th of July of 1993.

353. Dgebuadze Djemal (M) - was shot.

354. Gadilia Anton (M) - 75 years old, was killed in bombing of the village on the 3rd of July of 1993.

355. Gadelia Djambul (M) - 20 years old, was shot on the 9th of July of 1993.

356. Gadelia Bichiko (M) - 52 years old, was shot on the 9th of July of 1993.

357. Gadelia Otar (M) - 54 years old, a disabled, paralyzed person, bedridden, was shot in his bed on the 29th of September of 1993.

358. Gadelia Lena Egnates (F) - 83 years old, was shot together with her fellow villagers in September of 1993.

359. Gadelia Shushu Konstantines (F) - 78 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

360. Gordulova Olga Gados (F) - 73 years old, was burnt alive in her own house on the 10th of July of 1993.

361. Ians Pavle (M) - was tortured to death.

362. Kankia (Wife of Razhden) (F) - 85 years old, was burnt alive in her own house.

363. Managadze Guladi (M) - 37 years old, was shot.

364. Parulava Kako (M) - 55 years old, was killed in bombing of the village.

365. Parulava Khikhu (M) - 45 years old, died crossing the Sakeni Pass while forcedely leaving Abkhazia in October of 1993.

366. Parulava Vladimer (M) - 43 years old, died crossing the Sakeni Pass in October of 1993.

367. Patsatsia Akaki (M) - 75 years old, died crossing the Sakeni Pass while forcedely leaving Abkhazia in October of 1993.

368. Qardava Arshako (M) - 71 years old, died crossing the Svaneti Pass while forcedely leaving Abkhazia in October of 1993.

369. Qardava Guduli (M) - 67 years old, was shot during taking of the village.

370. Qardava Ghughuni (M) - was killed in bombing of the village in July of 1993.

371. Qardava Lena (F) - 43 years old, was shot after being gang-raped.

372. Qardava Mina (F) - was shot.

373. Qardava Mushni (Mushani) (M) - was shot.

374. Qardava Gogi (M) - was shot in October in 1993.

375. Qavtaradze Shushu (F) - 80 years old, was burnt alive in her own house in July of 1993.

376. Rukhaia Shota (M) - 75 years old, was killed in bombing of the village on the 7th of July of 1993.

377. Shonia Ghughuni (M) - was shot.

378. Tsaava Dusha (F) - 90 years old, was burnt alive in her own house.

Village Tavisupleba (1993)

Residents of the village (26 persons, Age:from 28 to 86)

Out of 26 persons 4 were tortured to death through burning alive and hanging, 3 persons died in bombing of the village, 1 person died in a helicopter crash, others were shot. Among the shot persons 1 person is disabled.

379. Baramia Akaki Elizbaris (M) - was burnt alive.

380. Chichua Tatachi (M) - 56 years old, was killed in the helicopter crash being put down at the village Tamish on the 7th of July of 1993.

381. Davitiani Razmik (M) - (of Armenian nationality), was burnt alive for burying the dead Georgian soldier on the 28th of September of 1993.

382. Davitiani Robik (M) - was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

383. Jimsheleishvili Babutsa (F) - was tortured to death – she was hanged over the well and then thrown into it.

384. Jimsheleishvili Varlam (M) - was tortured to death - he was hanged over the well and then thrown into it.

385. Gogua Grisha (M) - was shot on the 28th of September of 1993.

386. Giorbelidze Avtandil (M) - was shot.

387. Giorbelidze Averion (M) - 52 years old, was shot in the village centre on the 28th of September of 1993.

388. Kalandia Lida (F) - 86 years old, was shot on the 17th of September of 1993.

389. Kekelia Zina (F) - was shot in October of 1993.

390. Khanchaliani (M) (of Armenian nationality), 25 years old, was shot together with his father.

391. Khanchaliani (M) (of Armenian nationality), 55 years old, was shot together with his disabled son.

392. Kikaleishvili Kika (M) - was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

393. Narishmelashvili Sergo (M) - was shot.

394. Pkhakadze Shalva (M) - was shot.

395. Qardava Tengiz (M) - 30 years old, was shot on the 16th of September of 1993.

396. Shurghaia Nazi (F) - was shot.

397. Sulaberidze Lili (F) - was killed in bombing of the village.

398. Sulaberidze Potola (F) - was killed in bombing of the village.

399. Sulaberidze Vediko (M) - was killed in bombing of the village.

400. Svanidze Lavrenti (M) - was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

401. Svanidze Nina (F) - was shot on the 28th of September of 1993.

402. Tadumadze Shalva (Shota), (M) - was shot in October of 1993.

403. Tsaava Lusua (F) - was shot.

404. Tsaava Maguli (F) - was shot in October of 1993.

Village Volodarovka (1993)

Residents of the village (8 persons, Age: from 27 to 65)

Out of 8 persons 1 person was humiliated and tortured to death through decapitation, others were shot.

405. Beria Jemal (M) - 29 years old, resident of the village Volodarovka, was shot together with his Father Otar (Bocho) Mother Neli, brother Temur and aunt Putsa on the 29th of September of 1993.

406. Beria Neli Beglaris (F) - 58 years old, resident of the village Volodarovka, was shot together with her husband Otar (Bocho), her sons –Jemal and Temur and sister- in –law Putsa on the 29th of September of 1993. .

407. Beria Otar (Bocho) (M) - 60 years old, resident of the village Volodarovka, was shot together with his wife Neli, sons Jemal and Temur and sister – Putsa on the 29th of September of 1993.

408. Beria Otar (M) - 58 years old, resident of the village Volodarovka, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

409. Beria Putsa (F) - 45 years old, resident of the village Volodarovka, was shot together with his brother - Otar (Bocho), sister- in –law – Neli, nephews Temur and Jemal on the 29th of September of 1993.

410. Beria Temur (M) - 27 years old, resident of the village Volodarovka, was shot together with his Father Otar (Bocho), Mother Neli, brother Jemal and aunt Putsa on the 29th of September of 1993.

411. Beria Tamara (F) - 65 years old, resident of the village Volodarovka, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

412. Berulava Otar (M) 54 years old, resident of the village Volodarovka, was humiliated and tortured to death - he was beheaded.

4.5 District of Gulripshi

746 persons. Women - 194, Men - 552

Settlement Agudzera (1993-1994)

Resident of the Settlement (7 persons. Age: from 14 to 62)

Out of 7 persons 2 were tortured to death (were thrown out of the window), one died on the Chuberi Pass, others were shot or killed.

1. Beria Archil (M) - 62 years old, was shot.

2. Filimonova Marina (F) - was tortured to death - was thrown out of her own apartment window in 1994.

3. Gogia Besik (M) - 23 years old, Address: Tbilisi Highway, was tortured to death together with Merab Chitaia on the 29th of September of 1993.

4. Karatigin Aleksandre (M) - 14 years old, was killed in June of 1994.

5. Kartoza Ipolite (M) - 47 years old, died on the Chuberi Pass, while compulsorily leaving Abkhazia on the 2nd of October of 1993.

6. Makharashvili Shota (M) - was shot near the Enguri bridge at the end of October of 1993.

7. Markozia Leonid (M) - was killed on the Ochamchire – Tamish road together with Avtandil Kakulia, Valeri and Tamaz Tkhebuchava and Tamaz Gurchiani in September of 1993.

Village Amtkheli (1993)

Residents of the village (10 persons. Age: from 69 to 79)

Out of 10 persons 7 were tortured to death (they were burnt alive), others were shot.

8. Gelovani Otar (M) - was shot.

9. Kurasbediani Givi (M) - 57 years old, was burnt alive together with his 6 fellow villagers in Platon Chelidze's house on the 18th of October of 1993.

10. Kurasbediani Mariam(F) - 79 years old, resident of the village Amtkheli, was shot.

11. Kvaratskhelia Shota (M) - 68 years old, was shot together with his wife Angelina Khacheva and Anastasia Leonidi.

12. Unknown, was burnt alive, together with Givi Kurasbediani and 5 fellow villagers. on the 18th of October of 1993.

13. Unknown, was burnt alive, together with Givi Kurasbediani and 5 fellow villagers. on the 18th of October of 1993.

14. Unknown, was burnt alive, together with Givi Kurasbediani and 5 fellow villagers. on the 18th of October of 1993.

15. Unknown, was burnt alive, together with Givi Kurasbediani and 5 fellow villagers. on the 18th of October of 1993.

16. Unknown, was burnt alive, together with Givi Kurasbediani and 5 fellow villagers. on the 18th of October of 1993.

17. Unknown, was burnt alive, together with Givi Kurasbediani and 5 fellow villagers. on the 18th of October of 1993.

Village Azanta (1994)

Residents of the village (10 persons, Age: from 28 to 86)

Out of 10 persons 3 persons were tortured to death. Others were shot.

18. Iobashvili Jemal (M) - 57 years old, was shot.

19. Kapanadze Lena (F) - 60 years old, was shot.

20. Kepadze Natela (F) - 60 years old, was tortured to death together with Grigol Makharoblidze and Natasha Makharoblidze-Gasviani on the 28th of July of 1994.

21. Kopaliani Kako (M) - 65 years old, was shot.

22. Kopaliani Misha (M) - 53 years old, was shot.

23. Kopaliani Natela (F) - 50 years old, was shot on the 5th of July of 1994.

24. Makharoblidze – Gasviani Natasha (F) - 81 years old, mother of 10, was tortured to death together with her husband Grigol and Natela Kepadze on the 8th of July of 1994.

25. Makharoblidze Grigol (M) - 86 years old, was tortured to death, together with her wife Natasha and Natela Kepadze, on the 8th of July of 1994.

26. Petriashvili Vardo (F) - 62 years old, was shot.

27. Tkhemaladze Pridon (M) - 28 years old, was shot.

Village Azhara (1993)

Residents of the village (8 persons. Age: from 3 to 30)

Out of 8 persons 3 stepped on the mine, 2 of them died in

plane-crash, others were shot.

28. Aprasidze Nuri (M) - 30 years old, tripped the mine laid by the occupants.

29. Chkhvimliani Omar (M) - 18 years old, stepped on the anti-tank mine laid by the occupants near the village Lata, together with Mrs. Khorguani, Mamuka Vezdenidze and Otar Gurchiani and Besik Chkhvimliani in June of 1993.

30. Gugusiani Edik (M) - 3 years old, died in a passenger- plane crashed by the occupants, together with the 6 crew members and 20 passengers on the 21st of September of 1993.

31. Gugusiani Genadi (M) - was shot.

32. Gugusiani Guladi (M) - 24 years old, died in a passenger- plane crashed by the occupants, on the 21st of September of 1993.

33. Gugusiani Marina (F) - was shot.

34. Gurchiani Otar (M) - was shot.

35. Khorguani (A woman, first name is unknown), stepped on the antitank mine laid by the occupants near the village Lata, together with Otar Chkhvimliani, Mamuka Vezdenidze and Otar Gurchiani and Besik Chkhvimliani in June of 1993.

Village Babushera (1993)

Resident of the village (141 persons. Age: from 1 to 93)

Out of 141 persons 23 were tortured to death (most of them were burnt alive, one was decapitated), 21 persons died in a plane crash, 2 of the women were gang raped before being shot, 2 persons died in bombing of the village.

36. Abuladze Tariel (M) - 41 years old, was shot.

37. Anastasidi Konstantine (M) - died in a passenger-plane crash together with the 6 crew members and 20 passengers on the 21st of September of 1993.

38. Anastasidi Prokopi (M) - died in a passenger-plane crash together with the 6 crew members and 20 passengers on the 21st of September of 1993.

39. Antia Leonide (M) - 52 years old, died in a passenger-plane crashed by the separatists and occupants together with the 6 crew members and 20 passengers on the 21st of September of 1993.

40. Arabuli-Margieva Manana (F) - 32 years old, died in her own house during the bombing.

- 41. Akhalaia Boris (M)** - 57 years old, was shot.
- 42. Akhalaia Vladimer (M)** - 92 years old, was tortured to death through beating.
- 43. Arakhamia Giorgi (M)** - 71 years old, was burnt alive in his own house together with his wife Palina.
- 44. Arakhamia Palina (F)** - 69 years old, was burnt alive together with her husband Giorgi.
- 45. Baghashvili Edemi (M)** - 53 years old, was burnt alive in his own house on the 19th of January of 1994
- 46. Baghishvili Daniel (M)** - 73 years old, was burnt alive in his own house.
- 47. Baghishvili - Rukhaia Venera (F)** - 70 years old, was shot
- 48. Barkalaia Severian (M)** - 63 years old, was shot in his own house in October of 1993.
- 49. Bechvaia Aneta (F)** - 95 years old, was shot.
- 50. Bechvaia Iamze (F)** - 41 years old, was shot in her own house in March of 1996.
- 51. Bechvaia Khita (M)** - 65 years old, was shot.
- 52. Bechvaia Sokrat (M)** - 81 years old, was shot.
- 53. Belkania Shalva (M)** - 56 years old, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993 together with Abkhazian Sergo Mutsba, who was defending Georgians
- 54. Beria Khuta (M)** - 66 years old, was shot.
- 55. Beria Shota (M)** - 65 years old, was shot.
- 56. Berishvili Dimitri (M)** - 68 years old, was shot.
- 57. Bzhalava Luba (F)** - 69 years old, was shot.
- 58. Chikovani Ipolite (M)** - 60 years old, was shot in his own house in September of 1993.
- 59. Chanturia Valiko (M)** - 65 years old, was shot in his own house.
- 60. Chicua Vakhtang (M)** - 43 years old, was shot.
- 61. Davidenko Vera (F)** - was killed in a passenger plane together with 6 crew members and 20 passengers crashed by the occupants on the 21st of September of 1993.
- 62. Davitaia Svetlana (F)** - was killed in a passenger plane together
- 63. Djabelia Ipolite (M)** - 74 years old, was shot in his own house.
- 64. Djalaghonia Givi (M)** - 52 years old, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.
- 65. Djalaghonia Marina (F)** - was killed together with her mother, sister-in-law, Liana Gogelia and Liana's little child and neighbors

- Tina Khutsishvili and Manana Margieva on the 22nd of July of 1993.

66. Djalaghonia Marina's Mother, name is unknown, was killed together with her daughter Marina Djalaghonia and sister-in-law, Liana Gogelia and Liana's little child on the 22nd of July of 1993.

67. Djalaghonia Marina's sister-in-law, the name is unknown, was killed together with her mother-in-law, sister-in-law, Liana Gogelia and Lianas's little child on the 22nd of July of 1993.

68. Djelia Venera (F) - 70 years old, was shot.

69. Djelia Sergo (M) - 70 years old, was shot.

70. Eremina Evgenia (F) - was killed in a passenger plane together with 6 crew members and 20 passengers crashed by the occupants on the 21st of September of 1993.

71. Filkinshtein Tatiana (F) - was killed in a passenger plane together with 6 crew members and 20 passengers crashed by the occupants on the 21st of September of 1993.

72. Gagua Guliver (M) - was shot.

73. Gagua Levan (Lusiko) (M) - 50 years old, was shot in his own house in September of 1994.

74. Gagua Margo (F) - 55 years old, died while compulsorily leaving Abkhazia in a plane crash having place in the village Sakeni on the 30th of September of 1993.

75. Gagua Vakhtang (M) - 59 years old, was shot in his own house in October of 1993.

76. Gartskia Ipolite (M) - 73 years old, Abkhazian, was burnt alive in his own house together with his Georgian wife Shura.

77. Gartskia Shura (F) - 68 years old, was burnt alive together with her Abkhazian husband Ipolite Gartskia.

78. Gegelia Vakhtang (M) - 64 years old, was tortured to death in his own house – was decapitated.

79. Gegelia Mariam (F) - 2 years old, died together with her mother Daredjan Gvazava-Gegelia in bombing the village on the 21st of July of 1993.

80. Gogelia Liana (F) - 23 years old, was killed together with her 1 year old child and neighbour Manana Margieva, Tina Khutsishvili and Marina Djalaghonia.

81. Gogelia (Name is unknown), Liana Gogelia's 1 year old child, was killed together with its mother Liana Gogelia and neighbours Manana Margieva, Tina Kutsishvili and Marina Djalaghonia.

82. Gogia Tamar (F) - 50 years old, was shot.

83. Goglidze Irod (M) - 56 years old, was shot.

with 6 crew members and 20 passengers crashed by the occu-

pants on the 21st of September of 1993.

84. Gvasalia Inga (F) - died together with the 6 crew members and 20 passengers in a passenger plane crashed by the occupants on the 21st of September of 1993.

85. Gvazava-Gegelia Daredjan (F) - 28 years old died together with daughter Mariam in bombing the village on the 21st of July of 1993.

86. Kakubava Miro (M) - 50 years old, was shot in 1993.

87. Kalandia Kako (M) - 63 years old, was shot together with his brothers Omar and Sergo.

88. Kalandia Omar (M) - 55 years old, was shot together with his brothers Kako and Sergo.

89. Kalandia Sergo (M) - 53 years old, was shot together with his brothers Omar and Kako.

90. Kalandia Zina (F) - 65 years old, was shot together with her daughter Zoia.

91. Kalandia Zoia (F) - 44 years old, was shot together with her mother Zina.

92. Kartoza Guram (M) - 50 years old, was shot on the 18th of March of 1996. After being a shot, he was wrapped into a blanket and put on the electric stove. The fact is registered by the UNDP experts.

93. Kharbedia Nukri (M) - 20 years old, was shot together with his father Sergo Kharbedia in the village Kindghi, on the 29th of September of 1993.

94. Kharbedia Sergo (M) - 55 years old, was shot together with his son Nukri Kharbedia in the village Kindghi, on the 29th of September of 1993.

95. Khinkladze Omar (M) - 63 years old, was shot together with his fellow villagers.

96. Khupenia Shalva (M) - 66 years old, was shot.

97. Khutsishvili Tina (F) - was killed together with Liana Gogelia and Liana's little child, neighbors Marina Djalaghonia and Manana Margieva on the 22nd of July of 1993.

98. Khvichia Anzor (M) - 53 years old, was shot together with his sons Davit and Zurab and other fellow villagers.

99. Khvichia Davit (M) - 20 years old, was shot together with his fellow villagers – Anzor, Davit and others.

100. Khvichia Zurab (M) - 21 years old, was shot together with his fellow villagers – Anzor, Davit and others.

101. Kilaberia-Sergia Zina (F) - 67 years old, was burnt alive in her own house together with her husband Yuri Sergia in July of 1994.

102. Klamarenko Vera (F) - 50 years old, was shot in October of 1993.

103. Kokhia Amiran (M) - 63 years old, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

104. Kokhia Shalva (M) - 64 years old, was shot together with his brother Khoto on the 29th of September of 1993.

105. Kokhia Khoto (M) - 65 years old, was shot together with his brother Shalva on the 29th of September of 1993.

106. Kokhia Djumber (M) - 56 years old, was shot.

107. Kosnina Svetlana (F) - was killed in a passenger plane together with 6 crew members and 20 passengers crashed by the occupants on the 21st of September of 1993.

108. Kri Elene (F) - was killed in a passenger plane together with 6 crew members and 20 passengers crashed by the occupants on the 21st of September of 1993.

109. Kuchava Bondo (M) - was shot on the 1st of March of 1995.

110. Kuchava Nazi (F) - was shot on the 1st of March of 1995.

111. Kvaratskhelia - Golovina Ketevan (F) - a stewardess, was killed in a passenger plane together with 6 crew members and 20 passengers crashed by the occupants on the 21st of September of 1993.

112. Kvitsiani Ilia (M) - 61 years old, was shot in the village Dranda together with Enri Ushkhvani on the 28th of September of 1993.

113. Mamporia Ipolite (M) - 71 years old, was tortured to death.

114. Mamporia Prokopi (M) - 64 years old, was tortured to death in the village Dranda.

115. Margieva Manana (F) - was killed together with Liana Gogelia and Liana's little child and neighbors Tina Khutsishvili and Marina Djalaghonia on the 22nd of July of 1993.

116. Matua-Sartania Manon (F) - 31 years old, died in a helicopter crash together with her 2 year old son Jhoni while compulsorily leaving Abkhazia.

117. Meskhi Vera (F) - 55 years old, was tortured to death on the Tbilisi highway together with her relatives and neighbours Gvrito Zhvania-Meskhi, Luba, Aleksandre, Leila Meskhis and Leila Meskhi, s daughters Eka and Marina on the 3rd of October of 1993.

118. Meskhi Leila (F) - was tortured to death on the Tbilisi highway together with her daughters Eka and Marina, relative Gvrito Zhvania-Meskhi, mother Luba and Father Aleksandre on the 3rd of October of 1993.

119. Mikava Guli (F) - 51 year old, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

120. Murghulia Mitusha (M) - 62 years old, was tortured to death – was deadly wounded, after that he lost his legs, was fed to the pigs, then the remains were wetted with petrol and burnt.

121. Mutsba Sergo (M) - 61 years old, of Abkhazian nationality, was tortured to death together with Shalva Belkania for defending Georgians.

122. Nachkhebia Razhden (M) - 75 years old, was shot in 1993.

123. Nemsadze Tarasi (M) - 73 years old, was tortured to death.

124. Parulava Remiko (M) - 58 years old, was shot on the 23rd of September of 1993.

125. Pipia Otar (M) - 66 years old, was shot on the 23rd of September of 1993

126. Qarchava Akaki (M) - 60 years old, was shot in October of 1993.

127. Qarchava Datiko (M) - 65 years old, was shot.

128. Qaquchaia Valeri (M) - 47 years old, was shot.

129. Salia Shota (M) - 71 years old, was shot together with his wife Shushanik.

130. Salia Shushanik (F) - 71 years old, was shot together with her husband Shota.

131. Sartania Jhoni (M) - 2 years old, died in a helicopter crash together with his mother, while compulsorily leaving Abkhazia together with his mother Manon Matua-Sartania on the 30th of September of 1993.

132. Sergia Yuri (M) - 33 years old, was burnt alive in his own house, together with his wife Zina Kilaberia in July of 1994.

133. Shavdia Fridon (M) - 63 years old, was burnt alive in his own house.

134. Shah Sergo (M) - was killed in a passenger plane crashed by the occupants together with the 6 crew members and other 20 passengers, on the 21st of September of 1993.

135. Shelia Khuntu (M) - 60 years old, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

136. Shengelia Gulnara (F) - 65 years old, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

137. Shengelia Ipolit (M) - was shot.

138. Shengelia Otar (M) - was killed in a passenger plane crashed by the occupants together with the 6 crew members and other 20 passengers, on the 21st of September of 1993.

139. Shengelia Shede (M) - 70 years old, was shot.

140. Shulaia Shura (F) - 81 years old, was shot.

141. Shurghaia Mikheil (M) - 48 years old, was shot.

142. Sichinava Aleksandre (M) - 63 years old, was shot together with his son Gia.

143. Sichinava Gia (M) - 34 years old, was shot together with his father Aleksandre.

144. Sichinava Nagori (M) - 52 years old, was shot.

145. Sichinava Tengiz (M) - 64 years old, was shot in Dranda.

146. Snegovaia Vera (F) - was killed in a passenger plane together with 6 crew members and 20 passengers crashed by the occupants on the 21st of September of 1993.

147. Sirbiladze Givi (M) - 55 years old, was shot on the 29st of September of 1993.

148. Terdanelidi Sergo (M) - 36 years old, was burnt alive in his own house, together with his two little children and wife.

149. Terdanelidi Sergo's wife (name unknown), 30 years old, was burnt alive in her own house, together with her husband and two little children.

150. Terdanelidi's son (name unknown), was burnt alive in his own house together with his father and mother.

151. Terdanelidi's son (name unknown), was burnt alive in his own house together with his father and mother.

152. Tilik Anatoli (M) - was killed in a passenger plane together with 6 crew members and 20 passengers crashed by the occupants on the 21st of September of 1993.

153. Tkhebuchava Khokhobi (M) - was shot.

154. Tkhebuchava Olga (F) - 68 years old, was shot.

155. Todua Akaki (M) - 68 years old, was tortured to death.

156. Todua Khoto (M) - 75 years old, was shot.

157. Tolordava Avtandil (M) - 56 years old, was shot.

158. Tordinava Soso (M) - 38 years old, was taken hostage and then shot.

159. Tsotsoria Nina (F) - was killed in a passenger plane crashed by the occupants together with the 6 crew members and other 20 passengers, on the 21st of September of 1993.

160. Tsotsoria Rusudan (F) - was killed in a passenger plane crashed by the occupants together with the 6 crew members and other 20 passengers, on the 21st of September of 1993.

161. Tsulaia Kote (M) - 31 years old, was shot.

162. Tsurtsunia Kote (M) - 56 years old, was shot.

163. Turkia Mikheil (M) - 50 years old, was shot.

164. Uchava Djaniko (F) - 47 years old, was shot.

165. Ushkhvani Enri (M) - 60 years old, was shot together with

Iliia Kvitsiani in Dranda, on the 29th of September of 1993.

166. Ushkhvania Sokrat (M) - 93 years old, was burnt alive in his own house in October of 1993

167. Vasadze Otari (M) - 56 years old, was shot together with Sardion Antia, Murman Lepsaia and on the 3rd of October of 1993.

168. Zarandia Dato (M) - 32 years old, was shot.

169. Zarandia Lamara (F) - 42 years old, was shot.

170. Zarandia Merab (M) - 49 years old, was shot.

171. Zarandia Zurab (M) - 57 years old, was shot.

172. Zhukova Vera (F) - was killed in a passenger plane together with 6 crew members and 20 passengers crashed by the occupants on the 21st of September of 1993.

173. Zhukova Svetlana (F) - was killed in a passenger plane together with 6 crew members and 20 passengers crashed by the occupants on the 21st of September of 1993.

174. Zhvania Eka (F) - 17 years old, after the gang rape was tortured to death on the 3rd of October of 1993 together with her mother Leila, sister Marina, grandmother Luba and grand-father Aleksandre.

175. Zhvania Marina (F) - 15 years old, after the gang rape was tortured to death on the 3rd of October of 1993 together with her mother Leila, sister Eka, grand-mother Luba and grand-father Aleksandre.

176. Zhvania-Meskhi Gvrito (F) - 60 years old, was tortured to death on the Tbilisi highway together with her neighbors - Aleksandre Meskhi, Luba Meskhi, Leila Meskhi, Vera Meskhi, Eka Zhvania and Marina Zhvania on the 3rd of October of 1993.

Village Baghazhiashta (1993 – 1994)

Residents of the village (10 persons, Age: from 37 to 65)

Out of 7 persons 5 were tortured to death (2 of them were burnt alive), others were shot.

177. Baghaturia Davit (M) - 50 years old, was shot in his own house on the 2nd of October of 1993.

178. Chakvetadze Tamar (F) - 65 years old, was shot.

179. Chikovani Avtandil (M) - 37 years old, was burnt alive together with his relatives Nodat Shengelia, Tinatin Shengelia, Khuta Dardjania, Khatuna Dardjania and Meri Djgerenaia.

180. Chitaia Merab (M) - 29 years old, Address: Tbilisi Highway, was tortured to death together with Besik Gogia on the 29th of Sep-

tember of 1993.

181. Chitaia Nodar (M) - 55 years old, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

182. Dardjanja Khuta (M) - 60 years old, was shot and then burnt on the 15th of February of 1994 together with his daughter Khatuna and other relatives.

183. Djgerenaia Meri (F) - was burnt alive together with her relatives on the 15th of February of 1994.

184. Ochigava Rezo (M) - 55 years old, was shot on the 29th of September of 1994.

185. Shengelia Nodar (M) - 59 years old, was tortured to death together with his wife Tina and relatives - Khatuna Dardjanja, Khuta Dardjanja, Avtandil Chikovani and Meri Djgerenaia.

186. Shengelia Tina (F) - 55 years old, was tortured to death together with her husband Nodar and relatives - Khatuna Dardjanja, Khuta Dardjanja, Avtandil Chikovani and Meri Djgerenaia.

Village Baghmarani (1993-1994)

Residents of the village (61 persons, Age: from 1 to 87)

Out of 61 persons 19 were tortured to death (method: burning alive, poling put the eyes, cutting to pieces), 2 persons were gang raped and then shot, several corpses were fed to pigs.

187. Akhalaia-Berulava Liza (F) - 70 years old, was shot in Ambrosi Vekua's house together with her daughter Suliko and sister Areta on the 28th of September of 1993.

188. Antsilova Guli (F) - 34 years old, was shot.

189. Barkalaia Aleksandre (M) - 36 years old, was shot together with his father Shota and brother Elgudja.

190. Barkalaia Aleksandre (M) - 67 years old, was shot together with his sons Aleksandre and brother Elgudja.

191. Barkalaia Elgudja (M) - 36 years old, was shot together with his father Shota and brother Sasha.

192. Berulava Kapiton (M) - 81 years old, was burnt alive together with his wife Shushanik and relatives Nadia Berulava, Ksenia Berulava-Vekua in August of 1994.

193. Berulava Nadia (F) - 69 years old, was burnt alive together with her relatives in August of 1994.

194. Berulava Zina Melitonis asuli, 60 years old, was shot.

195. Berulava-Knorava Shushanik (F) - 80 years old, was burnt alive together with her husband Kapiton and their relatives in August of 1994.

196. Berulava-Vekua Ksenia (F) - was burnt alive together with her relatives in August of 1994.

197. Chamagua Besik (M) - 22 years old, of Abkhazian nationality, fought on the Abkhazian side, was shot by his own father in December of 1994 for defending his Georgian Mother Ludmila Chikovani-Chamagua and grand-mother Tina Khubutia, who were also by Besik's father.

198. Chamagua - Chikovani Ludmila (F) - was shot by her husband Abkhazian together with her son Besik Chamagua and her Mother Tina Khubutia in December of 1994.

199. Chkheidze Shota (M) - 45 years old, was shot together with his wife Nina Vekua-Chkheidze on the 28th of September of 1993.

200. Gakharia Valeri (M) - 30 years old, was shot in his own house.

201. Gersamia Tamar (F) - 70 years old, was tortured to death together with her father Vasasi.

202. Gersamia Vasasi (M) - 90 years old, was tortured to death together with his daughter Tamar. They were decapitated and thrown into the river.

203. Jikia Kote (M) - 65 years old, was tortured to death together with his sister - Dzaba and then the corpses were thrown to the swines.

204. Jikia Dzaba (M) - 63 years old, after a group rape was tortured to death together with her brother - Kote and the corpses were fed to pigs.

205. Jikia - Shamugia Margarita (F) - was shot together with husband Davit Shamugia on the 9th of February of 1994.

206. KartoZIA Severian (M) - 70 years old, was shot in October of 1993.

207. KartoZIA Zauri (M) - 62 years old, was shot in his own house.

208. Katsia Gogi (M) - 65 years old, was shot in his own house.

209. Khubutia Tina (F) - 75 years old, was shot by her Abkhazian son-in-law, together with her daughter Ludmila Chikovani-Chamagua and her grand-son Besik Chamagua in December of 1994.

210. Kvaratskhelia – Khachieva Angelina (F) - was shot together with her husband Shota Kvaratskhelia.

211. Kvaratskhelia Vera (F) - was shot together with her husband.

212. Kvateladze Olga (F) - 18 years old, died in Sakeni in a road accident while compulsorily leaving Abkhazia together with her one year old child – Raul, sister Nona Sordia, nephew Niko and Niece Nato

Sordia, relative Nana Malashkhia on the 29th of September of 1993.

213. Kvateladze Raul (M) - 1 year old, died in Sakeni in a road accident while compulsorily leaving Abkhazia together with his Mother Olga, aunt Nona Sordia, cousins Niko and Nato Sordia, relative Nana Malashkhia on the 29th of September of 1993.

214. Kvateladze – Sordia Nona (F) - died in a road accident in Sakeni, while compulsorily leaving Abkhazia, together with her children – Niko and Nato Sordias, sister- Olga Kvateladze and her sister's one year old child Raul and daughter- in –law Nana Malashkhia on the 29th of September of 1993.

215. Kvatsabaia – Mikeladze Zina (F) - 70 years old, was tortured to death – after a gang rape her body was cut into pieces.

216. Leonidi Anastasia (M) - 75 years old, was burnt in her own house together with Angelina Khachieva and Angelina's husband Shota Kvaratskhelia on the 28th of November fo 1993.

217. Lipartia Aleksandre (M) - 80 years old, died at the Chuberi Pass, while compulsorily leaving Abkhazia in October of 1993.

218. Lipartia Vaja (M) - 52 years old, resident of the village Baghmarani, died on the Chuberi Pass, while compulsorily leaving Abkhazia in October of 1993.

219. Mikeladze Aleksandra (F) - 66 years old, was tortured to death – his eyes were poked out and ears cut off.

220. Mikeladze Varvara (Vardiko) (F) - 75 years old, was tortured to death in December of 1993.

221. Mikeladze – Gurgenidze Svetlana (F) - 46 years old, was shot in October of 1993.

222. Mikeladze-Sordia Venera (Tsutsa) (F) - 60 years old, was burnt alive in her won house together with her husband Otar Sordia, Mother Vera Nachkhebia – Sordia and 6 member Naroushvili family.

223. Mosidze Bochia(M) - was shot in his own house.

224. Nachkhebia – Sordia Venera (Vera) (F) - 87 years old, mother of 9, was burnt alive in her own house together with Otar, Severian Sordias and daughter – in –law Tsutsa on the 17th of March of 1994.

225. Naroushvili Elizbar (M) - 72 years old, was burnt alive together with his wife Poto Kvaratskhelia and son Revaz and daughter Leila on the 21st of April of 1994.

226. Naroushvili Gogi (M) - 28 years old, was shot in his own house.

227. Naroushvili Leila (F) - 40 years old, was burnt alive together with her mother Poto and brother Revaz.

228. Naroushvili Margo (F) - was shot.

229. Naroushvili Revaz (M) - 30 years old, was burnt alive together with his Mother Poto and sister Leila on the 21st of April of 1994.

230. Naroushvili – Kvaratskhelia Poto (F) - 65 years old, was burnt alive together with her son Revaz and daughter Leila on the 21st of April of 1994.

231. Okudjava Rezo (M) - 55 years old, was shot on the 29th of Septemebr of 1993.

232. Panchenko Davit (M) - was shot in his own house.

233. Shamugia Davit (M) - 73 years old, was shot together with his wife Margarita Jikia - Shamugia on the 9th of February of 1994.

234. Sordia Giorgi (Jora) (M) - 55 years old, was shot in his own house.

235. Sordia Niko (M) - 25 years old, died in a road accident in Sakeni, while compulsorily leaving Abkhazia, together with his mother Nana Sordia, sister Nato Sordia, aunt - olga Kvateladze, one year old cousin Raul and relative Nana Malashkhia on the 29th of September of 1993.

236. Sordia Nato (F) - died in a road accident in Sakeni, while compulsorily leaving Abkhazia, together with her mother Nana Sordia, Nato Sordia, aunt- olga Kvateladze, her one year old cousin Raul and relative Nana Malashkhia on the 29th of September of 1993.

237. Sordia Otar (M) - 65 years old, was burnt alive in his own house, together with his wife Tsutsa Mikeladze-Sordia, brother Severian and mother Venera on the 17th of March of 1994.

238. Sordia Severian (M) - 55 years old, was burnt alive together with his brother Otar, his sister-in-law Tsutsa Mikeladze-Sordia and mother Venera on the 17th of March of 1994.

239. Torua Mamati (M) - 65 years old, was tortured to death.

240. Vekua Ambrosi (M) - 84 years old, was shot together with his wife Areta, daughter Suliko and neighbour Liza Akhalaia on the 28th of September of 1993.

241. Vekua Suliko (F) - 46 years old, was shot together with her father Ambrosi, mother –Areta and neighbor- Liza Akhalaia on the 28th of September of 1993.

242. Vekua Areta (F) - 88 years old, was shot together with her husband Ambrosi and daughter Suliko on the 28th of September of 1993.

243. Vekua Guli (F) - 53 years old, was killed in a plane crash together with his husband Juliko near the village Adziubja on the 28th of September of 1993.

244. Vekua Juliko (F) - 57 years old, was killed in a plane crash together with his wife Vekua Guli, near the village Adziubja on the 28th of September of 1993.

245. Vekua Venera (F) - was shot in her own house.

246. Vekua Luba (F) - was killed in October of 1993 at the Chuberi Pass, while compulsorily leaving Abkhazia.

247. Vekua - Chkheidze (F) - 80 years old, was shot on the 28th of September of 1993, together with her husband Shota Chkheidze.

Village Dranda (1993 – 1994)

Residents of the village (35 persons, Age: from 25 to 70)

Out of 35 persons 6 were tortured to death through burning alive. 2 died in bombing of the village, 1 died in a plane crash.

248. Antia Sardion (M) - 52 years old, chief of the fire station of Abkhazia, was shot in his own house, together in front of his wife Nora, together with Murman Lepsaia and Ushangi Tsurtsunia on the 3rd of October of 1993.

249. Bebia Apolon (M) - 45 years old was shot.

250. Beskrovnaia Svetlana (F) - 48 years old, was killed in her own house.

251. Bigvava Givi (M) - 48 years old, resident of the village Dranda, was shot.

252. Bokuchava Khuta (M) - 85 years old, was bunt alive in his own house.

253. Bokuchava Lorik (M) - 45 years old, died in the village Chuberi in October of 1993, while compulsorily leaving Abkhazia.

254. Bratiev Shota (M) - 66 years old, was shot on the 28th of September of 1993.

255. Chedia Niaz (M) - 33 years old, resident of the village Dranda, was shot.

256. Davitaia Guram (M) - 45 years old, Address: #158 Stalin str. was shot in his own house.

257. Danelia Zaur (M) - was shot in his own house, on the 2nd of October of 1993.

258. Djalaghonia Manana (pregnant), 25 years old, died in bombing of the village in her own house together with her mother Shura in September of 1993.

259. Djalaghonia Tamar (F) - 70 years old, was burnt alive together with her husband Mikheil Djalaghonia and Tamar Gvilava in June of 1994.

260. Djalaghonia Shura (F) - 50 years old, died in her own house in bombing of the village together with her daughter Manana,

who was pregnant.

261. Djincharadze Manana (F) - 21 years old, was killed in a plane crash in Sakeni on (while) compulsorily leaving Abkhazia on the 30th of September of 1993.

262. Djolokhava Titiko (M) - 56 years old, was shot and then burnt in his own house.

263. Ekimiani Bichiko (M) - 64 years old, together with his wife Gogona Shengelia-Ekimiani, on the 29th of September of 1993.

264. Ekimiani Zinaida (F) - 68 years old, was shot together with her brother Bichiko Ekimiani, sister-in law Gogona Shengelia-Ekimiani and sister Vera Ekimiani (resident of Sukhumi) on the 29th of September of 1993.

265. Gegelia Lili Shalvas asuli, 71 years old, was shot.

266. Ghvindjilia Natela (F) - 63 years old, resident of the village Dranda, was shot.

267. Gobedjishvili Aliosha (M) - 55 years old, was shot.

268. Goginava Atuli (M) - 35 years old, resident of the village Dranda, was shot.

269. Gogoli Djondar (M) - 70 years old, was shot.

270. Gvilava Tamar Kiriles asuli, 64 years old, was burnt alive together with Mikheil and Tamar Djalaghonias in June of 1994.

271. Gvilava Levter (M) - 64 years old, was burnt alive together with Mikheil and Tamar Djalaghonias on the 10th of October of 1994.

272. Kikaleishvili Irod (M) - 53 years old, resident of the village Dranda, was tortured to death.

273. Kilabeia Nadejda (F) - 67 years old, resident of the village Dranda, Stalin str. was burnt alive.

374. Kilabeia Omar (M) - resident of the village Dranda, was burnt alive.

275. Kilaberia Zinaida (F) - 67 years old, resident of the village Dranda, was burnt alive in her own house in July of 1994.

276. Lepsaia Murman (M) - 50 years old, was shot in Sardion Antias house, together with Otar Vasadze and Ushangi Tsurtsunia on the 3rd of October of 1993.

277. Tordinava Tamaz (M) - 52 years old, resident of the village Dranda, was shot.

278. Todua Titiko (M) - 44 years old, resident of the village Dranda, was shot on the territory of the airport.

279. Todua Kukuri (M) - 50 years old, resident of the village Dranda, was shot.

280. Sharia Duru (M) - 45 years old, resident of the village Dran-

da, was shot.

281. Tsurtsumia Ushangi (M) - 45 years old, resident of the village Dranda, was shot in Sardon

282. Zhvania Guram (M) - resident of the village Dranda, was shot and burnt in his own house in 1994.

Village Estonka- Vladimerovka – Chernigovka (1993-1994-1997)

**Residents of the villages (40 persons, Age: from 21 to 72)
7 persons were tortured to death through burning alive and beating), 1 person died in a plane crash, others were shot.**

(Estonka – 7 persons)

283. Arakelian Shushanik (F) - was killed in a passenger plane crashed by the separatists together with 6 crew members and other 20 passengers on the 21st of September of 1993.

284. Chokhonelidze Koba (M) - 37 years old, was shot.

285. Dgebuadze Davit (M) - was shot together with his Father Vano, uncle Giorgi and cousin Vaso on the 30th of September of 1993.

286. Dgebuadze Giorgi (M) - 54 years old, was shot together with his brother Vano, Son Vaso and nephew Davit on the 30th of September of 1993.

287. Dgebuadze Vano (M) - 60 years old, was shot together with his brother Giorgi, uncle Vano and cousin Davit on the 30th of September of 1993.

288. Dgebuadze Vaso (M) - 21 years old, was shot together with his Father Giorgi, uncle Vano and cousin Davit on the 30th of September of 1993.

289. Diakonidze Givi (M) - 34 years old, was tortured to death.

Vladimerovka

12 persons

290. Beraia Tamaz (M) - 35 years old, was shot in the village centre together with Omar Khorguani on the 29th of September of 1993.

291. Beraia Vasil (M) - 34 years old, was shot in the village Baga-zhiashta, Address: #3 Gamardjveba str. on the 29th of September of

1993 – his corps was burnt.

292. Berulava Bochia (M) - 65 years old, was shot in his own house.

293. Berulava Boris (M) - 31 years old, was shot in November of 1993.

294. Berulava Iason (M) - 70 years old, was shot and then thrown to the swines on the 30th of September of 1993.

295. Berulava Panteleimon (M) - 62 years old, was shot together with Omar Khorguani on the 29th of September of 1993.

296. Beselia Putusha (F) - 60 years old, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

297. Dgebuadze Bakhva (M) - 35 years old, was shot in the village Varche on the 30th of September of 1993.

298. Dgebuadze Dato (M) - was shot.

299. Dgebuadze Kote (M) - 70 years old, was shot in 1995.

300. Dikhamindjia Anushka (F) - 80 years old, was shot in her own house in October of 1993.

301. Djokhadze Djimsher (M) - 47 years old, was tortured to death.

302. Gadelia Bedishi (M) - 65 years old, was tortured to death on the 1st of March of 1994.

303. Ghvindjilia Vakhtang (M) - 65 years old, was shot.

304. Guchua Andro (M) - 45 years old, was shot in October of 1993.

305. Iosava Valia (F) - was burnt alive.

306. Karchava Natela (F) - 70 years old, was tortured to death and burnt in her own house on the 25th of August of 1997.

307. Khazalia Besik (M) - 30 years old, was taken hostage together with Kakha Mamulia and then shot on the 30th of September of 1993.

308. Khorguani Omar (M) - 46 years old, was shot in the village centre together with Tamaz Beraia on the 29th of September of 1993.

309. Kintsurashvili Zhora (M) - 52 years old, was shot in the village Estonka.

310. Kokochashvili Zurab (M) - 55 years old, was tortured to death through beating and drowning in the river Kodori.

311. Kvashilava Eldar (M) - 31 years old, was shot.

212. Kvashilava Vakhtang (M) - 21 years old, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

313. Lukava Davit (M) - 55 years old, was tortured to death in 1994.

314. Mamulia Kakha (M) - 26 years old, was taken captive together with Besik Khazalia and then shot.

315. Patsatsia Lola (F) - 72 years old, was tortured to death together with Svetlana Patsatsia on the 14th of March of 1994.

316. Patsatsia Svetlana (F) - 43 years old, was tortured to death together with Lola Patsatsia on the 14th of March of 1994.

317. Shengelia Lengor (M) - 43 years old, was shot on the 30th of September of 1993.

318. Sichinava Omar (M) - 46 years old, was tortured to death.

319. Subeliani Inder (M) - was shot.

320. Ubiria Minusha (F) - 72 years old, was shot in her own house on the 31st of March of 1994.

321. Ubiria Leri (M) - 52 years old, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

Chernigovka

1 person

322. Ghvindjilia Margo (F) - 67 years old, was shot in December of 1993.

Ganakhleba (1993 – 1995 – 1998)

Residents of the village (71 persons, Age: from 16 to 85)

Out of 71 persons 4 were tortured to death and one of them was mother of 12. Others were shot.

323. Akhalaia Nanuli(F) - 28 years old, Mother of an 8 months old baby, was shot.

324. Archvadze Zurab (M) - 32 years old, was killed on the 3rd of October of 1993.

325. Belkania Valeri (M) - 75 years old, was shot on the 8th of October of 1993.

326. Berulava Irod (M) - 75 years old, was shot on the 8th of October of 1993.

327. Berulava Ivane (Kakha) (M) - 16 years old, was shot on his way to Ilori together with Paata Berulava, brothers Oleg and Leri Tsvilashvili on the 30th of September of 1993.

328. Berulava Luter (M) - was taken hostage and then shot.

329. Berulava Paata (M) - 24 years old, was shot on his way to Ilori together with Kakha Berulava and brothers Oleg and Leri Tsvilashvili on the 30th of October of 1993.

330. Berulava Taliko (F) - 56 years old, was shot on the 8th of

October of 1993.

331. Berulava Zaur (M) - 58 years old, was shot in his own house, on the 8th of October of 1993.

332. Berulava Zurab (M) - 54 years old, was shot in his own house, on the 30th of September of 1993.

333. Bigvava Jora (M) - 67 years old, was shot on the 4th of October of 1993.

334. Chanturia Sonia (F) - 70 years old, was shot.

335. Chikovani Giorgi (M) - 62 years old, was shot in 1995.

336. Chokhnelidze Giorgi (M) - was shot in his own house, on the 6th of October of 1993.

337. Chopliani Giorgi (M) - 40 years old, was shot.

338. Djalaghonia Janna (F) - 30 years old, was shot.

339. Djalaghonia Lariko (F) - 48 years old, was shot.

340. Gabelia Yuri (M) - 55 years old, was burnt in his own car.

341. Gvasalia Alseksandre (M) - 49 years old, was shot on the 2nd of October of 1993.

342. Gvasalia Vakhtang (M) - 40 years old, was killed in 1998.

343. Gvichiani Anzor (M) - 40 years old, was shot in Ochamchire together with Ramaz and Valeri Tkhebuchavas, Leonide Markozia and Avtandil Kakulia in September of 1993.

344. Gogua Sardion (M) - 60 years old, was shot.

345. Gogilava Nodar (M) - 65 years old, was shot.

346. Gorozia Otar, was shot.

347. Gegechkori Varlam (M) - 63 years old, was shot in 1995.

348. Gochua Andro (M) - 46 years old, was shot on the 8th of October of 1993.

349. Ghvindjilia Vakhtang (M) - 69 years old, was shot in his own house.

350. Javakhishvili Davit (M) - 62 years old, was shot on the 6th of October of 1993. Together with Velodi Nachkhebia.

351. Kakulia Kvetse (M) - 52 years old, was shot on the 8th of October of 1993.

352. Kakulia Avtandil (M) - 54 years old, was shot in Ochamchire together with Leonide Markozia, Anzor Gvichiani, Valeri and Ramaz Tkhebuchavas.

353. Keburia Andro (M) - 68 years old, was shot and then burnt together with Sardion Gogua in October of 1994.

354. Kvanchiani Emzar (M) - 43 years old, was shot in his own house.

355. Kvaratskhelia – Berulava Albina (F) - 67 years old, was

shot in her own house on the 8th of October of 1993.

356. Kvaratskhelia – Kharbedia Angelina (F) - 55 years old, was shot in her own house, after being tortured and raped on the 8th of October of 1993.

357. Kvaratskhelia Artem (M) - 75 years old, was shot in his own house.

358. Kvaratskhelia Valter (M) - 57 years old, was shot.

359. Kvaratskhelia Vaja (M) - 70 years old, was shot in his own house, on the 2nd of October of 1993.

360. Kvaratskhelia Vladimer (M) - 58 years old, was shot in his own house, on the 8th of October of 1993.

361. Kvaratskhelia Shaiva (M) - 67 years old, was shot in his own house, on the 8th of October of 1993.

362. Kvaratskhelia Chichiko (M) - was shot.

363. Kvaratskhelia Lolo (M) - 75 years old, was tortured to death.

364. Kopaliani Sonia (F) - 90 years old, Mother of 12, was tortured to death on the 2nd of October of 1994.

365. Kokhia Mishiko (M) - 45 years old, was shot on the 8th of October of 1993.

366. Kupreishvili Khintu (M) - 58 years old, was shot and then burnt on the 2nd of October of 1993.

367. Nachkhebia Velodi (M) - 32 years old, was shot together with Davit Djikhashvili on the 6th of October of 1993.

368. Polei Valeri (M) - 50 years old, was shot on the 8th of October of 1993.

369. Rapava Nodar (M) - 61 years old, was shot.

370. Rapava Parmen (M) - 92 years old, was shot.

371. Robakidze Aleksandre (M) - was shot.

372. Robakidze Qeto (F) - 76 years old, was shot.

373. Sidiani Roland (M) - 25 years old, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

374. Shatakishvili Tsatso (F) - 56 years old, was shot on the 8th of October of 1993.

375. Sherozia Ivane (Vania) (M) - 63 years old, was shot in October of 1993.

376. Tabidze Zaur (M) - 45 years old, was shot in his own house on the 8th of October of 1995.

377. Topoliani Ovik (M) - 40 years old, was shot for giving a shelter to a Georgian man on the 8th of October of 1993.

378. Tkhebuchava Omar (M) - 45 years old, was tortured to

death in his own house in 1995.

379. Tkhebuchava Valeri (M) - 48 years old, was killed in Ochamchire together with his brother Ramaz, Avtandil Kakulia, Anzor Gvichiani and Leonide Markozia in September of 1993.

380. Tkhebuchava Ramaz (M) - 38 years old, was killed in Ochamchire together with his brother Valeri, Avtandil Kakulia, Anzor Gvichiani and Leonide Markozia.

381. Tsaava Valeri (M) - 40 years old, was shot.

382. Tsanova Revaz (M) - 58 years old, was tortured to death in his own house, in 1993.

383. Tsivilashvili Leri (M) - 24 years old, was shot in the village Ilori, together with his brother Oleg and Kakha and Paata Berulavas, on the 30th of September of 1993.

384. Tsivilashvili Oleg (M) - 26 years old, was shot in the village Ilori together with his brother Leri, Kakha and Paata Berulavas, on the 30th of September of 1993.

385. Tolordava Ivliita (F) - 85 years old, was shot in her own house, on the 8th of October of 1993.

386. Tolordava Irod (Pila) (M) - 75 years old, was tortured to death on the 8th of October of 1993.

387. Tolordava Melania (F) - 75 years old, was shot on the 8th of October of 1993.

388. Tolordava Platon (M) - 73 years old, was shot on the 8th of October of 1993.

389. Tolordava Davit (Duduli) (M) - 65 years, was tortured to death through beating in September of 1994

390. Uridia Olga (F) - 88 years old, was burnt alive in her own house.

391. Vekua Despina (F) - 83 years old, was tortured to death in the village Dranda

392. Vekua Ipolite (M) - 94 years old, was shot.

393. Zhvania Sergo, of Abkhazian nationality (M) - 58 years old, was shot on the 30th of September of 1993.

In the Village Ganakhleba was shot a resident of the village Tabakoni of the Martvili district (Megrelia).

394. Sartania Badri (M) - 25 years old, was shot in the village Ganakhleba in the house of his relative on the 30th of September of 1993.

Village Gentsvishi (1993)

**Residents of the village (4 persons, Age: from 12 to 45)
All of them tripped the mine.**

395. Chkhvimliani Besik (M)- 18 years old, resident of the village Gentsvishi, tripped the mine laid by the occupants together with Otar Gurchiani, Mamuka Vezdenidze, Mrs. Khorguani and Radichka Samsiani near the village Lata.

396. Gurchiani Otar (M) - resident of the village Gentsvishi, tripped the mine laid by the occupants together with Besik Chkhvimliani, Mamuka Vezdenidze, Mrs. Khorguani and Radichka Samsiani near the village Lata.

397. Samsiani Radichka (F) -45 years old, resident of the village Gentsvishi, tripped the mine laid by the occupants together with Besik Chkhvimliani, Mamuka Vezdenidze, Mrs. Khorguani and Otar Gurchiani near the village Lata.

398. Vezdenidze Mamuka (M) - 12 years old, resident of the village Gentsvishi, tripped the mine laid by the occupants together with Besik Chkhvimliani and others in June of 1993.

Gulripshi (1993-1994 -1995)

Residents of Gulripshi (39 persons, Age: from 16 to 78)

Out of 39 persons 5 were tortured to death 3 of them were women (metod: burning alive, cutting into pieces). 1 tripped the mine, others were shot.

399. Baghaturia Margo (F) - 78 years old, Home Address: # 147, Tbilisi Highway, was killed in her own house.

400. Baramia Tutu (M) - 63 years old, resident of Gulripsh, was shot in 1993.

401. Dardjania Khatuna (F) - 16 years old, was shot and burnt in her uncle's Nodar Shengelias house together with her father - Khuta Dardjania and other relatives on the 15th of February of 1994.

402. Davitaia Otar (M) - 68 years old, was shot together with his brother Giorgi in October of 1993.

403. Davitaia Giorgi (M) - 65 years old, was shot together with his brother Otar in October of 1993.

404. Djalaghoniab Lola (F) - 49 years old, Home Address: Tbilisi Highway, was shot on the 29th of Septemebr of 1993.

405. Djobava Platon (Kokoli) (M) - 67 years old, Home Address: Tbilisii Highway, was shot.

406. Dochia Natela (F) - 70 years old, Home Address: Sakurorto str. was shot in her own house.

407. Dzidziguri Gigla (M) - 70 years old, was killed in June of 1994.

408. Gadelia Aleksandre(M) - 78 years old, Address: # 9 Tskhakaia str, was shot in his own house together with his wife Tsotso Gadelia- Shulaia.

409. Gadelia-Shulaia Tsotso (F) - 74 years old, Address: # 9 Tskhakaia str. was shot together with her husband Aleksandre Gadelia.

410. Girdeladze Vaja (M) - 55 years old, Address: Sakurorto str. was shot near the Gulripsh hospital in 1994.

411. Gobechia Tamriko (F) - 35 years old, tripped the mine, being layed by the occupants.

412. Gogokhia – Ibragimova Tamar (F) - 66 years old, Home Address: # 106 Tskhakaia str. was looking after a 100 year old Mother. The separatists broke to pieces her mother's legs and tortured her to death – Then she was cut into pieces on the 15th of July of 1996.

413. Gogokhia Meri (F) -62 years old, Home Address: Tskhakaia str. was shot.

414. Gvalia Murman (M) - 42 years old, Address: Rustaveli str. was shot.

415. Ketia-Djgerenaia Raisa (F) (of Abkhazian nationality), 45 years old, Home Address: Sanapiro str. was shot in Nodar Shengelia's house, together with Nodar Shengelia's wife Tina Shengelia, and Nodar Shengelia's niece Khatuna Dardjania on the 12th of February of 1994.

416. Kortkhondjia Chichiko(M) - 68 years old, was shot.

417. Kopaliani Sharden (M) - 70 years old, was shot.

418. Kokhia Svetlana (Dodo) (F) - 56 years old, was shot.

419. Kokosadze Tina (F) - 50 years old, was shot.

420. Kukhianidze Geronti (M) -73 years old, Home Address: # 10 Tskhakaia str. was tortured to death on the 15th of April of 1994.

421. Kupreishvili Nina (F) - 8 years old, was shot.

422. Mirgatia Anzor (M) -29 years old, was shot.

423. Mikava Djumber (M) - 45 years old, was shot.

424. Murghulia Valeri(M) -44 years old, Home Address: Tskhakaia str. was shot.

425. Pertaia Otar (M) - 65 years old, was shot.

426. Pertaia Revaz (M) - 44 years old, Home Address: # 74 Tskhakaia str. was shot.

427. Pertaia Tamaz (M) - 42 years old, Home Address: Tskhakaia str. was shot.

428. Rukhaia Makari (M) - 72 years old, Home Address: Tskhakaia str. was shot.

429. Sharia Ruslan Sosos dze, 23 years old, was shot.

430. Shonia Yuri (M)- 60 years old, was tortured to death in 1994.

431. Sichinava Shura (F) - 75 years old, Home Address: Rustaveli Farm, was shot in August of 1994.

432. Tsekvava Guram (M) -54 years old, was burnt alive in his own house, together with his Mother Tamar and sister Nanuli on the 27th of September of 1993. His brothers Omar and Murman having come from Macharka were shot on the spot.

433. Tsekvava Nanuli (F) - was burnt alive in her own house, together with her Mother Tamar and brother Guram on the 27th of September of 1993. His brothers Omar and Murman having come from Macharka were shot on the spot.

434. Tskhvitaria Avtandil (M) - was shot in June of 1995.

435. Tskhvitaria Bondo (M) - 66 years old, Address: rkinigzis str. was shot

436. Tskhvitaria Valiko (M) -65 years old, died from a wound by an axe by the separatists in June of 1995, his son Avtandil was shot.

437. Tsursumia Tsiala (F) -45 years old, was tortured to death in 1994.

Village Kashtaki (1993)

Residents of the village (2 persons, Age: 22 and 55)

1 person was tortured to death, another one was shot.

438. Berulava Djambuli Sergos dze, 22 years old, resident of the village Kashtaki, was shot in his own house in 1993.

439. Devdariani Bauchi Edgaris dze, 55 years old, resident of the village Kashtaki, was tortured to death.

Village Khorasi (1933)

Residents of the village (3 persons, Age: 55, 65 and 72)

One died in a plane crash, 2 persons were shot.

440. Djanelidze Eteri (F) - 55 years old, resident of the village Khorasi, died while compulsorily leaving Abkhazia in a plane crash having place in the village Sakeni on the 30th of September of 1993.

441. Pertaia - Vekua Shura Isidores asuli (F) - 65 years old, resident of the village Khorasi, was shot.

442. Vekua Mose (M) - 72 years old, resident of the village Khorasi, was shot.

Village Lata (1994 – 1997)

Residents of the village (12 persons, Age: from 30 to 75)
All of them were shot.

443. Chargeishvili Clara (F) - resident of the village Lata, was shot.

444. Chopliani Kako (M) - 75 years old resident of the village Lata, was shot.

445. Darsania Rezo (M) - 45 years old, resident of the village Lata, was shot.

446. Gakharia Shaliko (M) - 45 years old, resident of the village Lata, was shot in 1994.

447. Ghvindjilia Daredjan (F) - 30 years old, resident of the village Lata, was shot.

448. Gogua Demur (M) - 30 years old, resident of the village Lata, was shot.

449. Mikaia Lamara (F) - 45 years old, resident of the village Lata, was shot.

450. Sabko Vladimer (M) - 50 years old, resident of the village Lata, was killed in May of 1997.

451. Sajaia Guram (M) - 50 years old, resident of the village Lata, was shot.

452. Sajaia Nelly (F) - 65 years old, resident of the village Lata, was shot in her own house on the 25th of March of 1994.

453. Shapkovski Davit (M) - 70 years old, resident of the village Lata, was shot.

454. Umpriani Nina (F) - resident of the village Lata, was shot

Village Machara (1993 -1994)

Residents of the village (29 persons, Age: from 22 to 82)
Out of 22 residents 1 was tortured to death, 1 died in a plane crash, others were shot.

455. Berulava Sergo (M) - 68 years old, was shot.

456. Berulava Djambuli (M)- 22 years old, was shot in his own house.

457. Bezrukov Nikoloz (M) - 60 years old, was shot and then burnt together with his wife Nadejda, in November of 1994.

458. Bezrukova Nadejda (F) - 60 years old, was shot and then burnt together with her husband Nikoloz, in November of 1994.

459. Chaligava Vano (M) - 58 years old, was shot in his own house.

460. Chania Vardo (F) - 52 years old, Home Address: # 56 Tbilisi Highway, was shot in her own house, in September of 1993.

461. Dikhamindjia Jemal (M) - 63 years old, was shot.

462. Djandjghava Raul (M) - 56 years old, was killed in a passenger plane crashed by the occupants together with 6 crew members and other 20 passengers on the 21st of September of 1993.

463. Kikabidze Omar (M) - 45 years old, was tortured to death.

464. Kirtadze Domenti (M)- 50 years old, was shot.

465. Kirtadze Omar (M)- was shot.

466. Kobakhidze Anatoli (M)- 53 years old, was shot in his own house.

467. Kvashilava Shalva (M) - 58 years old, was shot.

468. Letodiani Aleksandre (M) - 63 years old, was shot.

469. Malania Nina (F) - 70 years old, was shot and burnt in her own house, together with Shaliko Malania.

470. Malania Shaliko (M) - 80 years old, was shot and burnt in his own house together with Nina Malania.

471. Parulava Givi (M)- 40 years old, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

472. Tsanova Aliosha (M) - 40 years old, was shot.

473. Tsekvava Giorgi (M) - 55 years old, was shot.

474. Tsekvava Murman (M) - 46 years old, was shot.

475. Tsekvava Nanuli (F) -47 years old, was shot on the 13th of October of 1993.

476. Tsekvava Omar (M) - 51 years old, was shot.

477. Tsekvava Tamara (F) -75 years old, was burnt alive together with her daughter Nanuli and son Giorgi on the 27th of September of 1993. Her brothers Omar and Murman having come to help them were shot on the spot.

478. Todua Irod (M) - 60 years old, was shot together with his brother Varlam on the 18th of February of 1994.

479. Todua Varlam (M) - 63 years old, was shot together with his brother Irod on the 18th of February of 1994.

480. Tsotsonava David (M) - 82 years old, was shot together with his wife Leonina on the 13th of October of 1993.

481. Tsotsonava Leonina (Tsutsa) (F) - was shot on the 31st of October of 1993 together with her husband Davit.

482. Tsotsoria Maro (F) - was shot.

483. Uridia Mitusha (M) -60 years old, was shot in Agudzera, in May of 1993.

Village Merkheuli (1993 – 1994 -1995)

Residents of the village (79 persons, Age: from 1 to 87)

Out of 79 persons 6 were tortured to death through burning alive and decapitating, 6 persons died in a plane crash, others were shot. 1 woman was raped before being shot.

484. Akhalaia Lida, 75 years old, was shot together with Gugusha Dzidziguri and Giorgi Gogua, on the 24th of February of 1994.

485. Beria Dusha, 65 years old, was shot.

486. Beria Nodar Trifonis dze, 55 years old, was burnt alive together with his wife Shura Kuchava-Beria in 1995.

487. Berulava Valdimer Burdghus dze, 57 years old, was shot and then burnt in his own house, in October of 1993.

488. Benidze Datiko Aleksandres dze, 66 years old, was shot.

489. Benidze-Shonia Apiro Giorgis asuli, 85 years old, was shot on the 28th of September of 1993

490. Cherkezia Kakha Otaris dze, 9 years old, was killed in a passenger plane crashed by the occupants, on the 30th of September of 1993, together with his family members and other relatives.

491. Cherkezia Natia Otaris asuli, 11 years old, was killed in a passenger plane crashed by the occupants on the 30th of September of 1993, together with her family members and other relatives.

492. Chikovani Sardion, 70 years old, was shot together with his wife Lida Kvaratskhelia.

493. Chikovani Lida, 68 years old, was shot together with her husband Sardion Kvaratskhelia.

494. Dikhamindjia Giorgi Konstantines dze, 71 years old, doctor- gynecologist, was shot on the 26th of May of 1994.

495. Djomidava Valiko Vardenis dze, 61 years old, was shot together with his wife Nazi Djomidava, fellow-villagers Neli Gvaramia, Mediko Dzadzamia, Bocho Kvashilavava, Mikheil and Shushanik Ghvindjilias and spouses Tuchi and Lena Shengelias on the 17th of October of 1993.

496. Djomidava Fenja Pavles asuli, 87 years old, was burnt

alive in her own house, together with her son Hamlet.

497. Djomidava Hamlet Giorgis dze, 50 years old, was burnt alive in her own house together with her mother Fenia Djomidava.

498. Djomidava Izo Niazis asuli, was shot.

499. Djomidava Nazi Kotes asuli, 60 years old, was shot together with her husband Valiko Djomidava, fellow-villagers Neli Gvaramia, Mediko Dzadzamia, Bocho Kvashilavava, Mikheil and Shushanik Ghvindjilias and spouses Tuchi and Lena Shengielias on the 17th of October of 1993.

500. Dzadzamia Mediko Vladimeri asuli, was shot together her fellow-villagers Nazi and Valiko Djomidavas, Neli Gvaramia, Bocho Kvashilavava, Mikheil and Shushanik Ghvindjilias and spouses Tuchi and Lena Shengielias on the 17th of October of 1993.

501. Dzidziguri Gugusha Serapionis asuli, 65 years old, was shot together with Lida Akhalaia and Giorgi Gogua on the 24th of February of 1994.

502. Dzidziguri Guram Serapionis dze, 56 years old, was shot in Macharka on the 27th of April of 1996.

503. Esartia Grigol, 70 years old, was shot together with his daughter Lamara in 1994.

504. Esartia Lamara Grigolis asuli, 41 years old, was shot together with her Father Grigol in 1994.

505. Gabelia Abo davitis dze, 21 years old, was shot.

506. Gabelia venera, 60 years old, was shot.

507. Gabunia Eteri Ionas asuli, 24 years old, was raped and then tortured to death on the 29th of September of 1993.

508. Ghvindjilia Mikheil Konstantines dze, 77 years old, was shot together with his fellow-vilagers Nazi and Valiko Djomidavas, Neli Gvaramia, Mediko Dzadzamia, Bocho Kvashilava, spouses Tuchi and Lena Shengelia and Shushanik Ghvindjilia on the 17th of October of 1993.

509. Ghvindjilia Shushanik, 74 years old, was shot together with her fellow-vilagers Nazi and Valiko Sjomidavas, Neli Gvaramia, Mediko Dzadzamia, Bocho Kvashilava, spouses Tuchi and Lena Shengielias and Mikheil Ghvindjilia on the 17th of October of 1993.

510. Giorbelidze Lamara Giorgis asuli, 45 years old, was shot.

511. Gogua Giorgi (M) - 56 years old, was killed together with Gugusha Dzidziguri and Lida Akhalaia and their corpses were burnt.

512. Gogua – Tsatava Brolisa, 62 years old, Mother of 12, was tortured to death.

513. Gordulava Eteri (F) - 20 years old, was shot together with her

Mother Mediko Shonia – Gordulava on the 30th of September of 1993.

514. Gordulava Mzia (F) - 40 years old, was shot.

515. Gvaramia Neli (F) - 57 years old, was shot together with her fellow –villagers – Nazi and Valiko Djomidavas, Mediko Dzadzamia, Bocho Kvashilava, Mikheil and Shushanik Ghvindjilia, spouses Tuchi and Lena Shengelias on the 17th of October of 1993.

516. Kakachia Amiran (M) - 68 years old, was shot.

517. Kalandia Duru (M) - 63 years old, was shot.

518. Kardava Zaira (F) - was shot together with spouses Mikheil and Lili Ubrias and Lida Mamulia – altogether 7 persons.

519. Khalichava Jora (M)- 65 years old, was shot in his own house in October of 1994.

520. Kobalia Givi (M) - 48 years old, was shot in his own house on the 29th of September of 1993.

521. Kobalia Imedi(M) - 27 years old, was shot.

522. Kobalia Nona (F) - 55 years old, was killed in a passenger plane crashed by the occupants, together with her Mother Makhvala Tolordava-Kobalia and other relatives on the 30th of September of 1993.

523. Kobalia Shota (M) - 66 years old, was shot in his own house on the 29th of September of 1993.

524. Kobalia Teolina (F) -1 year old, died in a passenger plane crashed by the separatists together with her mother Nino Kobalia and other relatives on the 30th of September of 1993.

525. Kopaliani Grigol (M) - 62 years old was shot.

526. Kopaliani Shaqro (M) - 40 years old, was shot in the village Adziubzha, on the 8th of October of 1993.

527. Kvaratskhelia Gocha (M) - 26 years old, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

528. Kvaratskhelia Lida (F) - 68 years old, was shot and then burnt in her own house, together with her husband Sardion Chikovani.

529. Kvaratskhelia Otari (M) - 50 years old, was shot.

530. Kvaratskhelia Orde (M) - 45 years old, was shot.

531. Kvaratskhelia Vaja (M) - 53 years old, was shot in his own house on the 29th of September of 1993.

532. Kvaratskhelia - Tutovani Tina (F)- 61 years old, was shot together with her husband Vasil Tutovani on the 29th of September of 1993.

533. Kvashilava Bichiko(M)- 50 years old, was shot.

534. Kvashilava Bocho (M) - 59 years old, was shot together with his fellow-villagers Nazi and Valiko Djomidavas, Neli Gvaramia, Mediko Dzadzamia, Tuchi and Lena Shengelias, Mikheil and

Shushanik Ghvindjilias, on the 17th of October of 1993.

535. Kvashilava Gugusha (M) - 55 years old, was shot.

536. Kvashilava Tengiz (M) - 48 years old, was shot.

537. Kvartskhava Khuta (M) - 67 years old, was shot in his own house on the 29th of September of 1993.

538. Kuchava – Beria Shura (F) - 55 years old, was burnt alive together with her husband Nodar Beria, at the beginning of 1995.

539. Kurdghelia Larisa (F) - 27 years old, was killed in a passenger plane crashed by the occupants on the 30th of September of 1993, together with her Mother-in-law Makhvala Tolordava-Kobalia and other relatives

540. Mamulia Lida (F) - 63 years old, was shot on the 24th of February of 1994, together with Mikheil Ubiria, Mikheil's wife lili and Zaira Kardava – altogether 7 persons.

541. Mebonia Nugzar (M) - 45 years old, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

542. Mgaloblishvili Gia (M) - 24 years old, was shot.

543. Mgalobslivili Otar (M) - 27 years old, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

544. Nachkhebia Gugusha (M) - 62 years old, was shot together with his wife Minusha in October of 1994

545. Nachkhebia Minusha (F) - 58 years old, was shot together with her husband Gugusha in October of 1994.

546. Nachkhebia Shalva (M) - 72 years old, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

547. Pirtskhalava Vladimer (M) - 70 years old, was tortured to death – decapitated on the 30th of September of 1993.

548. Qarchava Otar (M) - 68 years old, was shot for depriving him of his own house on the 20th of August of 1993.

549. Shelia Babutsa (F) - 63 years old, was shot.

550. Shengelia Jenia (F) - 60 years old, was shot.

551. Shengelia Lena (F) - 58 years old, was shot together with her husband Tuchi Shengelia, and fellow-villagers Nazi and Valiko Djomidavas, Neli Gvaramia, Mediko Dzadzamia, Bocho and Shushanik Ghvindjilia on the 17th of October of 1993.

552. Shengelia Tuchi (M) - 65 years old, was shot together with his wife Lena Shengelia (Damenia) and fellow-villagers Nazi and Valiko Djomidavas, Neli Gvaramia, Mediko Dzadzamia, Bocho Kvashilava, Mikheil and Shushanik Ghvindjilias on the 17th of October of 1993.

553. Shonia – Gordulava Mediko (F) - 43 years old, was shot together with her daughter Eter Gordulava on the 30th of September of 1993.

554. Tolordava-Kobalia Makhvala (F) - 55 years old, died in a passenger plane crashed by the occupants on the 30th of September of 1993, together with her daughter Nona, daughter-in-law Larisa Kurdghelia, granddaughter Natia and grandson Kakha Cherkezias and Teolina Kobalia.

555. Tsanova Ivliane (M) - 64 years old, was shot in his own house on the 17th of October of 1993.

556. Tsirghvava Shota (M) - 62 years old, was shot.

557. Tsulaia Lola (F) - 68 years old, was shot.

558. Ubiria Leila (Dusha) (F) - 68 years old, was shot in her own house, together with her husband Mikheil Ubiria, Lida Mamulia, Zaira Kardava – altogether 7 persons on the 24th of February of 1994.

559. Ubiria Mikheil (M) - 78 years old, was shot in his own house on the 29th of September of 1993, together with his wife Lili Ubiria, Lida Mamulia, Zaira Kardava – altogether 7 persons.

560. Unknown, was shot on the 24th of February of 1994 together with spouses Mikheil and Lili Ubiria, Zaira Kardava and Lida Mamulia – altogether 7 persons.

561. Unknown, was shot on the 24th of February of 1994 together with spouses Mikheil and Lili Ubiria, Zaira Kardava and Lida Mamulia – altogether 7 persons.

562. Unknown, was shot on the 24th of February of 1994 together with spouses Mikheil and Lili Ubiria, Zaira Kardava and Lida Mamulia – altogether 7 persons.

Village Octomberi (1994)

Resident (1 persons, Age: 78)

A woman was tortured to death.

563. Kakabadze Olga (F) - 78 years old, resident of the village Octomberi, was tortured to death in her son's house #31, Eshba str. Sokhumi, on the 26th of September of 1994.

Villages Pshapi, Zemo Pshapi and Qvemo Pshapi (1993-1994)

Residents of the villages (128 persons, Age: from 12 to 80)

25 residents were tortured to death through decapitating, burning alive, slashing with the knife, pulling out the teeth, choking. 1 of the tortured was bedridden. 1 of the tortured was a participant of the World War II.

564. Adamia Kish (M) - was shot in October of 1993 together with his fellow villagers Grigol Rukhaia and Grigol's wife Olga in 1993.

565. Akhalaia Bediko(M) - 62 years old, resident of the village Pshapi, was shot.

566. Akhalaia Bichiko (M) - 37 years old, was shot.

567. Arkania Arvelodi (M) - 63 years old, was tortured to death.

568. Arkania Shedeli (M) - 53 years old, was shot.

569. Arkania Tsitso (F) - 37 years old, was tortured to death – heavily wounded she died from the loss of blood.

570. Bakuradze Eter (F) -57 years old, was shot.

571. Barkalaia Gia (M) - was shot together with his Mother Juna Okudjava-Barkalaia.

572. Barkalaia Gogi (M) - 28 years old, was shot.

573. Bebia Ketevan (F)- 64 years old, was shot together with her brother Revaz and Tinatin Chemia on the 3rd of October of 1993.

574. Bebia Revaz (M) - 66 years old, was shot together with his sister Ketevan and Tinatin Chemia on the 3rd of October of 1993.

575. Beria Aleksandra (F) - 60 years old, was shot together with her husband.

576. Beria (Aleksandra's husband),was shot together with his wife Aleksandra.

577. Chachava Otar (M) - 52 years old, was killed in 1994.

578. Chachava Tengiz (M) - 24 years old, was killed in Tamish on the 30th of August of 1993.

579. Chedia Leonina (F) -70 years old, was killed.

580. Chemia-Lipartia Zaira (F) - 35 years old, Tbilisi highway, was killed im bombing of the village together with her daughter Manon Lipartia.

581. Chemia Tinatin (F) - 71 years old, was shot together with her neighbours Revaz bebia and Keto Bebia on the 3rd opf October of 1993.

582. Chikovani Mashiko (F) - 80 years old, was shot on the 14th of October of 1993.

583. Chikovani Nanuli (F) - 55 years old, was shot on the 14th of October of 1993.

584. Chkhetiani Gedevan (M) - 67 years old, was burnt alive in his own house,

585. Darsania Davit (M) - 18 years old,was shot together with his father, uncle Giorgi and cousin Vaso on the 30th of September of 1993.

586. Darsania Kukuri (M) - 53 years old, was burnt alive together with his Father Taras.

587. Darsania Taras (M) - 80 years old, was burnt alive together

with his son Kukuri.

588. Djalaghonia Aqvsenti (M) - 72 years old, was killed and then shot on the 15th of October of 1993.

589. Djalaghonia Irodi (M) - 67 years old, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

590. Djalaghonia Makari (M) -75 years old, was shot together with his wife Tatusha.

591. Djalaghonia Mikheil (M) - 72 years old, was burnt alive in his own house, together with Tamar Gvilava and Tamar Djalaghonia in June of 1944.

592. Djalaghonia Sophia (F)- 79 years old, was shot.

593. Djalaghonia Shalva (M) - 58 years old, Tbilisi highway, was shot in

594. Djalaghonia Tatusha (F) - 65 years old, was shot together with her husband Makar.

595. Djalaghonia Tina (F) - was shot.

596. Egutidze Grisha (M) - 67 years old, was shot together with his wife Natela.

597. Egutidze Natela (F) - was shot together with her husband Grisha.

598. Darsania Davit (M) - 18 years old, was shot together with his father, uncle Giorgi and cousin Vaso on the 30th of September of 1993.

599. Gagua Davit (M) - 65 years old, was shot.

600. Gagua-Samushia Raia (F) - 55 years old, Home Address: Dadiani str. was tortured to death together with her husband Khuta Samushia and other relatives on the 3rd of October of 1993..

601. Gegechkori Tsata (M) - 70 years old, was shot together with his wife.

602. Gegechkori (Tsatas wife), 68 years old, was shot together with her husband Tsata.

603. Gogia Mariam (F) - 80 years old, was shot in her own house on the 5th of April of 1994.

604. Golava Aleko (M) - 59 years old, was shot.

605. Gugushvili Khatuna (F) - 12 years old, was burnt alive together with her sister Sopiko and other family members in Spring of 1994.

606. Gugushvili Mikheil (M) - 55 years old, was shot in Spring of 1994 in his own house together with his mother Vera Gugushvili-Zarandia, Neli Gugushvili and Jorjeta Gugushvili-Beraia. His daughters Khatuna and Sopiko hiding in the house were burnt alive.

607. Gugushvili Neli (F) - 60 years old, was shot together with her brother Mikheil Gugushvili and other family members in Spring of 1994.

608. Gugushvili Sophiko (F)- 10 years old, was burnt alive together with her sister Khatuna and other family members in Spring of 1994.

609. Gugshvili – Beraia Jorjeta (F) - 48 years old, was shot in her own house, together with her husband Mikheil Gugushvili, mother-in-law Vera Gugushvili-Zarandia and Neli Gugushvili. Her daughters Khatuna and Sopiko hiding in the house were burnt alive in Spring of 1994.

610. Gugushvili-Zarandia Vera (F) - 85 years old, was shot in Spring in her own house together with the other members of her family in spring of 1994.

611. Imamaliev Isa (M) - 50 years old, of Azeri nationality, was killed by the Armenians.

612. Indjgia Vakhtang (M) - 58 years old, was tortured to death – was cut into pieces by a knife.

613. Kalandia - Kalaidjian Nina (F) - 37 years old, was shot for helping the Georgians.

614. Kalandia Otar (M) - 55 years old, was shot.

615. Kardava Davit (M) - 50 years old, was shot.

616. Kardava Shota (M) - 80 years old, was shot.

617. Keburia Velodi (M) - 43 years old, was shot.

618. Khalichava Valiko (M) - 63 years old, Home Address: #327 Tbilisi Highway, was killed together with his wife Vera Khalichava, in November of 1993.

619. Khalichava Vera (F)- 65 years old, Home Address: # 327 Tbilisi Highway, was killed in November of 1993 together with her husband Valiko Khalichava.

620. Khorava Rezo (M) - 45 years old, was shot.

621. Khurtsilava Vaja (M) - 54 years old, Home Address: #8 Gulia str. was tortured to death together with Mzia Kondjaria on the 24th of October of 1993.

622. Khvingia Nodar (M) - 35 years old, was shot together with his brothers Nugzar and Tamaz.

623. Khvingia Nugzar (M) - 34 years old, was shot together with his brothers Nodar and Tamaz.

624. Khvingia Tamaz (M) - 31 years old, was shot together with his brothers Nugzar and Nodar.

625. Kiria Vakhrang (M) - 44 years old, died on the Chuberi Pass in October of 1993, while compulsorily leaving Abkhazia.

626. Kobalia Aleksandre (M) - 66 years old, was shot together with his wife.

627. Kobalia Shura (F) - 68 years old, was shot.

628. Kobalia Nino (F) -71 years old, was shot and then burnt together with her daughter Taliko on the 26th of June of 1994.

629. Kobalia Taliko (F) - 46 years old, was shot and then burnt

together with her mother Nino on the 26th of June of 1994.

630. Kobalia (Aleksandre's wife), was shot together with her husband Aleksandre.

631. Kokosadze - Chepurnova Shura (F) - 55 years old, was shot in Gulripsh in October of 1993.

632. Kometiani Tina (F) - 50 years old, Home Address: Tbilisi Highway, was shot in her own house.

633. Kondjaria Mzia (F) - 23 years old, Home Address: #8 Gulia str. pregnant, was raped and choked together with Vaja Khurtsilava on the 24th of October of 1993.

634. Kondjaria Olga (F) - 72 years old, Home Address: Tbilisi Highway, was shot.

635. Kvaratskhelia Kukuri (M) - 60 years old, Home Address: Tbilisi Highway, was shot together with his wife Tina Tsotsoria.

636. Kvaratskhelia Shaliko(M) - was shot.

637. Kvartskhava Roin (Kiki) (M) - 58 years old, was shot.

638. Kvashilava Iason (M) - 60 years old, Home Address: Tbilisi Highway, was shot.

639. Kvashilava Valeri (M) - 40 years old, was shot.

640. Lagvilava Tamara (F) - 66 years old, was shot.

641. Lataria Mikheil (M) - 70 years old, was shot.

642. Lataria Bichiko (M) - 50 years old, Home Address: Dadiani str. was shot.

643. Lataria Givi (M) - 60 years old, was shot.

644. Lipartia Manon (F) - 10 years old, Home Address: Tbilisi Highway, was killed in bombing together with his Mother Zaira Chemia- Lipartia.

645. Meskhia Aleksandre (M) - 75 years old, was shot together with his wife Luba Chemia-Meskhia, daughter Leila Meskhia, granddaughter Eka and Marina Zhvanias and neighbours Vera and Gvrito Meskhias on the 3rd of October of 1993.

646. Meskhia-Chemia Luba (F) - 70 years old, was shot on the Tbilisi Highway together with her husband and other relatives.

647. Milorava Amiran (M) - 45 years old, was tortured to death.

648. Mirtskhulava Shaliko (M) - 70 years old, was shot.

649. Oganiani Misak (M) - 60 years old, was burnt alive in his own house on the 3rd of October of 1993.

650. Okudjava Omar (M) - 56 years old, was shot.

651. Okudjava-Barkalaia (F) - 60 years old, was shot together with her son Gia Barkalaia.

652. Pertaia Shaqro (M) - 70 years old, was shot.

653. Rukhaia Grigol (M) - 80 years old, was shot together with his wife Olga and a neighbor Qishi Adamia in October of 1993.

654. Rukhaia Olga (F) - 78 years old, was shot together with her husband Grigol and a neighbor Qishi Adamia in October of 1993.

655. Salia Aleksandre (M) - 60 years old, Address: Samsheneblo str. was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

656. Samushia Apolon (M) - 65 years old, was tortured to death together with his wife Eteri Vekua-Samushia and mother Ekaterine Shengelia, on the 3rd of October of 1993.

657. Samushia Khuta (M) - 66 years old, was tortured to death together with his wife Raisa Gagua-Samushia and other relatives, on the 3rd of October of 1993.

658. Samushia Lamara (F) - 28 years old, was shot and then burnt in the village Tsebelda together with her relative Tariel and Nutsa Samushias (from the Sokhumi region), Guli Kalandia-Pipia and Guli's son Aleksandre Pipia on the 31st of October of 1993.

659. Samushia Leila (F) - 30 years old, Address: Dadiani str. was tortured to death, together with her uncle Khuta and other relatives.

660. Samushia Luna (F) -58 years old, Address: Dadiani str. was tortured to death on the 3rd of October of 1993, together with her brother Vladimer and other relatives.

661. Samushia Ramin (M) - 46 years old, Address: Dadiani str. was shot in the village Adziubzha on the 29th of September of 1993.

662. Samushia Valeri (Djudja) (M) - 65 years old, Address: Dadiani str. was shot and then burnt in his own house.

663. Samushia Vladimer (M) - 56 years old, Address: Dadiani str. was shot together with his sister Luna and other relatives - Leila, spouses Khuta and Raisa Samushias, on the 3rd of October of 1993.

664. Shelia Mushni (M) -65 years old, was killed.

665. Shengelia Fenia (F) - 64 years old, was shot together with her husband Shota.

666. Shengelia Shota (M) - 70 years old, was shot together with his wife Fenia.

667. Shengelia –Ekimiani Gogona (F) - was shot together with her husband Bichiko Ekimiani and sisters-in-law Vera (resident of Sukhumi) and Zinaida Ekimianis on the 29th of September of 1993.

668. Shengelia-Samushia Ekaterine (Katia) (F) - was tortured to death together with her son Apolon Samushia and her daughter-in-law Eter Vekua-Samushia on the 3rd of October of 1993.

669. Siordia Givi (M) - 56 years old, Home Address: Tbilisi Highway, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

670. Siordia Lamara (F) - 45 years old, was shot in Gulripsh on the 29th of September of 1993.

671. Shonia Neli (F) - 38 years old, was shot.

672. Siordia Otar (M) - 56 years old, Home Address: #7 Shaumi-ani str. was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

673. Skhulukhia Vladimer (M) - 80 years old, was shot.

674. Todua Mamia (M) - 54 years old, was shot.

675. Todua Shota (M) - 57 years old, was shot on the Tbilisi Highway on the 29th of September of 1993

676. Tsulaia Merab (M) - 26 years old, was shot.

677. Tsurtsunia Aleksandra (F) - 50 years old, was tortured to death together with her husband Valiko, her mouth was slashed and her teeth pulled out.

678. Tsurtsunia Gia (M) - 9 years old, was shot together with his father Murman.

679. Tsurtsunia Lili (F) - 60 years old, was burnt alive together with her husband Shota and her neighbours on the 29th of October of 1993.

680. Tsurtsunia Murman (M) - 43 years old, was shot together with his 9 year old son – Gia.

681. Tsurtsunia Shota (M) - 68 years old, was burnt alive together with his wife Lili Tsurtsunia and his neighbors, on the 29th of October of 1993. Antias house, together with Sardon Antia, Vasadze Otar and Lepsaia Murman on the 3rd of October of 1993.

682. Tsutsumia Valiko (M) - 50 years old, was tortured to death together with his wife Aleksandra– his mouth was slashed with a knife and his teeth pulled out.

683. Tsaava Givi (M) - 65 years old, was taken hostage and tortured to death on the 19th of August of 1997.

684. Tsaava Guram (M) - 56 years old, was shot.

685. Tsaava Chiko (F) - 40 years old, was shot.

686. Tvaltvdze Lida (F) - 70 years old, was shot.

687. Vekua-Samushia Eter (F) - 55 years old, Address: Dadiani str. was tortured to death together with her husband Apolon Samushia and Mother-in-law Ekaterine Shengelia on the 3rd of October of 1993.

688. Zarandia Alu (Shaliko) (M) - Address: #6 Gamardjveba, was shot on Kodori bridge in 1993.

689. Zarandia Chuchu (M) - 70 years old, resident of the village Pshapi, was shot. .

690. Zarandia Giorgi (M) - 82 years old, was burnt alive in his own house.

691. Zhvania Nodar (M) - 55 years old, was burnt alive in October of 1993.

Village Zemo Pshapi (1993 -1995)

Residents of the village 6 persons (age: from 66 to 75)

692. Adamia Akaki (M) - 71 years old, resident of the village Zemo Pshapi, was shot together with his wife Luba Ghvindjilia on the 2nd of October of 1993.

693. Adamia Mitusha (M) - 64 years old, resident of the village Zemo Pshapi, was shot his own house.

694. Djelia Rukhaia Maro (F) - 72 years old, resident of the village Zemo Pshapi, bedridden patient, was choked in her own house, on the 24th of February of 1995.

695. Ghvindjilia - Adamia Luba (F) - 66 years old, resident of the village Zemo Pshavi, was shot together with her husband Akaki Adamia on the 2nd of October of 1993.

696. Nikolava Maro (F) - 75 years old, was burnt alive in her own house, on the 15th of February of 1995.

697. Nikolava Ninutsa (F) - 75 years old, was shot on the 23rd of February of 1995.

Village Qvemo Pshapi (1993)

Residents of the village 2 persons

698. Lipartia Iliia (M) - 72 years old, was shot in October of 1993.

699. Mirtskhulava Kapiton (M) - 73 years old, participant of the WWII, Address: #1 Tsereteli str. in October of 1993 was killed by the Syrian terrorists – was decapitated and made a Columbian Nectie (His throat was slashed horizontally).

Village Sakeni (Year not stated)

Residents of the village (3 persons, Age: 20, 23 and 35) All of them were killed.

700. Chopliani Badri (M) - 20 years old, resident of the village Sakeni, was killed.

701. Ghvachliani Nuri (M) - 23 years old, resident of the village Sakeni, was killed.

702. Vibliani Temur (M) - 35 years old, resident of the village Sakeni, was killed.

Village Tkhubuni (1995)

1 person, age: 68

703. Bebua-Paliani Tina (F) - 68 years old, Address: 3rd lane of the Satkheo str. was shot on the 14th of August of 1995.

Village Tsebelda (Date unknown)

Residents of the village (28 persons, Age: from 24 to 75)

All of them were shot.

- 704. Akhalaia Shota (M) - 65 years old, was shot.
- 705. Bakhtadze Guram (M) - 33 years old, was shot.
- 706. Beria Donara (F) - 48 years old, was shot.
- 707. Beria Valentina (F) - 75 years old, was shot.
- 708. Bzikadze Tamar (F)- 69 years old, was shot.
- 709. Bzikadze Vakhtang (M) - 33 years old, was shot.
- 710. Chaligava Mikheil (M) - 60 years old, was shot.
- 711. Dvali Kolia (M) - 67 years old, was shot.
- 712. Gasviani Zurab (M) - 28 years old, was shot.
- 713. Gogelia Sandro (M) - 61 years old, was shot.
- 714. Khachapuridze Sasha (F) - 68 years old, was shot.
- 715. Khalichava Aleksandra (F) - 71 years old, was shot.
- 716. Khurtsilava Platon (M) - 75 years old, was shot.
- 717. Kopaliani Kako (M) - 66 years old, was shot.
- 718. Kukhalashvili Ushangi (M) - 65 years old, was shot.
- 719. Kurasbediani Zaal (M) - 25 years old, was shot.
- 720. Lashkhia Djgharku (M) - 58 years old, was shot.
- 721. Lashkhia Guram (M) - 38 years old, was shot.
- 722. Lashkhia Zurab (M) - 35 years old, was shot.
- 723. Lugov Anatoli (M) - 50 years old, was shot.
- 724. Papava Tsutsa (F) - 63 years old, was shot. .
- 725. Sakhelashvili Amuri (M) - 25 years old, was shot.
- 726. Sakhelashvili Elguja (M) - 24 years, was shot.
- 727. Shamatava Jujuna (F) - 58 years old, was shot.
- 728. Shengelia Datiko(M) - 66 years old, was shot.
- 729. Shonia Badri (M) - 28 years old, was shot.
- 730. Tsotsonava Margo (F) - 68 years old, was shot
- 731. Tutisani Babilo (F) - 81 years old, was shot.

Village Varche (1993 – 1999)

Resident of the village (11 persons, Age: from 17 to 76)

Out of 11 persons one was tortured to death – he was cut into pieces, one died in a plane crash, others were shot.

732. Abuladze Enver (M) - 48 years old, resident of the village Varche, was shot in his own house.

733. Abuladze Koba (M) - 17 years old, resident of the village Varche, was shot in the village Kindghi on the 29th of September of 1993.

734. Alania Tsotsoro (M) - 70 years old, resident of the village Varche, was shot.

735. Apakela Djumka (M) - 57 years old, resident of the village Varche, was shot.

736. Beselia Dimitri (M) - 65 years old, resident of the village Varche, was shot.

737. Djandjghava Omar (M) - 55 years old, resident of the village Varche, was shot.

738. Kutelia Valentina (F) - 76 years old, resident of the village Varche, was tortured to death – was cut into pieces on the 6th of January of 1999.

739. Kutelia Vladimer (M) - 74 years old, resident of the village Varche, was shot on the 6th of January of 1997.

740. Mitagvaria Tamaz (M) - 51 years old, resident of the village Varche, died in a passenger - plane crashed by the separatists, at Tamish on the 7th of July of 1993.

441. Sichinava Ivane (M) - resident of the village Varche, was shot.

442. Sichinava Nora (F) - 52 years old, resident of the village Varche, was shot in her own house on the 30th of September of 1993.

Unknown Persons, Address not stated.

Residents of Abkhazia (4 persons)

All of them were tortured to death through jugulation.

743. Unknown Woman, was hiding in Nodar shengelia's house, was jugulated, and then burnt.

744. Unknown Woman, was hiding in Nodar shengelia's house, was jugulated, and then burnt.

745. Unknown Woman, was hiding in Nodar shengelia's house, was jugulated, and then burnt.

746. Unknown Woman, was hiding in Nodar shengelia's house, was jugulated, and then burnt.

4.6 District of Ochamchire

833 Persons, 117 women and 716 men

Town of Ochamchire (1992 -1993 -1994 -1995 - 1998- 2000)

Residents of the town (140 persons, Age:from 19 to 83)

Out of 140 persons 4 were tortured to death through cutting into pieces, burning alive. 1 woman was raped and then burnt alive.

1. **Abshilava Lidia (F)** - 62 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
2. **Avilov Leonide (M)** - was shot in October of 1993.
3. **Badzaghua Jora (M)** - 64 years old, was shot in December of 1993.
4. **Belkania Imedo (M)** - 37 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
5. **Belkania Khuta (M)** - 68 years old, was shot in February of 1994.
6. **Belkania (Name unknown) Ambrosis dze**, 38 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
7. **Bendeliani Jora (Giorgi) (M)** - 62 years old, was shot in February of 1993.
8. **Beraia Ada (F)** - 44 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
9. **Beradze Kukuri**, Home Address: #24 Engels str. a disabled person, was killed and thrown into the scrapyard.
10. **Berulava Rezo (M)** - 64 years old, Home Address: Chanba str. was shot in October of 1995.
11. **Bezimianich Liza (F)** - 81 years old, was shot in October of 1994.
12. **Bigvava Nutsa (F)** - 59 years old, was shot in October of 1993.
13. **Bigvava Shota (M)** - 65 years old, was shot in September of 1995.
14. **Chachava Imedi (M)** - 45 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
15. **Chachava Irakli (M)** - 54 years old, was shot in his brother-in-law's house (Makatsaria) in 1994.
16. **Chagava Lamara (F)** - 35 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
17. **Chagava Neli (F)** - 51 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
18. **Cherkezia Suliko (F)** - 71 years old, was killed during the bombing of the town in 1993.
19. **Cherkezia Yuri (M)** - 56 years old, was shot in the village Bedia in October of 1993.

- 20. Cherkezia Vaja, (M)** - 47 years old, was shot in November of 1993.
- 21. Chkheidze Shota (M)** - 63 years old, was shot in May of 1993.
- 22. Cholaria Revaz (M)** - 42 years old, was shot before his wife and children and his corpse was thrown into the toilet pit in October of 1993. His 14 years old daughter was gang raped.
- 23. Chudnovskaia-Tvildiani Ala (F)** - 67 years old, Home Address: # 112 Makharadze str. was shot together with her neighbor Maro Tsursumia in December of 1993.
- 24. Djandulia Vakhtang (M)** - 42 years old, was shot in December of 1993.
- 25. Djobava Nazi (F)** - 33 years old, was shot in February of 1993.
- 26. Dochia Davit (M)** - 25 years old, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.
- 27. Dzalamidze Rajiko (M)** - 67 years old, was shot in October of 1993.
- 28. Dzalamidze Sergo (M)** - 63 years old, was shot near his own house in October of 1993.
- 29. Dzalamidze - Tevzadze Sashiko (F)** - 64 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 30. Dziapshba Miron (M)** - 81 years old, of Abkhazian nationality, was shot together with his wife Venera Tsanova for friendly relations with the Georgians in September of 1993.
- 31. Igumenova Branislava (F)** - 74 years old, Lagvilava str. was shot in December of 1993, because, she told the Abkhazian militant group sitting in the headquarters: " Like deeds were not committed even by the fascists".
- 32. Injgia Kvachi (M)** - 64 years old, was shot in November of 1992.
- 33. Gadelia Amiran (M)** - 53 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 34. Gagua Temur (M)** - 33 years old, was shot in February of 1993.
- 35. Gazetov Valeri (M)** - 43 years old, was shot in November of 1993.
- 36. Gergedava (Nona's husband),** 45 years old, was shot together with his wife Nona in September of 1992.
- 37. Gergedava Nona (F)** - 42 years old, was shot together with her husband on October of 1993.
- 38. Gochava Boris (M)** - 40 years old, was shot in October of 1993.
- 39. Gogua Gudu (M)** - 65 years old, was shot in November of 1992.
- 40. Gotsiridze Roman (M)** - 51 years old, was shot in November of 1993.
- 41. Gvaramia Grisha (M)** - 49 years old, was shot together with his wife in November of 1993.
- 42. Gvaramia (Grisha's wife),** 46 years old, was shot in November of 1993.

- 43. Kacharava Rajiko (M)** - 61 years old, was shot in October of 1993.
- 44. Kakachia Sergo (Vova) (M)** - 49 years old, was shot in August of 1992.
- 45. Kakava Zuri (M)** - 21 years old, was shot in November of 1992.
- 46. Kardava Limo (M)** - 72 years old, was shot in January of 1994.
- 47. Kavtaradze Zurab (M)** - 52 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 48. Kharatishvili Nikoloz (M)** - 72 years old, was shot in November of 1993.
- 49. Kharebava Gia (M)** - was shot in December of 1993.
- 50. Khochava Kukuri (M)** - 51 years old, was shot in November of 1993.
- 51. Khochava Kuntia (M)** - 71 years old, was shot in December of 1993.
- 52. Khochava Nikoloz (M)** - 51 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 53. Khochava Margo (Nina) (F)** - 69 years old, was shot in the Gali district village Gudava together with her husband Shaliko, in December of 1993, their corpses were burnt.
- 54. Khochava Shaliko (M)** - 75 years old, was shot in the Gali district village Gudava together with his wife Margo, in December of 1993, their corpses were burnt.
- 55. Kholbaia Guram (M)** - 63 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 56. Khorava (name is unknown)**, 39 years old, was shot in town Tkhvarcheli on the 15th of April of 1993 together with Omar Zhvania.
- 57. Khutkubia Gia (M)** - 28 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 58. Khutkubia Konstantine (M)** - was shot in October of 1993.
- 59. Khutkhubia Ladiko (M)** - was shot in October of 1993.
- 60. Khutkubia Yuri (M)** - 63 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 61. Kochubei Larisa (F)** - 69 years old, was shot together with her husband Zakro in December of 1993.
- 62. Kochubei Zaqro (M)** - 72 years old, was shot together with his wife Larisa in December of 1993.
- 63. Korsantia Zaur (M)** - was shot in 1992.
- 64. Kutelia Mushni (M)** - 68 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 65. Kvachakhia Irod (M)** - 83 years old, was shot together with his wife Lili (Venera) in September of 1993.
- 66. Kvachakhia Eliko (F)** - 47 years old, was shot in December of 1993.

67. Kvachakhia Lili (Venera) (F) - 82 years old, was shot together with her husband Irod in September of 1993.

68. Kvachakhia Qvachi (F) - 52 years old, was shot in December of 1993.

69. Kvaratskhelia Meri (F) - 69 years old, was tortured to death together with her husband Givi Kvirkvelia in December of 1993 – they were cut into pieces and then burnt.

70. Kvaratskhelia Zurab (M) - 19 years old, was shot in October of 1993.

71. Kvirkvelia Givi (M) - 69 years old, was tortured to death together with his wife Meri Kvaratskhelia in December of 1993 – his throat was slashed, the tongue cut out, corpses of the spouses were cut into pieces and then burnt.

72. Kvirkvelia Zaur Ekvtimez dze, 67 years old, was shot in December of 1993.

73. Lemondjava Abel (M) - 46 years old, was shot in December of 1993.

74. Leszhava Abel, 39 years old, was shot in December of 1993.

75. Lipartia Nugzar (M) - 28 years old, was shot in September of 1992.

76. Lipartia Zaur (M) - 38 years old, was shot in January of 2000.

77. Mamardashvili Aleksandre (M) - 72 years old, was shot in November of 1993.

78. Manadze Iulia (F) - 33 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

79. Mindjia Kvatsi (M) - 64 years old, was shot in October of 1993.

80. Mindjia Tariel (M) - was shot in December of 1992.

81. Mikaia Aleksandre (M) - 65 years old, was shot together with his sister Tamar in December of 1993.

82. Mikaia Pachuta (F) - 68 years old, was shot in December of 1993.

83. Mikaia Tamar (F) - 67 years old, was shot together with her brother Aleksandre in December of 1993.

84. Mikvabia Besarion (M) - 38 years old, was shot in October of 1993.

85. Mirtskhulava Kama (F) - 50 years old, Suvorov str. was killed after being raped and tortured together with her son Pavle in November of 1993.

86. Mirtskhulava Nodar (M) - was shot in October of 1993.

87. Mirtskhulava Pavle (M) - 25 years old, was tortured to death together with his mother Kama in November of 1993.

88. Narmania Akaki (M) - 51 years old, Baratashvili str. was shot together with his wife Shura in February of 1993 their corpses were burnt.

89. Narmania Shura (F) - 43 years old, was shot together with her husband Akaki in February of 1993, the corpses were burnt.

90. Nachkhebia Viktoria (F) - 55 years old,, was shot in February of 2000.

91. Pipia Govel (M) - 41 years old, was shot in December of 1992.

92. Pogorelov Vladimer (M) - 50 years old, was shot in October of 1993.

93. Prangulidi Dimitri (M) - 53 years old,Greek by nationality, was shot in February of 1994.

94. Pruidze Nestor (M) - 73 years old, was shot in March of 1993.

95. Rogozinski Anatoli (M) - 62 years old, was shot in October of 1994.

96. Rostobaia Tsitso (F) - 40 years old, was shot in November of 1992.

97. Salakhaia Anatoli (M) - 35 years old, was shot in March of 1993.

98. Salakhaia Valeri (M) - was shot in September of 1993.

99. Salia Giorgi (M) - 60 years old, was shot in December of 1993.

100. Salia Nugzar (M) - 25 years old, was shot in October of 1993.

101. ff-Tarba Vera (F) - 71 years old, was shot in December of 1993.

102. Samushia Geno (M) - 42 years old, was shot in May of 1993.

103. Samushia Rima (F) - 38 years old,was shot in May of 1993.

104. Sekania Gia (M) - 51 years old, was shot in May of 1993.

105. Shamatava Domenti (M) - 68 years old, a pedagogue, was shot in December of 1993.

106. Sharia Tsuba(M) - 33 years old, was shot in December of 1993.

107. Sheliavina Svetlana (F) - 46 years old,was shot in January of 1994.

108. Shengelia Bichiko (M) - 60 years old, was shot in April of 2000.

109. Shengelia Vakhtang (M) - 38 years old, was shot in December of 1993.

110. Shonia Luiza (F) - 38 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

111. Shonia Omar (M) - 41 years old, was shot in July of 1993.

112. Shonia Temur (M) - 29 years old, was shot in January of 1994.

113. Sologovski Igor (M) - 38 years old, was shot in February of 2000.

114. Todua Mamia (M) - 49 years old, was shot in October of 1993.

115. Tsabria Uta (M) 32 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

116. Tsanova-Dziapshba Venera (F) - 78 years old, was shot together with his Husband Dziapshba Miron for friendly relations with the Georgians in September of 1993.

- 117. Tsatava Gia (M)** - 19 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 118. Tsikolia Khuta (F)** - 71 years old, Address: # 10 Eshba str. was burnt alive in her own house, in Decemebr of 1993.
- 119. Tsikolia Taniel (M)** - 25 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 120. Tskharozia Zurab (M)** - 31 years old, was shot in December of 1993.
- 121. Tskhviravashvili Misha (M)** - 59 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 122. Tskhviravashvili Nikoloz (M)** - 32 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 123. Tskhvitaria Shota (M)** - was shot on the 2nd of June of 1998, in the village Chuburkhini
- 124. Tsulaia Sergo (M)** - 64 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 125. Tsurtsumia Maro (F)** - 80 years old, Home Address: #112 Makharadze str. was shot together with her neighbor Ala Chudnovskaia –Tvildiani in February of 1993.
- 126. Ubilava Imedo (M)** - 36 years old, was shot in December of 1992.
- 127. Ubilava Imedo (M)** - 31 years old, was shot in August of 1993.
- 128. Ubilava Pantiko (M)** - 45 years old, was shot in December of 1992.
- 129. Ubilava Zaur (M)** - 23 years old, was shot in November of 1993.
- 130. Ubiria Avel (M)** - 60 years old, Home Address: #17 Frunze str. was shot in his own house, on the 30th of September of 1993.
- 131. Vachadze Iulia (F)** - 78 years old, Address: #59 Rustaveli str. was shot in December of 1993.
- 132. Vardaia Aleksii (M)** - 44 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 133. Vekua Grigori (M)** - 61 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 134. Zakaraia Dato (M)** - 26 years old, was shot in October of 1993.
- 135. Zakaraia Nugzar (M)** - 63 years old, was shot in November of 1993.
- 136. Zarkua Givi (M)** - 51 years old, was shot in October of 1993.
- 137. Zhorzholiani Gari (M)** - 58 years old, was shot in January of 1994.
- 138. Zukhba Khurkhi (M)** - 61 years old, was shot in June of 1993.
- 139. Zukhbaia Boris (M)** - 42 years old, was shot in October of 1993.
- 140. Zukhbaia Grisha (Grigol) (M)** - 75 years old, was shot in November of 1993 in his own house.

Village Agubedia (1992 - 1993 – 2001)

**Residents of the village (18 persons, Age: from 22 to 64)
1 person was tortured to death, others were shot.**

141. Abshilava Ardasheli (M) - 44 years old, was shot in August of 1993.

142. Abshilava Khuta (M) - 51 years old, was shot in October of 1993.

143. Bigvava Zurab (M) - 51 years old, worked in the sphere of culture, was shot in September of 1993.

144. Cherkezia Djambul (M) - 40 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

145. Cholaria Dziko (M) - 42 years old, was shot in May of 1993.

146. Cholaria Igor (M) - 31 years old, was taken hostage and after being tortured was shot in October of 1992.

147. Cholaria Raul (M) - 31 years old, was shot in December of 1992.

148. Guchua Jora (M) - was shot in September of 2001.

149. Gvazbaia Korsanteli (M) - 63 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

150. Gvazbaia Nina (F) - 53 years old, was shot in February of 1993.

151. Gvazbaia Niura (F) - 51 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

152. Gvazbaia Tutu (M) - 28 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

153. Khochava Slava (M) - 64 years old, was shot in June of 2001.

154. Kortkhondjia Dato (M) - 53 years old, was shot in November of 1993.

155. Labjania Besik (M) - 22 years old, was shot together with his father Ingishter in August of 1992.

156. Labjania Egnate (M) - 52 years old, was shot together with his son Temur in October of 1992.

157. Labjania Ingishter (M) - 43 years old, schoolmaster, was shot together with his son Besik in August of 1992.

158. Labjania Temur (M) - 23 years old, was shot together with his father Egnate in October of 1992.

Village Akhaldaba (1992 – 1993)

Residents of the village (145 persons, Age: from 6 to 87)

Out of 145 persons 7 persons were tortured to death through jugulation, burning alive and decapitation, others were shot and killed.

159. Akobidze Giorgi (M) - 8 years old, was killed on the day of the fall of the village in September of 1993.

160. Akobidze Giorgi (M) - 21 years old, was shot together with his father on the 19th of September of 1993.

161. Akobidze Karlo (M) - 42 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

162. Akobidze Kukuri (M) - 58 years old, was shot together with his son Giorgi on the 19th of September of 1993.

163. Akobidze Nina (F) - 87 years old, was killed on the day of the fall of the village in September of 1993.

164. Arabidze Mamuka (M) - 21 years old, was shot in September of 1992.

165. Ambroladze Giorgi (Jora) (M) - 70 year sold, was shot in September of 1993.

166. Basladze Iasha (M) - 59 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

167. Bendeliani Isidore (M) - 75 years old, was shot in April of 1993.

168. Bendeliani Zurab (M) - 32 year sold, was shot in November of 1993.

169. Benidze Margarita (F) - 59 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

170. Benidze Vakhtang (M) - 38 years old, was shot in January of 1993.

171. Benidze Zurab (M) - 33 years old, was shot in March of 1993.

172. Beria Ioseb (M) - 88 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

173. Beria Pridon (M) - 37 years old, was shot in December of 1993.

174. Beria Zaur (M) - 35 years old, was shot in February of 1993.

175. Chachkhalia Revaz (M) - 42 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

176. Chakvetadze Bukhuti (M) - 43 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

177. Chakbetadze Demur (M) - 44 years old, was shot in November of 1993.

178. Chakvetadze Jemal (M) - 47 years old, was shot in April of 1993.

179. Chakvetadze Murman (M) - 41 years old, was shot in March of 1993.

180. Chakvetadze Ramaz (M) - 29 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

181. Chakvetadze Shota (M) - 68 years old, was killed in June of 1993.

182. Chakvetadze Alike (M) - 36 years old, was killed in June of 1993.

183. Chkhapelia Omekh (M) - 33 years old, was killed in September of 1993.

184. Chkhetiani Fridon (M) - 36 years old, was killed in November of 1993.

185. Chkhotua Aliosha (M) - 85 years old, was burnt alive in his own house in September of 1993.

186. Dadvani Germane (M) - 63 years old, was shot in January of 1993.

187. Damenia Matsi (M) - 24 years old, was shot in September of 1992.

188. Danelia Chichiko (M) - 57 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

189. Danelia Bejan (M) - 36 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

190. Danelia Zoia (F) - 40 years old, was shot in her own house, during taking of the viillage by the occupants in the second part of the year of 1993.

191. Datusani Gulaspi (M) - 64 years old, was killed in December of 1992.

192. Datusani Matrona (F) - 86 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

193. Datusani Pasha (F) - 71 years old, was killed in September of

194. Djakhaia Boris (M) - 67 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

195. Djachvliani Rostom (M) - 30 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

196. Djanelidze Jemal (M) - 53 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

197. Djishkariani Vano (M) - 43 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

198. Djobava Misha (M) - 33 years old, was shot in May of 1993 during taking of the village by the separatists.

199. Djokhadze Aliosha (M) - 83 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

200. Djokhadze Dalosti (M) - 62 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

201. Djokhadze Jimsher (M) - 57 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

202. Djokhadze Lili (F) - 56 years old, was killed in September of 1993.

203. Djokhadze Ushangi (M) - 55 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

204. Dzadzamia Djogo (M) - 73 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

205. Dzadzamia Indiko (M) - 60 years old, was killed in September of 1993.

206. Dzadzamia Liana (F) - 60 years old, was killed in September of 1993.

207. Ddzadzamia Soso (M) - 25 years old, was killed in December of 1993.

208. Dzidzava Natela (F) - 63 years old, was tortured to death together with her husband – Omar Dzidzava. They were decapitated in September of 1993.

209. Dzidzava Omar (M) - 63 years old, was tortured to death together with his wife Natela – They were decapitated in September of 1993.

210. Gabiskiria Ramaz (M) - 35 years old, was cruelly beaten and shot on the day of the fall of the village on the 13th of September of 1993.

211. Gabunia Apolon (M) - 67 years old, was shot in July of 1993.

212. Gabunia Galina (F) - 63 years old, was shot in July of 1993.

213. Gabunia Grigol (M) - 67 years old, in January of 1993 was shot together with his wife Maria and two children (their names are unknown) - all of them were jugulated.

214. Gabunia Maria (F) - 63 year sold, was shot in January of 1993 together with her husband Grigol and her two sons (Names are unknown) – The separatists jugulated all of them.

215. Gabunia (Name is unknown) (M) - 28 years old, was shot in his own house, together with his parents Grigol and Maria and brother (name is unknown) in January of 1993. The separatist jugulated all of them.

216. Gabunia (Name is unknown) (M) - 28 years old, was shot in his own house, together with his parents Grigol and Maria and brother (name is unknown) in January of 1993. The separatist jugulated all of them.

217. Gabuani Shota (M) - 28 year sold, was shot in July of 1993.

218. Gadelia Gia (M) - 27 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

219. Gagua Aliosha (M) - 59 years old, was stubbed to death in his own house on the day of the fall of the village in December of 1992.

220. Gavasheli Akaki (Tako) (M) - 60 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

221. Giorbelidze Avtandil (M) - 41 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

222. Goletiani Sasha (M) - 6 years old, was shot together with his grand-mother Valentina in September of 1993.

223. Goletiani Valentina (F) - 67 years old, was shot together with her grandson Sasha in September of 1993.

224. Gorglasidze Dalosti (M) - 70 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

225. Gorglasidze Mevlud (M) - 21 years old, was shot in November of 1992.

226. Gugava Tristan (M) - 60 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

227. Gurchiani Omar (M) - 37 years old, was shot in February of 1993.

- 228. Gurchiani Vaso (M)** - 52 years old, was shot in August of 1992.
- 229. Gvazabia Valerian (M)** - 45 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 230. Gvazava Ruben (M)** - was shot in Septemebr of 1993.
- 231. Jorjoliani Dato (M)** - 28 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 232. Kakaladze Gia (M)** - 24 years old, was shot in June of 1993.
- 233. Kandavadze Simon (M)** - 59 years old resident of the village Akhaldaba, tripped the mine laid by the separatists in March of 1993 together with his son.
- 234. Kankava Aleksandre (M)** 75 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 235. Karaia Buta (Givi) (M)** - 58 years old, was killed in September of 1993.
- 236. Karaia Igor (M)** - 30 years old, was killed in September of 1993.
- 237. Karchava Emzar (M)** - 36 years old, was killed in October of 1992.
- 238. Kardava Rezo (M)** - 53 years old, resident of the village Akhaldaba, was humiliated and tortured to death in November of 1993.
- 239. Kemularia Kintusha (M)** - 38 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 240. Khaindrava Anzor (M)** - 55 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 241. Khaindrava Emzar (M)** - 26 years old, was shot in October of 1993.
- 242. Khaindrava Grisha (M)** - 83 years old, was shot burnt alive in his own house in July of 1993.
- 243. Khaindrava Tevdore (M)** - 70 years old, was killed on the day of taking of the village by the occupants in September of 1993.
- 244. Khaliani Jemal (M)** - 37 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 245. Khmelevskaia Nadejda (F)** - 16 years old, was shot together with her parents Anatoli and Valentina, brother Slavik and Grdanmother Nadia. Their corpses were burnt.
- 246. Khmelevskaia Nadia (F)** - 70 years old, was shot together with her son Anatoli, daughter- n - law Valentina, grandson – Slavik and granddaughter - Nadejda. Their corpses were burnt.
- 247. Khmelevskaia Valentina (F)** - 40 years old, was shot together with her husband Anatoli, daughter Nadejda, son Slavik and Mother-in-law Nadia. Their corpses were burnt.
- 248. Khmelevski Anatoli (M)** - 43 years old, was shot together with his wife Valentina, daughter Nadejda, son Slavik and mother Nadia. Their corpses were burnt.
- 249. Khmelevski Slavik (M)** - 17 years old, was shot together with his parents Anatoli and Valentina, sister Nadejda and grandmother Na-

dia. Their corpses were burnt.

250. Khurashvili Aneta (F) - 68 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

251. Khurashvili Guram (M) - 57 years old, was shot in February of 1993.

252. Khurashvili Nodar (M) - 43 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

253. Khvadagiani Shalva (M) - 57 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

254. Kirtskhalia Yuri (M) - 53 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

255. Kukhalashvili Mitusha (M) - 55 years old, was shot in May of 1993.

256. Kvaratskhelia Tsitsino (F) - 75 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

257. Labartkhava Anzor (M) - 43 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

258. Lemonjava Jujuna (F) - 67 years old, was shot in her own house, during the fall of the village in September of 1993.

259. Lemondjava Khukhuri (M) - 53 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

260. Mamporia Valiko (M) - 65 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

261. Mandaria Davit (M) - 69 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

262. Mirtskskhulava Leri (M) - 56 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

263. Mushkudiani Valdimer (M) - 39 years old, was shot in May of 1993.

264. Muskhudiani Valeri (M) - 33 years old, was shot in April of 1993.

265. Nachkhebia Giorgi (M) - 57 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

266. Naroushvili Archil (M) - 52 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

267. Nemsitsveridze Bikenti (M) - 59 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

268. Nemsitsveridze Nestor (M) - 83 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

269. Nemsitsveridze Sograt (M) - 43 years old, was shot in June of 1993.

270. Nemsitsveridze Tengiz (M) - 25 years old, was shot in September of 1992.

271. Nodia Shota (M) - 78 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

272. Omanadze Avtandil (M) - 60 years old, was shot together with

his sister Venera in October of 1993.

273. Omanadze Venera (F) - 57 years old, was shot together with her brother Avtandil in October of 1993.

274. Omanadze Verichka (F) - 85 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

275. Oniani Gocha (M) - 29 years old, was shot in December of 1992.

276. Pangani Kote (M) - 18 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

277. Pipia Taras (M) - 47 years old, resident of the village Akhal-daba, was shot in village Tsagera in January of 1993.

278. Pochkhua Shota (M) - 64 years old, was shot in January of 1993.

279. Popkhadze Amiran (M) - 34 years old, was shot in February of 1993.

280. Pruidze Clara (F) - 65 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

281. Pruidze Misha (M) - 67 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

282. Sadjaia Amiran (M) - 63 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

283. Sadjaia Khuta (M) - 58 years old, was shot in May of 1993.

284. Shamugia Jujuna (F) - 66 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

285. Shamugia Ushangi (M) - 65 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

286. Sokhadze Vakhtang (M) - 55 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

287. Sokhadze Zaur (M) - 37 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

288. Sulaberidze Maro (F) - 83 years old, was killed in September of 1993.

289. Sulabeirdze Platon (M) - 83 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

290. Tedochashvili Khvicha (M) - 22 years old, was killed in November of 1992.

291. Todua Bichiko (M) - 65 years old, was killed in May of 1993.

292. Todua Goneli (M) - 24 years old, was killed in September of 1993.

293. Todua Raul (M) - 23 years old, was shot in January of 1993.

294. Tordia Nodar (M) - 31 years old, was killed in December of 1992.

295. Tolordava Shah (M) - 63 years old, was shot together with Alexi Tsalan on the football field before the fellow villagers in September of 1993.

296. Tsalani Alexi (M) - 60 years old, was shot together with Shah Tolordava on the football field in front of his fellow villagers in September of 1993.

297. Tsikolia Fridon (M) - 27 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

298. Tsirdava Avtandil (M) - 64 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

- 299. Tutsani Emzar (M)** - 36 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 300. Ubilava Bejan (M)** - 20 years old, was shot in February of 1993.
- 301. Ubilava Nodar (M)** - 55 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 302. Ugulava Kakha (M)** - 22 years old, was shot in September of 1992.
- 303. Vekua Chichiko (M)** - 58 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

Village Akhali Kindghi (1993 – 1998 – 1999)

Residents of the village (60 persons, Age: from 18 to 68)

Out of 60 persons 3 were tortured to death, one of them was skinned alive, 4 persons tripped the mine, 1 died in bombing of Sokhumi.

304. Alekseevi Aleksandre (M) - 36 years old, Militia Officer, was killed in bombing of Sokhumi on the 16th of March of 1993.

305. Alekseev Valentin (M) - 63 years old, was shot in September of 1993, because his son fought on the side of the Georgians.

306. Asmava Lidia (F) - 70 years old, was shot in her own house.

307. Bakhia Valiko (M) - 64 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

308. Berishvili Nugzar (M) - 58 year sold, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

309. Berishvili Revaz (M) - 43 years old, was shot in March of 1993.

310. Chachkhiani Boris (M) - 38 years old, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

311. Chikovani Raul (Rajiko) (M) - 46 years old, was shot in January of 1993.

312. Danelia Gizo (M) - 38 years old, was shot in 1993.

313. Danelia Gocha (M) - 33 years old, was shot in May of 1998.

314. Danelia Guladi (M) - 33 year sold, was shot in March of 1993.

315. Danelia Raul (M) - 55 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

316. Djandjghava Sardi (M) - 82 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

317. Djalaghonias Tamaz (M) - 40 years old, was shot in March of 1993.

318. Djidjelava Velodi (M) - 40 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

319. Djidjelava Vladimer (M) - 43 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

320. Giorgobiani Temur (M) - 33 years old, tripped the mine on the mine being layed by the separatists in 1993 together with Avtandil Silagadze.

321. Gogokhia Guram (M) - 33 years old, was shot in August of 1993.

322. Goletiani Tengiz (M) - 18 years old, was shot during taking the village on the 29th of September of 1993.

323. Guchua Qionia (F) - 73 year sold, was shot in September of 1993.

324. Indjgia Guram (M) - 38 years old, was shot in January of 1993.

325. Indjgia Roman (M) - 38 years old, was shot in January of 1993.

326. Indjgia Vano (M) - 52 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

327. Izoria Mzia (F) - 67 years old, was tortured and then shot in September of 1993.

328. Janashia Rinel (M) - 39 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

329. Jikia Vakhtang (M) - 42 years old, was taken hostage and shot after being cruelly tortured in September of 1993.

330. Kankia Elvard (M) - 35 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

331. Kekutia Djani (M) - 29 years old, was tortured and then shot.

332. Kharchilava Giorgi (M) - 62 years old, was killed on the 29th of September of 1993.

333. Khmelidze Tamar (F) - 68 years old, was shot in her own house in September of 1993.

334. Khorava Amiran (M) - 57 years old, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

335. Khviriliani Zaur (M) - 49 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

336. Kvanchiani Giorgi (M) - 23 years old, was shot together with his father Sergo, on the 29th of September of 1993.

337. Kvanchiani Sergo (M) - 56 years old, was shot together with his son Giorgi on the 29th of September of 1993.

338. Kvanchiani Tengo (M) - 52 year sold, was shot in July of 1993.

339. Kvirikashvili Jemal (M) - 43 years old, was shot in January of 1993.

340. Leshkasheli Elguja (M) - 35 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

341. Lipartia Rudiko (M) - 45 years old, was shot in March of 1999.

342. Mchedlishvili Givi (M) - 40 years old, tripped the mine on the mine laid by the separatists in September of 1993 together with his brother Zaur.

343. Mchedlishvili Zaur (M) - 34 years old, tripped the mine on the mine being laid by the separatists in September of 1993 together with his brother Givi .

344. Mikava Nargiza (F) - 38 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

345. Moniava Temur (M) - 32 years old, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

346. Mtskherashvili Jemal (M) - 39 years old, tripped the mine laid by the separatists in September of 1992.

347. Papava Djambul (M) - 31 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

348. Partsvania Lepter (M) - 63 years old, was shot in his own car on the 29th of September of 1993.

349. Qaidani Revaz (M) - 35 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

350. Sadiliani Vaja (M) - 49 years old, was shot in January of 1993.

351. Sadiliani Valeri (M) - 36 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

352. Shonia Murtaz (M) - 33 years old, was shot in March of 1993.

353. Silagadze Anzor (M) - 35 years old, was killed on the 29th of September of 1993.

354. Silagadze Avtandil (M) - 36 years old, was shot in March of 1993.

355. Silagadze Tengiz (M) - 42 years old, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

356. Solomonias Pavle (M) - 83 years old, was shot together with his wife Valentina in September of 1993.

357. Solomonias Valentina (F) - 75 years old, was shot in her own house together with her husband Pavle in September of 1993.

358. Skhulukhia Mikheil (M) - 53 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

359. Tsanava Valeri (M) - 43 years old, was shot in his own house in March of 1993.

360. Tutisani Valiko (M) - 50 years old, was tortured to death – was skinned alive in September of 1993.

361. Vatsadze Avtandil (M) - 33 years old, tripped the mine in September of 1993.

362. Zarqua Mirandukht (F) - 33 years old, was shot on the Enguri bridge and the corps was thrown into the river in September of 1993.

363. Zarqua Ivane (M) - 49 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

Village Akvaska (1993)

**Residents of the village (10 persons, Age: from 28 to 67)
Out of 10 persons 3 persons were tortured to death
through burning alive, others were shot.**

364. Berishvili Khvicha (M) - 28 years old, was shot in December of 1992.

365. Chkhvimliani Valeri (M) - 38 years old, was shot in June of 1993.

366. Dzagania Ilusha (M) - 67 years old, was taken hostage and then shot together with his wife Naziko in October of 1993.

367. Dzagania Naziko (F) - 54 years old, was taken hostage and then shot together with her husband Ilusha in October of 1993.

368. Kukava Badri (M) - 29 years old, was taken hostage and after being tortured was shot in March of 1993.

369. Kupreishvili Quta (Mania) (F) - 37 years old, was burnt alive together with her mother Tatiana in June of 1993.

370. Kupreishvili Tatiana (F) - 67 years old, was burnt alive together wither daughter Quta in June of 1993.

371. Sadjaia Nodar (M) - 37 years old, was killed in bombing of the village in March of 1993.

372. Shanava Aleksandre (M) - 57 years old, was shot in August of 1992.

373. Tsikolia Raul (M) - 57 years old, was shot in April of 1993.

Village Aradu (1992-1993)

**Residents of the village (74 persons, Age: from 10 to 76)
Out of 74 persons 2 died in boming, others were shot and
killed.**

374. Akhvlediani Emzar (M) - 23 years old, was shot in April of 1993.

375. Akhvlediani Jora (M) - 55 years old, was shot in April of 1993.

376. Akhvlediani Rati (M) - 19 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

377. Akhvlediani Shalva (M) - 68 years old, was shot in August of 1992.

378. Akhvlediani Vera (F) - 71 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

379. Akobidze Iveri (M) - 50 years old, was shot in April of 1992.

380. Akobidze Serapion (M) - 73 years old, was killed in bomb-

ing of the village in May of 1993.

381. Ardjevanidze Gigla (M) - 61 years old, was shot in September of 1993

382. Ardjevanidze Pridon (M) - 20 years old, was shot in February of 1993.

383. Aslanikasvili Leri (M) - 23 years old, was shot in March of 1993.

384. Aslanikashvili Valeri (M) - 44 years old, was shot in September of 1992.

385. Bandzeladze Nina (F) - 76 years old, was shot in her own house in October of 1992.

386. Bandzeladze Rajden (M) - 65 years old, was killed in bombing of the village.

387. Bendeliani Anzor (M) - 55 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

388. Bendeliani Boris (M) - 34 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

389. Bendeliani Emzar (M) - 38 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

390. Bendeliani Leri (M) - 26 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

391. Bendeliani Valeri (M) - 38 years old, was shot in June on 1993.

392. Benidze Bondo (M) - 30 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

393. Benidze Djaniko (M) - 32 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

394. Benidze Givi (M) - 37 years old, was taken hostage in 1992 and tortured to death – his nails were pulled out, ears cut out, eyes poked out and he was hanged on the wire.

395. Benidze Igor (M) - 32 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

396. Benidze Nina (F) - 75 years old, was shot in September of 1993 and her corpse was burnt.

397. Benidze Nugzar (M) - 29 years old, was tortured to death in September of 1993.

398. Benidze Shaqro (M) - 28 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

399. Benidze Valeri (M) - 33 years old, was shot in December of 1992.

400. Chabukiani Zaur (M) - 30 years old, was killed in September of 1993.

401. Chakvetadze Elvardi (M) - 16 years old, was killed in September of 1993.

402. Chakvetadze Ruben (M) - 62 years old, was killed in October of 1992.

403. Davituliani Grisha (M) - 22 years old, was shot in April of 1993.

404. Djidishvili Zurab (M) - 24 years old, was killed in September of 1993.

405. Gasviani Tariel (M) - 30 years old, was shot in May of 1993.

406. Gazdeliani Mizdoni (M) - 76 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

407. Giorbelidze Genadi (M) - 18 years old, was shot in March of 1993.

408. Giorbelidze Nodar (M) - 31 years old, was shot in October of 1992.

409. Goletiani Badri (M) - 28 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

410. Kintsurashvili Maro (F) - 71 years old, was shot in November of 1993.

411. Khurashvili Gela (M) - 37 years old, was killed in September of 1993.

412. Khurashvili Shalva (M) - 66 years old, was shot in December of 1992.

413. Khurashvili Yuri (M) - 34 years old, was killed in December of 1993.

414. Khurashvili Prenilo (M) - 66 years old, was tortured to death after humiliation in September of 1993.

415. Kometiani Varlam (M) - 67 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

416. Kopaliani Avtandil (M) - 27 years old, was shot in June of 1993.

417. Kopaliani Bikenti (M) - 44 years old, was shot in November of 1992.

418. Kopaliani Chichiko (M) - 31 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

419. Kopaliani Djibilo (M) - 39 years old, was shot in October of 1993.

420. Kopaliani Otar (M) - 61 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

421. Kopaliani Tengo (M) - 27 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

422. Kopaliani Shota (M) - 60 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

423. Kopaliani Soso (M) - 40 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

424. Kopaliani Tsezar (M) - 31 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

425. Kopaliani Vakhtang (M) - 37 years old, was shot in December

ber of 1992.

426. Kopaliani Venera (F) - 29 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

427. Kopaliani Zaza (M) - 18 years old, was shot in December of 1993.

428. Letodiani Valiko (M) - 69 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

429. Managadze Askalo (M) - 65 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

430. Managadze Givi (M) - 56 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

431. Managadze Kako (M) - 39 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

432. Managadze Mirza (M) - 10 years old, was shot in June of 1992.

433. Mandaria Guram (M) - 55 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

434. Nachkhebia Rezo (M) - 53 years old, was shot in September of 1993, his corps was burnt together with his house.

435. Nachkhebia Shota (M) - 53 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

436. Nemsitsveridze Enver (M) - 50 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

437. Otkhozoria Robert (M) - 29 years old, was shot in November of 1992.

438. Omanadzse Badri (M) - 26 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

439. Omanadaze Leo (M) - 46 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

440. Omanadze Roman (M) - 24 years old, was shot in October of 1992.

441. Omanadze Vera (F) - 76 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

442. Putkaradze Emzar (M) - 27 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

443. Saghinadze Nutsa (F) - 64 years old, was killed in bombing of the village in December of 1992.

444. Tsertsvadze Durmishkhan (M) - 30 years old, was killed in September of 1993.

445. Tsertsvadse Murtaz (M) - 33 years old, was killed in December of 1992.

446. Tsvariani Gocha (M) - 27 years old, was killed in September of 1993.

447. Tutisani Demur (M) - 38 years old, was shot in October of 1993.

Atara Armianskaia (1993)

**Residents of the village (2 persons. Age: 69,57)
Both of them were shot.**

448. Malchenko Evdokia (F) - 69 years old, was shot.

449. Narsavidze Jilveri (M) - 57 years old, was shot.

Village Beslakhuba (1993)

**Residents of the village (16 persons, Age: from 27 to 60)
Out of 16 persons 6 persons were taken hostages, tortured and then shot, others were shot.**

450. Chikovani Grigol (M) - 37 years old, was taken hostage and after being cruelly tortured was shot on the 30th of September of 1993.

451. Dzandzava Ivane (M) - 60 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

452. Esartia Dina (F) - 42 years old, was shot in September of 1992.

453. Gogia Imeda (M) - 55 years old, was taken hostage and after being tortured was killed in May of 1993.

454. Gogia Emzar (M) - 27 years old, was taken hostage and after being tortured was killed in June of 1993.

455. Gogia Mediko (F) - 50 years old, was taken hostage and after being tortured was killed in May of 1993.

456. Gogia Meri (F) - 63 years old, was shot in August of 1993.

457. Gogia Shota (M) - 56 years old, was shot in September of 1992.

458. Kharchilava Nodar (M) - 45 years old, was taken hostage and shot in March of 1993.

459. Kharebava Iliko (M) - 56 years old, was taken hostage and after being humiliated and tortured was killed in January of 1993.

460. Kharebava Neli (F) - 62 years old, was taken hostage, humiliated and tortured to death in May of 1992.

461. Kharebava Yuri (M) - was shot in July of 1992.

462. Makharadze Giorgi (M) - 36 years old, was shot in February of 1993.

463. Makharadze Qishvard (M) - 43 years old, was shot in April of 1993.

464. Narmania Djumber (M) - 29 years old, was shot in July of 1993.

465. Ubiria Adamur (M) - 53 years old, was shot in January of 1993.

Village Chlou (1992-1993-1994)

**Residents of the village (11 persons, Age: from 31 to 80)
1 person was burnt,others were shot.**

466. Akhvlediani Sonia (F) - 72 years old, resident of the village Chlou, was shot together with her husband Artem Akhvlediani in November of 1994.

467. Akhvlediani Artem (M) - 80 years old, resident of the village Chlou, was shot together with his wife Sonia in November of 1994.

468. Gogokhia Valia (F) - 51 years old, resident of the village Chlou, was shot and then burnt in November of 1993.

469. Kvaratskhelia Igor (M) - 47 years old, resident of the village Chlou, was shot and then burnt in October of 1993.

470. Khukhua Murtaz (M) - 31 years old, resident of the village Chlou, was shot in November of 1993.

471. Khukhua Nugzar (M) - 48 years old, resident of the village Chlou, was shot in November of 1993.

472. Lemonjava Givi (M) - 45 years old, resident of the village Chlou, was shot in December of 1992.

473. Lemonjava Khuta (M) - 42 years old, resident of the village Chlou, was burnt in November of 1993.

474. Papava Aliosha (M) - 48 years old, resident of the village Chlou, was shot in October of 1993.

475. Shelia Otar (M) - 39 years old, resident of the village Chlou, was shot in October of 1993.

476. Shengelia Amalia (F) - 45 years old, resident of the village Chlou, was shot in November of 1993.

Village Dacha (1993)

Resident of the village 1 person, 38 years old, was shot.

477. Injgia Liana (F) - 38 years old, resident of the village Dacha, was shot in March of 1993.

Village Djali (1993)

**Residents of the village (3 persons, Age: from 57 to 61)
All of them were shot, after being taken as hostages.**

478. Janashia Ardevan (M) - 61 years old, pedagogue, was tak-

en hostage and shot together with his brothers Golsha and Mikheil in April of 1993.

479. Janashia Golsha (M) - 56 years old, was taken hostage and shot together with his brothers Ardevan and Mikheil in April of 1993.

480. Janashia Mikheil (M) - 59 years old, was taken hostage and shot together with his brothers Ardevan and Golsha in April of 1993.

Village Ilori (1993)

**Residents of the village (14 persons, Age: from 19 to 82)
All of them were shot.**

481. Bokuchava Djumber (M) - 32 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

482. Dagargulia Mikheil (M) - 52 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

483. Djobava Jora (M) - 56 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

484. Djolokhava Dato (M) - 36 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

485. Gavrilenko Viktor (M) - 58 years old, was shot in October of 1993.

486. Gelantia Emzar (M) - 38 years old, was shot in June of 1993.

487. Gogidze Soso (M) - 42 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

488. Kupreishvili Avtandil (M) - 19 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

489. Malishava Nuri (M) - 34 years old, was shot in December of 1992.

490. Mamporia Valiko (M) - 82 years old, was shot in October of 1993.

491. Merchule Durmishkhan (M) - 39 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

492. Meskhia Mamanti (M) - 66 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

493. Mikelaia Bejan (M) - 38 years old, was shot in August of 1993.

494. Osadze Temur (M) - 30 years old, was shot in August of 1993.

Village Kochara (1993)

**Residents of the village (167 persons Age: from 13 to 83)
Out 167 persons 11 were tortured to death, 2 women were raped, their breasts were cut off, others were shot and killed.**

- 495. Akhalaia Nikoloz (M)** - 69 years old, was killed.
- 496. Bebia Goga (M)** - 13 years old, was killed in bombing of the village in June of 1993.
- 497. Bebia Nugzar (M)** - 49 years old, was shot in June of 1993.
- 498. Bebia Sasha (M)** - 45 years old, was killed in bombing of the village in June of 1993.
- 499. Beltsi Nadia (F)** - 62 years old, was shot in August of 1993.
- 500. Benko Yuri (M)** - 57 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 501. Berulava Roland (M)** - 51 years old, was shot in April of 1993.
- 502. Bochorishvili Indiko (M)** - 55 years old, was taken at night together with Mikheil Bochorishvili and Genadi Vekua with the purpose of being exchanged for the Abkhazian captives. All the three were stripped to the skin at the Ghalidzga and tortured to death in May of 1993. Their corpses were bought out by their relatives.
- 503. Bochorishvili Mikheil (M)** - 61 years old, was taken at night together with Indiko Bochorishvili and Genadi Vekua with the purpose of being exchanged for the Abkhazian captives. All the three were stripped to the skin at the Ghalidzga and tortured to death in May of 1993. Their corpses were bought out by their relatives.
- 504. Burdi Lidia (F)** - 59 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 505. Buskina Galina Vasilis (F)** - was shot in September of 1993.
- 506. Butskhrikidze Gigla (M)** - 45 years old, was shot in December of 1992.
- 507. Chabukiani Valia (F)** - 77 years old, was shot together with her fellow villagers in February of 1993.
- 508. Chemia Shamil (M)** - 62 years old, was killed in bombing of the village in June of 1993.
- 509. Chikovani-Koghonia Tatiana (F)** - 79 years old, was shot after being tortured in November of 1993.
- 510. Chkadua Revaz (M)** - 41 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 511. Chkhetiani Tolik (M)** - 42 years old, was shot in January of 1993.
- 512. Gablaia Ludiko (M)** - 50 years old, was humiliated and tortured to death in Gulrisph in January of 1993.
- 513. Gablaia Revaz (M)** - 28 years old, was shot in April of 1993.
- 514. Giglemiani Bakur (M)** - 37 years old, was shot in November of 1993.
- 515. Gogilava Ramaz (M)** - 34 years old, was shot in December of 1993.
- 516. Gogua Terenti (M)** - 52 years old, was shot in July of 1993.
- 517. Gogua Vladimer (Valo) (M)** - 62 years old, was humiliated, tortured and then killed in January of 1993. The 15 person group of separatists tied to the tree Vladimer Gogua's wife Bajiko Sho-

nia-Gogua and his relative Ineza (Dali) Danelia, raped them and cut off their breasts. At the shouting came running their neighbor Givi Salia, who was shot, then the corpses were wetted with petrol and burnt.

518. Gogua Valentina (F) - 62 years old, was humiliated, tortured and then killed in September of 1993.

519. Gogua-Shonia Bajiko (F) - 59 years old, was killed after being humiliated and tortured in January of 1993. She was tied to a tree by the 15 persons, and raped together with her relative Ineza (Dali) Danelia in front of her husband Vladimer. The separatists cut off the breasts of the both women. At their shouting came running their neighbor Givi Salia, who also was shot together with all of them, then the corpses were wetted with petrol and burnt.

520. Gulua Germane (M) - 62 years old, was shot in December of 1993.

521. Gulua Iliia (M) - 82 years old, was shot in village Chlou in December of 1993.

522. Gulua Julieta (F) - 53 years old, was shot together with her husband Velodi, brother-in-law Misha and sister-in-law Naira in December of 1993.

523. Gulua Miro (M) - 51 years old, was shot in April of 1993.

524. Gulua Misha (M) - 55 years old, was shot together with his wife Naira, brother Velodi and sister-in-law Julieta in December of 1993.

525. Gulua Naira (F) - 51 years old, was shot together with her husband Misha and other relatives in December of 1993.

526. Gulua Velodi (M) - 53 years old was shot together with his wife Julieta, brother Misha and sister-in-law Naira in December of 1993.

527. Dadvani Avtandil (M) - 33 years old, was shot in November of 1993.

528. Dadvani Chichiko (M) - 59 years old, was shot in November of 1993.

529. Dadvani Marlen (M) - 41 years old, was shot on the 16th of March of 1993.

530. Dadvani Muro (M) - 33 years old, was shot in November of 1993.

531. Dadvani Zaqro (M) - 41 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

532. Danelia Ineza (Dali) (F) - was humiliated, tortured and then killed in January of 1993. 15 person group of separatists tied her to the tree together with Bajiko Gogua-Shonia and in front of Vladimer Gogua raped them and cut off their breasts. At their shouting came running their neighbor - Givi Salia. All the four were shot, then their corpses were wetted with petrol and burnt.

533. Danelia Murtaz (M) - 37 years old, was shot in town Tkh-varcheli in November of 1993.

534. Danelia Nunu (F) - 41 years old, was shot in January of 1993.

- 535. Danelia Roland (M)** - 31 years old, was shot in November of 1993.
- 536. Dartsmelia Lili (F)** - 59 years old, was shot together with her brother Ghughuni in January of 1993. Their corpses were burnt.
- 537. Dartsmelia Ghughuni (M)** - 70 years old, was shot together with his sister Lili in January of 1993. Their corpses were burnt.
- 538. Djalaghonia Ineza (F)** - 52 years old, was humiliated and tortured to death in December of 1993.
- 539. Djebashvili Elgudja (M)** - 19 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 540. Djidjelava Dusha Anzoris(F)** - 85 years old, was shot in June of 1993.
- 541. Djomidava Didili (M)** - 35 years old was shot in July of 1993.
- 542. Djomidava Gia (M)** - 21 years old, was shot in July of 1993.
- 543. Djomidava Jemal (M)** - 29 years old, was shot in November of 1993.
- 544. Djomidava Nutsa (F)** - 66 years old, was taken hostage together with her fellow villagers and after humiliation tortured to death in September of 1993.
- 545. Jikia Misha (M)** - 83 years old, was shot in December of 1993.
- 546. Jikia Sonia (F)** - 82 years old, was shot in December of 1993.
- 547. Ioseliani Besarion (M)** - 81 years old, was killed.
- 548. Ioseliani Roman (M)** - 19 years old, was shot in November of 1993.
- 549. Kalandia Vaja (M)** - 31 years old, was shot in January of 1993.
- 550. Kamkia Archil (M)** - 53 years old, was humiliated, tortured and then killed in 1993.
- 551. Kandavadze Jemal (M)** - tripped the mine laid by the separatists in March of 1993 together with his father Simon.
- 552. Kardava Gigla (M)** - 50 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 553. Katsia Omiko (M)** - 44 years old, was shot in July of 1993.
- 554. Khalichava Nuri (M)** - 52 years old, was shot in November of 1993.
- 555. Kharashvili Avtandil (M)** - 62 years old, was shot in 1994.
- 556. Kharashvili Iliko (M)** - 61 years old, was shot in December of 1993.
- 557. Kharashvili Nodar (M)** - 49 years old, was shot in December of 1993.
- 558. Kharashvili Tristan (M)** - 19 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 559. Kharchilava Mishiko (M)** - 55 years old, was tortured to death in January of 1993.
- 560. Khorava Elgudja (M)** - 39 years old, was shot in February of 1993.
- 561. Khukhua Nodar (M)** - 55 years old, was shot in November of 1993.
- 562. Khukhua Tamaz (M)** - 37 years old, was shot in 1993.

- 563. Khukhua Vitali (M)** - 25 years old, was shot in December of 1993.
- 564. Khurashvili Vera (F)** - 80 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 565. Khurashvili Vepkhia (M)** - 19 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 566. Kikaleishvili Sasha (M)** - 72 years old, was shot after being tortured in January of 1993.
- 567. Kochkiani Temur (M)** - 35 years old, was shot in July of 1993.
- 568. Kochkiani Vakhtang (M)** - 52 years old, was shot.
- 569. Korovina Neli (F)** - 44 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 570. Kukava Djodjo (M)** - 75 years old, was shot in April of 1993.
- 571. Kukava Luiza (F)** - 35 years old, tripped the mine being painted by the separatists in May of 1993.
- 572. Kukava Madisha (M)** - 69 years old, was captivated together with his fellow villagers and shot in February of 1993.
- 573. Kuk-Oghli Lionia (M)** - 65 years old, was shot on the day of the fall of the village in April of 1993.
- 574. Kuprava – Khalichava Venia (F)** - 77 years old, was shot in November of 1993.
- 575. Kvatania Giorgi (M)** - 63 years old, was shot together with his brothers - Valo and Valiko in 1993.
- 576. Kvatania Valo (M)** - 65 years old, was shot together with his brothers - Valiko and Giorgi in 1993.
- 577. Kvatania Valiko (M)** - 66 years old, was shot together with his brothers - Giorgi and Valo in 1993.
- 578. Kvaratskhelia Boris (M)** - 31 years old, was shot in November of 1993.
- 579. Kvaratskhelia Edem (M)** - 37 years old, was shot in July of 1993.
- 580. Kvaratskhelia Gviti (M)** - 53 years old, was taken hostage together with his fellow villagers and shot in November of 1993.
- 581. Kvaratskhelia Murman (M)** - 49 years old, was shot in July of 1993.
- 582. Kvaratskhelia Tsitso (F)** - was shot.
- 583. Kvatiani Tamaz (M)** - was killed after being tortured.
- 584. Lipartia Bichiko (M)** - 65 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 585. Lomsadze Vakhtang (M)** - 33 years old, was shot in November of 1993.
- 586. Lortkipanidze Ramaz (M)** - 45 years old, was shot in November of 1993.
- 587. Mania Murman (M)** - 41 years old, was shot in November of 1993.
- 588. Margiani Antimoz (M)** - 71 years old, was shot in November

of 1993.

589. Margiani Karlo (M) - 53 years old, was shot in March of 1993.

590. Margiani Merab (M) - 19 years old, was shot in November of 1993.

591. Margiani Nugzar (M) - 51 years old, was shot in July of 1993.

592. Melaia Guli (M) - 55 years old, was tortured to death in August of 1993.

593. Mibchuan Nodar (M) - 47 years old, was shot in July of 1993.

594. Mogeladze Nadia (F) - 81 years old, was shot in November of 1993.

595. Muladze Bego (M) - 44 years old, was shot in the car in September of 1993.

596. Nemsadze Tamaz (M) - 53 years old, was shot in November of 1993.

597. Nikolava Emzar (M) - 39 years old, was shot in July of 1993.

598. Nikolava Jujuna Giorgis (F) - 80 years old, was taken hostage together with his fellow villagers and then shot in September of 1993.

599. Nikolava Gigla (M) - 41 years old, was shot in January of 1993.

600. Norva Valentina (F) - 59 years old, was tortured to death in September of 1993.

601. Ormotsadze Amiran (M) - 58 years old, was shot in January of 1993.

602. Ormotsadze Khvicha (M) - 21 years old, was tortured to death.

603. Panchvidze Margarita (F) - 71 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

604. Pantsulaia Bostman (M) - 36 years old, was shot in January of 1993.

605. Pantsulaia Germane (M) - 61 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

606. Pantsulaia Rezo (M) - 52 years old, was tortured to death together with his brother Yuri in January of 1993.

607. Pantsulaia Taliko (F) - 55 years old, was shot in September of 1993. Her corpse was burnt together with her house.

608. Pantsulaia Yuri (M) - 51 years old, was tortured to death together with his brother Rezo in January of 1993.

609. Papava Aliosha (M) - 64 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

610. Papava Babi (F) - 83 years old, was taken hostage together with his fellow villagers in February of 1993.

611. Papava Germane (M) - 51 years old, was tortured to death in March of 1993.

612. Papava Kakhaber (M) - 19 years old, was shot in March of 1993.

- 613. Papava Nugzar (M)** - 47 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 614. Papava Tarzan (M)** - 49 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 615. Papava Varlam (M)** - 65 years old, was tortured to death in January of 1993.
- 616. Papava Venguli (M)** - 45 years old, was shot in January of 1993.
- 617. Papava - Janashia Neli (F)** - 49 years old, was tortured to death in March of 1993.
- 618. Pertaia Gogi (M)** - 47 years old, was shot in February of 1993.
- 619. Pertaia Nadia (F)** - 81 years old, was shot in February of 1993.
- 620. Pipia Bedghe (M)** - 81 years old, was tortured to death in November of 1993.
- 621. Pipia Gulnara (F)** - 40 years old, tripped the mine being painted by the separatists.
- 622. Pipia Orden (M)** - 53 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 623. Pipia Stanislav (M)** - 35 years old, was shot at the river Enguri.
- 624. Qobalia Tamar (F)** - 54 years old, was killed in September of 1993.
- 625. Qochqiani Nugzar (M)** - 40 years old, was shot in August of 1993.
- 626. Qursua Valiko (M)** - 66 years old, was taken hostage together with his fellow villagers and then tortured to death in September of 1993.
- 627. Qukhilava Guli (M)** - 63 years old, was tortured to death in September of 1993.
- 628. Romanadze Shota (M)** - 52 years old, was taken hostage together with his fellow villagers and shot in September of 1993.
- 629. Sakhokia Valentina (F)** - 66 years old, was shot together with her fellow villagers in July of 1993.
- 630. Salia Givi (M)** - 61 years old, a pedagogue, was humiliated, tortured and then killed in January of 1993 together with Bajiko and Valdimir Goguas and others. After being shot the corpses were wetted and burnt.
- 631. Sanaia Bukhuti (M)** - 50 years old, was shot in December of 1993.
- 632. Sanaia Gulnara (F)** - 47 years old, tripped the mine laid by the separatists in May of 1993.
- 633. Sanaia Vepkhvia (M)** - 19 years old, was shot in December of 1993.
- 634. Shanava Dzvilia (M)** - 54 years old, was shot in September of 1993.
- 635. Shelia Ardasheli (M)** - 57 years old, was shot together with his fellow villagers in February of 1993.
- 636. Shelia Nodar (M)** - 52 years old, was shot in March of 1993.
- 637. Shelia Zina (F)** - 75 years old, was shot together with her fellow villagers in January of 1993.
- 638. Shelia – Gorozia Lida (F)** - 56 years old, was shot in January

of 1993.

639. Shubitidze Anzor (M) - 47 years old, was shot in November of 1993.

640. Shubitidze Levan (M) - 63 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

641. Shubitidze Murtaz (M) - 49 years old, was shot in November of 1993.

642. Shubitidze Rajden (M) - 77 year old, was shot in November of 1993.

643. Shubitidze Shota (M) - 55 years old, was shot in November of 1993.

644. Shubitidze Vaso (M) - 57 years old, was shot in November of 1993.

645. Spiridonova Galina (F) - 61 years old, was shot in July of 1993.

646. Stoianova Neli (F) - 37 years old, was shot in July of 1993.

647. Tkhebuchava Imeri (M) - 37 years old, was shot in December of 1993.

648. Tsimintia Khariton (M) - 79 years old, was shot in January of 1993.

649. Tskvitaia Moto (M) - 48 years old, was shot in the village Chlou.

650. Tskvitaia Zaur (M) - 44 years old, was tortured to death in the village Gvada in May of 1993.

651. Vekua Astamur (M) - 60 years old, was shot in January of 1993.

652. Vekua Bodgho (M) - 64 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

653. Vekua Edik (M) - 29 years old, was shot together with his Father Severian in May of 1993.

654. Vekua Genadi (M) - 37 years old, was taken from home at night together with Mikheil and Indiko Bochorishvilis for the purpose of being exchanged for the Abkhazian captives. All of the three were stripped to the skin at the river Ghalidzga and tortured to death in May of 1993. Their corpses were bought out by their relatives.

655. Vekua Grigol (M) - 83 years old, was shot in January of 1993.

656. Vekua Guli (F) - 55 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

657. Vekua Ketino (F) - 32 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

658. Vekua Melis (M) - 53 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

659. Vekua Severian (M) - 61 years old, was shot together with his son Edik in May of 1993.

660. Zhvania Galina (F) - 83 years old, was shot in January of 1993.

661. Zhvania Guram (M) - 44 years old, was kidnapped in September of 1993 and went missing.

Village Kvitouli-Kerekeni (1992-1993- 1996)

Residents of the village (12 persons, Age: from 9 to 82)
Out of 12 persons 2 was tortured to death through cutting into pieces and burning alive, 3 were killed in bombing of the village, others were shot.

662. Arkania Misho (M) - 62 years old, was shot in February of 1992.

663. Darsalia Gia (M) - 21 years old, was burnt in his own car in the village Tamish in September of 1993.

664. Darsalia Venera (F) - 43 years old, was shot in February of 1993.

665. Gogokhia Biktor (M) - 54 years old, was shot in February of 1993.

666. Gogokhia Koba (M) - 19 years old, was killed in bombing of the village in June of 1993.

667. Gogokhia Malakia (M) - 82 years old, was killed in bombing of the village in September of 1993.

668. Gogokhia Roman (M) - 9 years old, was killed in bombing of the village in March of 1993.

669. Kirkitadze – Gogokhia Raisa (F) - 54 years old, was shot in February of 1996.

670. Lezhava Veniamin (Venia) (M) - 32 years old, was shot in December of 1992.

671. Papava Avel (M) - 56 years old, was tortured to death in his own house in December of 1993 – was cut into pieces by knife and then burnt.

672. Shonia Badri (M) - 24 years old, was shot in February of 1993.

673. Shonia Vano (M) - 42 years old, was shot in October of 1993.

Village Merkula (1992 -1993 – 1998 – 2003)

Residents of the village (35 persons, Age: from 19 to 68)
All of them were shot.

674. Abashia Tariel (M) - 42 years old, was shot in May of 1998 .

675. Andjaparidze Nugzar (M) - 40 years old, was taken hostage together with Imeda Kobalia and Merab Gabunia in town of Tkhvarcheli . All the three were taken to town Gudauta and shot in September of 1992.

676. Barateli Kukuri (M) - 57 years old, was shot in the yard of his own house in September of 1993.

677. Baghaturia Megona (M) - 40 years old, was shot in February of 1993.

678. Benidze Mamuka (M) - 20 years old, was shot in December of 1992.

679. Beselia Lui (M) - 59 years old, was shot in the yard of his own house in September of 1993.

680. Chargazia Ioseb (M) - 23 years old, was shot in April of 1993.

681. Chargazia Valeri (M) - 32 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

682. Chargazia Nuri (M) - 33 years old, was shot in 1998.

683. Djandjaria Amiran (M) - 45 years old, was shot in his own house in September of 1993.

684. Djedjelava Valeri (M) - 47 years old, was shot in 2003.

685. Djomidava Rezo (M) - 55 years old, was shot in November of 1992.

686. Finashin Yuri (M) - 32 years old, was shot in March of 1993.

687. Gabunia Merab (M) - 38 years old, was shot in his own house in September of 1992.

688. Gerliani Rezo (M) - 27 years old, was shot in April of 1993.

689. Gogokhia Gimzer (M) - 56 years old, was killed in his own house in March of 1999.

690. Gogokhia Radion (M) - 60 years old, was shot near his own house in March of 1999.

691. Khapava Liana (F) - 45 years old, was shot in December of 1993.

692. Khapava Sardion (M) - 70 years old, was shot in February of 1993.

693. Korsantia Otar (M) - 34 years old, was shot in May of 2003.

694. Lipartia Vakhtang (M) - 40 years old, was shot in December of 1992.

695. Lomia Givi (M) - 41 years old, was killed in November of 1992.

696. Mikava Demur (M) - 37 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

697. Nadareishvili Konstantine (M) - 45 years old, was shot in February of 1993.

698. Nemistsveridze Genadi (M) - 36 years old, was shot in February of 1993.

699. Papava Valeri (M) - 35 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

700. Qobalia Elgudja (M) - 36 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

701. Qobalia Imeda (M) - 19 years old, was shot in 1993.

702. Qobalia Valeri (M) - 48 years old, was shot during taking of the village by the occupants on the 2nd of December of 1992.

703. Qobalia Tamasha (F) - 34 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

704. Rekhviashvili Aleko (M) - 22 years old, was shot in February of 1993.

705. Seqania Otar (M) - 37 years old, was shot in February of 1993.

706. Tordinava Davit (M) - 22 years old, was shot in 1998 .

707. Tsikolia Anatoli (M) - 54 years old, was shot in December of 1993.

708. Tskvitaria Shota (M) - 68 years old, was shot in May of 1998.

Village Mokvi (1993)

Residents of the village (6 persons, Age: from 49 to 67)

All of them were shot.

709. Chitanava Anzor (M) - 67 years old, was shot in July of 1993.

710. Chkadua Lili (F) - 52 years old, was shot in October of 1993.

711. Gogokhia Shaleri (M) - 50 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

712. Mania Vakhtang (M) - 49 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

713. Mushkudiani Geronti (M) - 62 years old, was shot in July of 1993.

714. Popkhadze Konstantine (M) - 57 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

Village Naa (1993)

Residents of the village (12 persons. Age: from 47 to 81)

All of them were shot.

715. Dgebia Kolia (M) - 58 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

716. Gogilava Nodar (M) - 63 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

717. Gabelia Vardo (F) - 62 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

718. Gogokhia Aleksandre (M) - 62 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

719. Gogua Sardion (M) - 59 years old, was shot in September

of 1993 together with Andria Kiburia, the corpses were burnt.

720. Kiburia Andria (M) - 81 years old, was shot in October of 1993, together with Sardion Gogua, the corpses were burnt.

721. Kiburia Andrushka (M) - 51 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

722. Kiburia Valo (M) - 63 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

723. Shanava Djemal (M) - was shot.

724. Sherozia Rajden (M) - 63 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

725. Sherozia Vano (M) - 63 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

726. Shonia Shamil (M) - 47 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

Village Okhurei (1992-1993)

**Residents of the village (43 persons, Age: from 26 to 79)
All the 43 persons were shot.**

727. Abshilava Iliko (M) - 40 years old, was shot in September of 1992.

728. Abshilava Ilo (M) - 70 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

729. Akubardia Givi (M) - 49 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

730. Chagvava Imedi (M) - 55 years old, was killed in March of 1993.

731. Chkadua Jora (M) - 54 years old, was shot in December of 1992.

732. Dadakhava Murman (M) - 33 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

733. Darsania Vladimer (M) - 79 years old, was shot in his own house in March of 1993.

734. Drin Gavril (M) - 64 years old, was burnt alive in his own house in October of 1992.

735. Gabedava Djustan (M) - 28 years old, was shot in March of 1993.

736. Gagava Sergo (M) - 49 years old, was shot in April of 1993.

737. Gergedava Giorgi (M) - 41 years old, was shot in April of 1993.

738. Giglemiani Nodar (M) - 37 years old, was shot in September of 1992.

739. Giglemiani Vladimer (M) - 38 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

740. Gogusania Eter (F) - 34 years old, was shot after being humiliated and tortured to death in her own house in September of 1993.

741. Gogusania Neli (F) - 54 years old, was shot in her own house in September of 1993.

742. Gurchiani Djokhola (M) - was shot in March of 1993.

743. Gvaramia Miro Chichikos(M) - 44 years old, was shot in October of 1992.

744. Jikia Tariel (M) - 38 years old, was shot in April of 1993.

745. Kavtaradze Amiran (M) - 38 years old, was shot in January of 1993.

746. Kharchilava Mushni (M) - 69 years old, was shot in his own house, in May of 1993.

747. Khvichava Gedo (M) - 50 years old, was shot in December of 1993.

748. Kikonia Khariton (M) - 70 years old, was shot in November of 1993.

749. Kikoria Rezo (M) - 40 years old, was shot in November of 1993.

750. Kupreishvili Nove (M) - 83 years old, was shot in his own house in March of 1993.

751. Lagvilava Mamanti (M) - 50 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

752. Lemonjava Ermine (M) - 70 year sold, was shot in September of 1993.

753. Lemonjava Valeri (M) - 32 year sold, was shot in May of 1998.

754. Mukvani Adam (M) - 44 years old, was shot in January of 1993.

755. Murghvliani Khuta (M) - 26 years old, was shot in September of 1992.

756. Pirtskheliani Leri (M) - 28 years old, was shot in September of 1992.

757. Pirtskheliani Seminar (M) - 72 years old, was shot in March of 1993.

758. Shakaia Otar (M) - 34 years old, was shot in May of 1993.

759. Samsiani Rodam (M) - 36 years old, was shot in April of 1993.

760. Shamugia Olia (F) - 72 years old, was shot in her own house in September of 1992.

761. Shamugia Venia (F) - 79 years old, was shot in her own house, in September of 1993.

762. Songulia Raisa (F) - 62 years old, was shot in March of 1993.

763. Stepliani Vaja (M) - 30 years old, was shot in March of 1993.

764. Tsiramua Margo (F) - 58 years old, was shot in March of 1993.

765. Ubilava Djambul (M) - 32 yeares old, was shot in January

of 1993.

766. Ubilava Djeiran (M) - 29 years old, was shot in March of 1993.

767. Ubilava Vera (F) - 76 years old, was shot in her own house in September of 1993.

768. Zarkua Yuri (M) - 26 years old, was shot in March of 1993.

769. Zarkua Zaur (M) - 70 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

Village Pskala (1993)

Residents of the village (6 persons, from 33 to 58)

All of them were shot.

770. Chkhetiani Nuri (M) - 39 year old, was shot in February of 1993.

771. Murghvliani Nunu (F) - 33 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

772. Narsavidze Amiran (M) - 56 years old, was shot together with his wife (name is unknown) in August of 1993.

773. Narsavidse Amiran's wife (name is unknown), 50 years old, was shot together with her husband Amiran in August of 1993.

774. Narsavidse Otar (M) - 58 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

775. Umpriani Revaz (M) - 63 years old, was shot in March of 1993.

Village Tamishi (1992 - 1993)

Residents of the village (16 persons, Age: from 33 to 72)

All of them were shot.

776. Akhvlediani Giorgi (M) - 67 years old, was shot in July of 1993.

777. Ardia Severian (M) - 63 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

778. Gogokhia Otar (M) - 34 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

779. Danelia Sergo (M) - 63 years old, was shot together with Karlo Kvaratskhelia in July of 1993.

780. Djedjelava Aleksandre (Shura) (M) - 70 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

781. Djedjelava Amiran (M) - 65 years old, was shot in July of 1992.

782. Djedjelava Khonto (M) - 63 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

783. Djedjelava Levan (M) - 72 years old, was shot in September

ber of 1993.

784. Khaindrava Omar (M) - 72 years old, was shot in January of 1993.

Village Ilori (1993)

785. Kvaratskhelia Aliosha (M) - 67 years old, was shot in July of 1993.

786. Kvaratskhelia Jorji (M) - 64 years old, was shot in July of 1993.

787. Kvatarskhelia Karlo (M) - 33 years old, was shot together with Sergo Danelia in July of 1993

788. Kvaratskhelia Zoia (F) - 62 years old, was shot in July of 1993.

789. Nadaraia Tutuli (M) - 43 years old, was shot in July of 1993.

790. Turava Angela (F) - 43 years old, was shot in September of 1992.

791. Turava Julieta (F) - 33 years old, was shot in September of 1992.

Village Tsagera (1992-1993)

**Residents of the village (43 persons, Age: from 17 to 75)
Out of 43 persons 2 were burnt alive, 1 died in bombing
of the village.**

792. Abashidze Givi (M) - 33 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

793. Akhvlediani Nugzar (M) - 28 year old, was shot in September of 1992.

794. Akobidze Rezo (M) - 42 years old, was shot in January of 1993.

795. Akobidze Aliosha (M) - 40 years old, was shot in November of 1992.

796. Bebia Reziko (M) - 44 years old, was shot in March of 1993.

797. Bendeliani Khvicha (M) - 30 years old, was shot in November of 1993.

798. Bendeliani Vitali (M) - 36 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

799. Benidze Bondo (M) - 29 years old, was shot in October of 1992.

800. Chakvetadze Vakhtang (M) - 40 years old, was shot in October of 1993.

801. Chkhetiani Gela (M) - 37 years old, was shot in November of 1992.

802. Djanelidze Mamia (M) - 45 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

803. Gbedava Tengiz (M) - 22 years old, was shot in November of 1992.

804. Gakhokidze Marlen (M) - 28 years old, was shot in February of 1993.

805. Gasviani Vakhtang (M) - 32 years old, was shot in October of 1992.

806. Darakhvelidze Tristan (M) - 38 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

807. Iremadze Varden (M) - 41 years old, was shot in September of 1992.

808. Iremadze Serioja (M) - 38 years old, was shot in September of 1992.

809. Khetsuriani Soso (M) - 33 years old, was shot in November of 1992.

810. Khetsuriani Velodi (M) - 25 years old, was shot in May of 1993.

811. Khetsuriani Gia (M) - 17 years old, was shot in August of 1992.

812. Khetsuarini Raji (M) - 21 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

813. Khurashvili Djansugh (M) - 35 years old, was shot in June of 1993.

814. Khurashvili Djibilo (M) - was burnt alive together with his wife Nadia in December of 1993.

815. Khurtsilava Murtaz (M) - 52 years old, was shot in September of 1992.

816. Kopaliani Revaz (M) - resident of the village Tsagera, was shot in March of 1992.

817. Kopaliani - Khurashvili Nadia (F) - 75 years old, was burnt alive together with her husband Djibilo on the 16th of September of 1993.

818. Kukhalashvili Dato (M) - 24 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

819. Kukhalashvili Gocha (M) - 19 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

820. Letodiani Jenia (F) - 58 years old, was killed in bombing of the village in August of 1993.

821. Letodiani Mirza (M) - 22 years old, was shot in August of 1992.

822. Lezhava Roin (M) - 40 years old, was shot in March of 1993.

823. Mamardashvili Raul (M) - 32 years old, was shot in August of 1993.

824. Meshveliani Emzar (M) - 35 years old, was shot in October of 1992.

825. Meshveliani Murman (M) - 36 years old, was shot in September of 1992.

826. Nemsadze Badri (M) - 26 years old, was shot in August of 1993.

827. Nemsitsverudze Vitali (M) - 43 years old, was shot in April of 1993.

828. Sidorov Misha (M) - 26 years old, was shot in April of 1992.

829. Silagadze Romeo (M) - 22 years old, was shot in August of 1993.

830. Svanidze Bejan (M) - 30 years old, was shot in July of 1993.

831. Tskhviralashvili Archil (M) - 34 years old, was shot in December of 1992.

832. Tutisani Jora (M) - 55 years old, was shot in October of 1993.

833. Ugrekhelidze Merab (M) - 26 years old, was shot in June of 1992.

834. Uridia Mediko (F) - 53 years old, was killed in bombing of the village in July of 1993.

4.7. Town of Tkvarcheli (1992 – 1995 – 1996)

Residents of Tkhvarcheli (26 persons, 6 women and 20 men, Age: from 9 to 67)

Out of 26 persons 8 persons were tortured to death through burning alive, cutting into pieces. 3 persons were raped, 2 of them of 9 and 12 years, 2 disabled persons were shot.

1. Arakhamia Sasha (M)- 66 years old, a driver, Home Address: Griboedov str. was shot in his own house on the 27th of May of 1996.

2. Akhvlediani Khuta (M)-49 years old, Home Address: Lenin str. was tortured to death, on the 16th of October of 1992.

3. Badzaghua Shalva (M)- 63 years old, was shot in the village Reka together with his neighbor Malkhaz Nemsadze on the 15th of April of 1993.

4. Beketova Natasha (F) - 36 years old, a cook, Home Address: #14, was tortured to death

5. Djobava- Lobjanidze Nanuli (W) - was shot together with her husband Djumber on the 25th of August of 1995.

6. Djughelia Ramin (M) - 36 years old, was shot in the village of Psirtskha of the Gudauta district, together with Raul and Natasha Dartsimelias on the 28th of September of 1993.

7. Dograshvili Bejan (M) - 33 years old, one legged person,

disabled, resident of the town Tkvarcheli, Home Address: #78/12 Megobroba str. was shot on the 24th of February of 1996.

8. Gamezardashvili Grigol (M) - 61 years old, Home Address: #79/38 Karl Marx str. on the 12th of October of 1992 was kidnapped by his Abkhazian wife's relatives and shot.

9. Kvatsabaia Aleksandre (M) - 40 years old, Home Address: #18 Chekhov str. was shot near his house, on the 25th of September of 1992.

10. Khuparadze Guram (M) - 54 years old, a mining engineer, Home Address: #60/28 Mokrinski str. was tortured to death - was choked off on the 15th of October of 1994.

11. Lashkhia Mamuka (M) - 29 years old, Home Address: ap.#23, #12 Megobroba str. was shot on the 5th of April of 1994 in the village of Noudlen of the Ochamchire district.

12. Lombjanidze Djumber (M) - 51 years old, Chief Geologist of the Mine Office, resident of the town of Tkvarcheli, Home Address: # 32, Ordjonikidze str, was shot on the 14th of November of 1995, together with his wife Nanuli Jobava (of Abkhazian nationality).

13. Mebonia Tsiala (W) - 66 years old, disabled, former chief of the archive, Home Address: #8 Sabcho str. was tortured to death in her own house - was cut into pieces.

14. Meskhia Nutsa (W) - 67 years old, Home Address: #42/12 Mokrinski str. was shot on the 3rd of September of 1994.

15. Mchedlidze Eteri (W) - 45 years old, Address: # 62 Ordjonikidze str. was burnt alive after being raped on the Easter day together with her sister Nina.

16. Mchedlidze Nina (W) - 52 years old, a nurse, Home Address: # 62 Ordjonikidze str. was burnt alive after being raped on the Easter day together with her sister Eteri.

17. Nemsadze Malkhaz (M) - 64 years old, Home Address: #10a Ninoshvili str. was shot on the 15th of April of 1993 in the village Reka, together with his neighbor Shalva Badzaghua.

18. Russian Nationality Woman, 54 years old, an Obstetrician of the Kvezani Maternity Hospital, Home Address: # 69 Lenin str. was killed after being raped and tortured together with her 4 and 6th grade grandchildren for protecting Georgians.

19. Russian Nationality girl, 9 years old, Home Address: #69 Lenin str. was killed after being raped and tortured together with her 6th grade sister and grandmother.

20. Russian Nationality girl, 12 years old Address: Home Address: #69 Lenin str. was killed after being raped and tortured together with her 6th grade sister and grandmother.

21. Sherozia Megi (W) - was taken hostage and killed in the village of Mukhuri of Gali district, together with Raul Khasaia, on the 3rd of August of 1996.

22. Tsaava Aleksandre (M) - 72 years old, Personal Pensioner, Home Address: #43/18 Lenin str. was shot on the 12th of December of 1992.

23. Tsiramua Djumber (M) - 58 years old, Home Address: # 56/12, Lenin str. was killed during negotiations with the separatists on the 23rd of August of 1992.

24. Toria Natela (W) - 53 years old, Home Address: Karl Marx str. was tortured to death after being raped on the 12th of October of 1992.

25. Ugvaria Marina (W) - 34 years old, Home Address: #8 Ochamchire str. was shot on the 8th of March of 1994

26. Zvania Omar Stalos dze, Chief engineer of the communication, Home Address: #18 Nagornaia str. was shot together with the resident of Ochamchire a Khorava on the 15th of April of 1993.

4.8. District of Gali 1251 persons, 173 women and 1078 men

**Town Gali (1993 – 1994 – 1995 -1996 – 1998 – 1999 – 2008)
Residents of Gali (161 persons, Age: from 17 to 80)**

Out 161 persons 11 were tortured to death, 4 persons tripped the mine, others were shot and killed.

1. Abshilava Mamia (M) - 52 years old, was shot in his own house, on the 23rd of October of 1993.

2. Abutidze Valeri (M) - 45 years old, Home Address: #17 Tsereteli str. was shot in the village Saberio in Sh.Gamisonia's house in October of 1993.

3. Akhalaia Ivane (M) - 62 years old, was shot in his own house, on the 19th of October of 1993.

4. Alania Amiran (M) - 55 years old, was shot on the 23rd of February of 1994.

5. Alpenidze Djabuo (M) - 32 years old, was shot in his own house on the 23rd of February of 1994.

6. Anasenkova Tamar (F) - 62 years old, was shot together with her husband Boris (Jilin) Shonia on the 1st of November of 1993.

7. Anchabadze Lili (F) -67 years old, was shot in the village Tamish in October of 1993.

8. Aqirtava Arud (M) - 54 years old, was shot in his own house on the 16th of January of 1993.

9. Aqubardia Leri (M) - 25 years old, was shot in the village Kokhora, in February of 1994.

10. Aqubardia Paliko (M) - 43 years old, was shot in his own house on the 15th of October of 1993.

11. Ardashelia Velodi (M) - 65 years old, tripped the mine laid by the separatists in January of 1997.

12. Aronia Shota (M) - 60 years old, was shot on the 30rd of September of 1993.

13. Basaria Revaz (M) - 61 years old, was shot in his own house on the 29th of October of 1993.

14. Basaria Vakhtang (M) - 40 years old, was shot by the river Enguri on the 30th of September of 1993.

15. Bebuia Igor (M) - 45 years old, was shot in his own house on the 2nd of October of 1993.

16. Belqania Vera (F) - 69 years old, after treating the separatists in his own house, she was shot by them together with Nodat Patsuria on the 30th of September of 1993.

17. Beraia Indiko (M) - 58 years old, was shot in his own house on the 2nd of October of 1993.

18. Bjanja Leontin (M) - 80 years old, Home Address: # 21 Dimitrov str. for five years was confined in bed. He was shot on the 30th of September of 1993.

19. Bokhua Babutsa (F) - 64 years old, was shot in his own house on the 4th of October of 1994.

20. Bokhua Vakhtang (M) - 65 years old, was shot in 1994.

21. Buliskeria Bujga (M) - 82 years old, was shot in the village Shesheleti in February of 1994.

22. Buava Amiran (M) - 48 years old, was shot on the 3rd of October of 1993.

23. Chaava Davit (M) - 68 years old, Home Address: # 66 Stalin str. was shot in his own house while sleeping in bed on the 25th of January of 1994.

24. Chanturishvili Manuchar (M) - 21 years old, was tortured to death – through beating in 1996.

25. Charaia Ghuda (M) - 60 years old, was shot on the 12th of December of 1993.

26. Chekheria Khukhuti (M) - 58 years old, was shot on the 22nd of October of 1993 and his corpse was thrown to swines.

27. Chedia Valiko (M) - 59 years old, was shot in his own house

in October of 1993.

28. Chitanava Irma (F) - 17 years old, was killed while travelling from Sokhumi to Gali on the 15th of August of 1992.

29. Chkadua Grigol (M) - 65 years old, was shot together with Jorj (Giorgi) Zodelava on the 2nd of October of 1993 – their corpses were fed to the pigs.

30. Chkotua Shota (M) - 70 years old, was shot in his own house together with his wife Vera Shurghaia on the 15th of November of 1993.

31. Chkotua Tengiz (M) - 40 years old, was shot in 1994.

32. Cholaria Bondo (M) - 32 years old, was shot in his own house on the 28th of October of 1993.

33. Dadiani Lado (M) - 42 years old, was drowned in the river Enguri, while fleeing from the separatist execution brigades in 1994.

34. Danelia Mamuka (M) - 55 years old, was shot.

35. Daraselia – Mebonia Nunu (F) - 55 years old, was shot in the village Khumushkuri on the 4th of February of 1994.

36. Darsania Valiko (M) - 63 years old, was shot in his own house on the 3rd of October of 1993.

37. Djichonaia Rusudan (F) - 35 years old, tripped the mine laid by the separatists on the 10th of February of 1994.

38. Djakhaia Arushan (M) -44 years old, was tortured to death and then shot together with his brother Zaur Djakhaia on the 6th of February of 1994.

39. Djakhaia Mamia (M) - 58 years old, was shot in his own house on the 3rd of October of 1993.

40. Djakhaia Zaur (M) - 53 years old, was tortured and then shot together with his brother Arushan on the 6th of February of 1994.

41. Djgharkava Koba (M) - 21 years old, was tortured to death together with Djano Dadakhava on the 29th of September of 2010 – they were hanged in Gali in the woods located near the dislocated military unit. Both of them were compulsorily recruited to the illegal separatist military formation.

42. Djgharkava Suliko (F) - 68 years old, was shot.

43. Djindjolia Djumber (M) - was shot in his own house on the 30th of September of 1993.

44. Djobava Butsuki (F) - 64 years old, was shot in November of 1993.

45. Djobava Giorgi (Jora) (M) - 63 years old, was shot in the village Rechkha.

46. Djobava Roin (M) - 45 years old, was shot on the 1st of November of 1993.

47. Djodjua Tengiz (M) - 32 years old, was shot in the village Achigvara on the 30th of September of 1993.

48. Djondjua Evgenia (Jenia) (F) - 70 years old, was tortured to death near her own house together wither relatives – they were ran over by the tank on the 30th of September of 1993.

49. Dzandzava Tsatsa (F) - 67 years old, was shot in the village Khumushkuri together with Natela Tabaghua –Shonia, Rabo Shonia, Kapiton and Valiko Dzandzavas, Leila Milorava-Zukhbaia, Nodar Gu-lordava and Nunu Daraselia –Mebonia on the 4th of October of 1993.

50. Dzeria Shamul (M) - 61 years old, resident of Gali, was shot.

51. Elerdjia – Bigvava Lamara (F) - 59 years old, was shot in his own house on the 1st of October of 1993.

52. Emukhvare Vakhtang (M) - 73 years old, was shot in his own house in October of 1993.

53. Ezugbaia Kote (M) - 64 years old, was tortured to death in his own house – all his teeth were pulled out and then he was shot on the 3rd of October of 1993.

54. Gamakharia Vakhtang (M) -54 years old, was shot in his own house, on the 1st of October of 1993.

55. Gamisonia Bachuki (M) - was killed together with his father and Levan Guchua in his own house on the 14th of March of 2012.

56. Gamisonia Lavrenti (M) -70 years old, was tortured to death in 1993.

57. Gamisonia Sanatreli (M) - Dadiani str, was killed together with his son Bachuki and Levan Guchua in his own house, on the 14th of March of 2012.

58. Gegechkori Revaz (M) - 45 years old, was shot in his own house on the 29th of September of 1993.

59. Gegechkori Sardion (M) - 79 years old, was shot in his own house on the 29th of September of 1993.

60. Ghvinjilia Sandro (M) - 71 years old, was shot in his own house on the 13th of November of 1993.

61. Ghvinjilia Suliko (F) - 69 years old, was shot in her own house on the 13th of November of 1993.

62. Gogokhia Otar (M) - 43 years old, tripped the mine the mine laid by the separatists on the 15th of March of 1994.

63. Gogokhia - Djakhaia Neli (F) - 44 years old, was shot on the 6th of February of 1994.

64. Guchua Levan (M) - was killed in Sanatreli Gamisonia's house on the 14th of March of 2012

65. Gvaramia Indiko (M) - 60 years old, tripped the mine laid by the

separatists together with his 8 fellow villagers on the 15th of July of 1998.

66. Kakulia Dazmir (M) - 52 years old, was shot in Leonti Kvaratskhelia's house in December of 1994.

67. Karchava Babutsa (F) - 65 years old, was shot.

68. KaraklievTengiz (M) - 40 years old, was shot in July of 1995.

69. Kardava Lengo (M) - 59 years old, was shot in his own house on the 13th of October of 1993.

70. Kardava Kondrate (M) - 73 years old, was shot in his own house in October of 1994.

71. Kereselidze – Partskhaleishvili Nutsa (F) - 63 years old, was shot in her own house on the 2nd of October of 1993.

72. Keshelava Revaz (M) - 48 years old, mental patient, was shot in the village Kokhora on the 3rd of October of 1993.

73. Ketsbaia Komino (M) - 56 years old, was shot in his own house on the 13th of December of 1993.

74. Ketsbaia Rano (M) - 59 years old, was shot in his own house on the 3rd of October of 1993.

75. Kharchilava Kako (M) - 61 years old, was shot in his own house together with his mother Pusha on the 3rd of October of 1993.

76. Kharchilava – Tsanova Pusha (Shushka) (F) - 80 years old, was shot in her own house together with her son Kako Kharchilava on the 3rd of October of 1993.

77. Khelaia Valiko (M) - 65 years old, was shot in his own house on the 7th of October of 1993.

78. Kholbaia Enver (M) - 42 years old, was shot in the village Mukhuri on the 6th of February of 1994.

79. Khubutia Ilarion (M) - 69 years old, on the 6th of February of 1998 hanged himself, when the separatists burnt his house.

80. Khupenia Vazha (M) - 65 years old, was shot in his own house on the 2nd of October of 1993.

81. Khurtsilava Sergo (M) - 56 years old, was shot on the 1st of October of 1993.

82. Khvitia Rezo (M) - 63 years old, was shot in the village Sida in February of 1994.

83. Khvitia Zurab (M) - 39 years old, was shot in his own house on the 3rd of December of 1993.

84. Kobakhidze Pantiko (M) - 63 years old, was shot in his own summer cottage in the village Repi on the 28th of September of 1994.

85. Kobalia Evgeni (M) - 68 years old, an honoured teacher, was shot in his own house on the 3rd of October of 1993 and his relatives were not allowed to bury him and his corpse was given to

swines to eat.

86. Kobalia Raul (M) - 46 years old, was shot.

87. Kobalia Revaz, (M) - 40 years old, on the 26th of March of 2013 the Russian occupants caught him for the illegal crossing of the boarder, though he managed to escape during swimming across the river Enguri he was drowned.

88. Kokaia Irodion (M) - 65 years old, was shot in his own house on the 30th of September of 1993.

89. Kokaia Nadia (F) - 60 years old, was shot in his own house on the 30th of September of 1993.

90. Kukhilava Shota (M) - 69 years old, was shot in his own house on the 12th of December of 1993.

91. Kuprava Khuta(M) - 65 years old, was shot.

92. Kvaratskhelia Leonti (M) - 66 years old, was shot in his own house in December of 1994.

93. Kvaratskhelia Nikoloz (M) - 45 years old, was shot in his own house in December of 1994.

94. Kvaratskhelia Shaqro (M) - 55 years old, was shot in his own house in October of 1993.

95. Kvashilava Shota (M) - 60 years old, was tortured to death in his own house on the 6th of October of 1995.

96. Kvirkvelia Leonti (M) - 65 years old, was tortured to death in October of 1993.

97. Kvirkvelia Manuja (F) - 63 years old, Home Address: #14 26 Maisi str. was tortured to death in October of 1993.

98. Lakerbaia Khvicha (M) - 41 years old, was shot in his own house on the 6th of December of 1993.

99. Lakirbaia Geno (M) - 62 years old, was shot in his own house on the 6th of December of 1993.

100. Losaberidze – Gabedava Tsiala (F) - 55 years old, was shot in her own house on the 15th of October of 1993.

101. Machavariani Nutsa (F) - 75 years old, was shot in his own house on the 30th of October of 1994.

102. Marghania Amiran (M) - 65 years old, was shot on the 1st of October of 1993 in the village Mziuri together with Djumber Mikaia, Rajden Tkhemaladze and Indiko Akirtava in Djumber Mikaias's house.

103. Markelia Shota (M) - 60 years old, was shot.

104. Mebonia Shota (M) - 60 years old, was tortured to death in February of 1994 – his limbs were broken to pieces.

105. Motsapia Orden (M) - 60 years old, was shot in his own house on the 3rd of October of 1993.

106. Nanava Ardashel (M) - 66 years old, was shot on the 2nd of October of 1993.

107. Nanava Nodar (M) - 61 years old, was shot on the 8th of February of 1997.

108. Narmania- Nijaradze Luda (F) - 88 years old, was shot in her own house in October of 1993

109. Okudjava Koki (M) - 54 years old, was shot in his neighbour's Terenti Kobalia's house on the 1st of October of 1993.

110. Papaskua Pavlusha (M) - 57 years old, was shot.

111. Pataraiia Gogi (M) - 41 years old, was shot on the 8th of October of 1993.

112. Patsuria Geno (M) -61 years old, was shot in Karlo Papaskua's yard on the 5th of October of 1993.

113. Patsuria Nodar (M) - 62 years old, was shot in Vera Belkania's house together with her on the 2nd of October of 1993.

114. Pirtskhalava Konstantine (Khuta) (M) -60 years old, was shot in his own house on the 4th of December of 1993.

115. Potapenko Yuri (M) - 56 years old, was tortured to death by the separatists in July of 1999.

116. Sabulua Chichiko (M) - 72 years old, was shot in 1998.

117. Sabulua Sardion (M) - 75 years old, was tortured to death in the Gali Militia station - was beaten to death in July of 1998.

118. Shamugia Nodar (M) - 69 years old, was shot in the village Gudava on the 23rd of May of 1994.

119. Sharia Neli (F) - 57 years old, was shot in Sokhumi on the 3rd of October of 1993.

120. Shengelia Eter (F) - a disabled person, was tortured to death together with her husband Shaqro Shengelia on the 5th of October of 1994.

121. Shengelia Givi (M) - 38 years old, was shot in Murman Shengelia's house on the 5th of October of 1993.

122. Shengelia Karlo (M) - 43 years old, was shot in Murman Shnegelia's house together with his brother Givi and relative Murman Shengelia on the 5th of October of 1993.

123. Shengelia Murman (M) - 37 years old, was shot in his own house on the 5th of October of 1993.

124. Shengelia Raisa (F) - 64 years old, was shot in her own house in February of 1994.

125. Shengelia Shaqro (M) - 69 years old, a disabled person, was tortured to death together with his wife Eter Shengelia on the 5th of October of 1994.

126. Shengelia Valeri (M) - 52 years old, was shot in his own house on the 18th of November of 1993.

127. Shonia Archil (Achiko) (M) - 63 years old, was shot at the Enguri bridge on the 30th of October of 1993.

128. Shonia Boris (Jilin) (M) - 68 years old, was shot together with his wife Tamara Anasenkova on the 5th of October of 1993.

129. Shonia Davekh (M) - 38 years old, was shot in his own house on the 1st of October of 1993.

130. Shonia Givi (M) - 53 years old, was shot in his own house on the 11th of November of 1993.

131. Shonia-Djobava Butsa (F) - 63 years old, Address: Lomonosov str. was shot near his house on the 3rd of October of 1993.

132. Shonia-Khelaia Natela (F) - 64 years old, was shot in her own house together with her husband Valiko Khelaia on the 7th of October of 1993.

133. Shonia-Makatsaria Mimoza (F) - 42 years old, was killed in her own house on the 5th of October of 1993.

134. Shurghaia-Shkotua Vera (F) - 69 years old, was shot together with her husband Shota Chkotua on the 15th of November of 1993.

135. Sigua Arsena (Ghehuri) (M) - 72 years old, Home Address: #4 Sokhumi str. was shot in his own house together with his sisters Vera and Nino on the 13th of November of 1993.

136. Sigua Nino (F) - 70 years old, was shot in her own house together with his brother Arsena and sister Vera on the 13th of November of 1993.

137. Sigua Vera (F) - 75 years old, was shot in her own house together with his brother Arsen and sister Nino on the 13th of November of 1993.

138. Soselia Guram (M) - 39 years old, was shot in his own house on the 18th of January of 1994.

139. Soselia Severiane (M) - 76 years old, was shot in November of 1993.

140. Tabaghua Guliko (M) - 66 years old, was shot on the 4th of January of 1994.

141. Takalandze Platon (M) - 63 years old, was shot in his own house on the 5th of October of 1993.

142. Toria Platon (M) - 68 years old, was tortured to death on the 30th of September of 1993 – he was rolled over by tank in his own car.

143. Toria Serapion (M) - 68 years old, was shot in his own house on the 10th of October of 1993.

144. Toria Vano (M) - 66 years old, was shot in 1998.

145. Torua Venedi (M) - 46 years old, was shot in February of

1994 in the village Ghumurushi.

146. Tsanova Djibilo (M) - 47 years old, was killed in the village Repi on the 14th of April of 1994.

147. Tskhadaia Shota (M) - 62 years old, was shot in his own house on the 1st of October of 1993.

148. Tsulukia Guliko (M) - 60 years old, was shot in his own house on the 1st of October of 1994.

149. Tsutsumia-Shengelia Vardisha (F) - 70 years old, was shot in her own house on the 5th of February of 1994.

150. Ubilava Valerian (M) - 50 years old, was shot in the village Mziuri on the 1st of February of 1994.

151. Uzarashvili Gvanji (M) - 64 years old, was shot in the village Pirveli Gali on the 30th of September of 1993.

152. Vekua Vaja (M) - 56 years old, was shot on the 12th of December of 1993.

153. Zakaraia Eldar (M) - 25 years old, was shot in the village Dikhazurga on the 13th of October of 1993.

154. Zakaraia Evtikhi (M) - 49 years old, was shot at the river Enguri on the 12th of December of 1993.

155. Zakaraia Zaur (M) - 52 years old, was shot in his own house in 1993.

156. Zhvania Zurab (M) - 35 years old, was killed on the 19th of May of 2008.

157. Zodelava Jorj (Giorgi) (M) - 60 years old, was shot on the 2nd of October of 1993 together with Vaja Alpenidze and Grigol Chkadia and their corpses were fed to the pigs.

158. Zukhbaia Alma (M) - 61 years old, was shot in his own house on the 5th of October of 1993.

159. Zukhbaia Justan (M) - 36 years old, was shot in his own house on the 5th of October of 1993.

160. Zukhbaia Lida (F) - 80 years old, was shot in her own house on the 5th of October of 1993.

161. Zukhbaia-Milorava Leila (F) - 49 years old, was shot in Khumushuquri on the 4th of February of 1994.

Village Achigvara (1993 - 1994 –1997 - 1999 – 2010)

Residents of the village (73 persons, Age: from 21 to 85)

Out of 73 persons 6 persons were tortured to death, 1 woman was raped in front of her husband and then burnt alive, 1 person was tortured to death in Dranda prison, 1 person tripped the mine, others were shot.

- 162. Akubardia Givi (M)** - 34 years old, was shot in October of 1994.
- 163. Alasania Bichiko (M)** - 61 years old, was shot and then burnt in his own house in October of 1993.
- 164. Anchabadze Mikheil (M)** - 72 years old, was shot in his own house, because in his passport was written the Georgian variant of his surname - Anchabadze and not the Abkhazian form of the same name - Achba.
- 165. Badzaghua Irod (M)** - 75 years old, was shot in his own house.
- 166. Bechvaia Badri (M)** - 23 years old, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.
- 167. Benia Khvicha (M)** - 35 years old, was tortured to death – through beating on the 8th of November of 2004.
- 168. Beraia Bichiko (M)** - 70 years old, was shot on the 18th of January of 1999.
- 169. Butbaia Geno (M)** - 57 years old, was shot during the punitive operation.
- 170. Chargazia Vardisha (F)** - 72 years old, after being tortured was burnt alive on the 3rd of November of 1993.
- 171. Chkhvirkaia Kote (M)** - 65 years old, was shot in his own house, on the 20th of December of 1993.
- 172. Dagargulia Ghughuni (M)** - 58 years old, was shot in his own house in 1994.
- 173. Djakhua Jhoni (M)** - 40 years old, was shot on the territory of the Tea Factory in Gali.
- 174. Dochia Evgeni (M)** - 70 years old, was shot in November of 1994.
- 175. Dochia Khvicha (M)** - 27 years old, was shot in his own house in November of 1994.
- 176. Dzadzua – Ardia Klara (F)** - 68 years old, was shot on the 2nd of February of 1993.
- 177. Esartia Mzia (F)** - 60 years old, was shot together with her husband Vazha Zukhbaia in 1999.
- 178. Esartia Venera (F)** - 76 years old, was shot on the 20th of December of 1993.
- 179. Gabelaia Arvelodi (M)** - 72 years old, was taken to the cemetery and shot on the grave of his wife in 1999.
- 180. Gabelia Nadia (F)** - 73 years old, was shot in her own house on the 20th of February of 1994.
- 181. Gabunia Davit (M)** - 70 years old, director of Gudava school, was burnt alive in his own house in January of 1997.
- 182. Gagua Enver (M)** - 42 years old, was shot on the 30th of

September of 1993.

183. Gokhidze Raisa (Shushana) (F) - 63 years old, was shot in her own house.

184. Gogokhia Demur(M) - 38 years old, was tortured to death in the Dranda prison on the 27th of February of 2010.

185. Gulua Geronti (M) - 65 years old, was shot in his own house in February of 1994.

186. Gulordava Ghughuni (M) - 65 years old, was shot in his own house in October of 1993.

187. Gvazabia Dzabiko (F) - 52 years old, was shot in his own house.

188. Gvaramia Dimer (M) - 53 years old, was shot during the regular punitive operation in 1994.

189. Karchava Varlam (M) - 75 years old, was shot in April of 1994.

190. Kardava Vania (M) - 68 years old, was shot in his own house in 1993.

191. Khasaia Nodar (M) - 55 years old, was shot on the 30th of September of 1993, his corpse was thrown to swines.

192. Kholbaia Shota (M) - 55 years old, was shot on the shore of the river Okumi and his corpse was fed to the pigs.

193. Kobalia Lusha (F) - 70 years old, was shot and then burnt in March of 1994.

194. Kobalia Zaza (M) - 27 years old, was shot in 1993.

195. Kvachakhia Vakhtang (M) - 37 years old, was shot in 1994.

196. Laghidze Irakli (M) - 16 years old, was shot in the village Anaria in 1998.

197. Lagirvanidze Natela (F) - 65 years old, was killed and then thrown into the Chichiko Tsanova's burning house on the 2nd of February of 1994.

198. Lagirvanidze Revaz (M) - 46 years old, was shot in February of 1994.

199. Lagirvanidze Vazha (M) - 55 years old, in 1994 tripped the mine laid by the separatists.

200. Lagvilava Tsika (M) - 73 years old, was burnt alive in March of 1994.

201. Mikadze Otar (M) - 40 years old, was shot on the 30th of September of 1993.

202. Mkhitarian Miasnik (M) - 65 years old, was tortured to death on the 2th of January of 1999.

203. Mumladze Gocha (M) - 21 years old, was shot in his own house on the 20th of December of 1993.

204. Narsia Irod (M) - 85 years old, was shot together with his son – Vaja in 1993.

205. Narsia Vaja (M) - was shot together with his father –Irod in 1993.

206. Pachulia Aliko (M) - 35 years old, was shot in 1993.

207. Pachulia Bichiko (Andrei) (M) - 61 years old, was shot in the village Otovaia on the 8th of December of 1993.

208. Pachulia-Shakaia Dzabuli (M) - 64 years old, was shot in his own house on the 8th of December of 1994.

209. Parlua Andria (M) - 59 years old, was shot in the village Otovaia on the 1st of October of 1993.

210. Pirskhelava Nodar (M) - 65 years old, was shot in his own house.

211. Pitalski Merab (M) - was killed in the town Gali on the 3rd of April of 2011.

212. Rostobaia Shota(M) - was shot in February of 1997.

213. Shakaia Bachana (M) - 21 years old, was shot in front of his father in 1999.

214. Shakaia Liza (F) - 76 years old, was shot in her own house on the 20th of December of 1993.

215. Shakaia Nazi (F) - 70 years old, was shot together with her husband Nikoloz and daughter Nineli in November of 1996.

216. Shakaia Nikoloz (M) - 75 years old, was shot together with his wife Nazi and daughter Nineli in November of 1996.

217. Shakaia Nineli (F) - 38 years old, was shot together with her father Nikoloz and mother Nazi in November of 1996.

218. Shakaia Otar (M) - was shot in the village Sida on the 24th of December of 1998.

219. Shakaia Zebulon (M) - 52 years old, was shot and then burnt in his own house on the 20th of December of 1993.

220. Shonia Valiko (M) - 68 years old, was tortured to death on the 29th of September of 1993 – he was ran over by the tank.

221. Shurghaia Nina (F) - was shot on the 20th of December of 1993.

222. Shamatava Otar (M) - 35 years old, was shot in the village Mziuri.

223. Skhulukhia Shalva (M) - 76 years old, was shot in his own house on the 30th of September of 1993. .

224. Surmava Nodar (M) - was shot in 1994 and his corpse was thrown into the river Eristskhali.

225. Tsaava Chichiko (M) - 62 years old, was shot and then burnt in his own house together with his brother Miro on the 2nd of February of 1994.

226. Tsaava Edem (M) - 44 years old, was shot in February of 1997.

227. Tsaava Miro (M) - 54 years old, was shot and then burnt in his own house together with his brother Chichiko on the 2nd of February of 1994.

228. Tsiramua Jorji (M) - 61 years old, was shot in October of 1994.

229. Tsurtsunia Jujuna (F) - 55 years old, was raped in front of her husband and then burnt alive on the 3rd of November of 1993.

230. Tsurtsunia Sergo (M) - 43 years old, was tortured to death after returning home on the 28th of March of 1999.

231. Ubilava Buka (F) - 80 years old, was shot in her own house.

232. Uzarashvili Mzia (F) - 40 years old, was shot in her own car on the 30th of September of 1993

233. Zukhbaia Vazha (M) - 60 years old, was shot together with her wife Mzia Esartia in 1999.

234. Zaria Patsia (F) - 65 years old, was shot in her own house on the 30th of September of 1993.

Village Barghebi Zemo and Qvemo

(The Upper and Lower Barghebi)

(1993 -1994 – 1995 -1997- 1998 -1999 – 2005 -2008)

Residents of the village (99 persons, Age: from 20 to 89)

Out of 50 persons 12 were tortured to death through castrating, breaking the limbs, burning alive, 1 committed suicide after being cruelly tortured, 4 were killed by the Russian Peace Forces, 2 persons tripped the mines, others were shot and killed.

235. Antia Miro (M) - 53 years old, was killed by the Russian Peace Forces on the 3rd of July of 1994.

236. Baslandze Kakha (M) - 20 years old, was killed by the Russian Peace Forces, together with Lasha Sondzia, Patkulia and Tsiala Butbaia on the 11th of May of 1999.

237. Butbaia Megona (M) - 70 years old, fleeing from the separatist punitive detachment was drowned in the river Enguri in October of 1993.

238. Butbaia Patkulia (F) - was killed by the Russian Peace Forces together with Lasha Sondzia, Kakha Baslandze and Tsiala Butbaia on the 11th of May of 1999.

239. Butbaia Tsiala (F) - was killed by the Russian peace Forces together with Lasha Sondzia, Kakha Baslandze and Patkulia Butbaia on the 11th of May of 1999.

240. Chaava Norad (M) - 69 years old, was shot together with his son Davit on the 29th of December of 1993.

241. Chaava Davit (M) - was shot together with his father Nodar on the 29th of December of 1993.

242. Chabrava Jorji (M) - 57 years old, was shot on the 29th of December of 1993.

243. Danelia Dimitri (M) - was tortured to death on the 8-13th of March of 1995.

244. Djalaghonia Mirian (M) - 67 years old, committed a suicide - hanged himself after being cruelly tortured and abused in April of 1994.

245. Djondjua Kosta (M) - 74 years old, was shot on the 7th of November of 1993.

246. Dzandzava Kapiton (M) - 63 years old, was shot in the village Khumushkuri together with Valiko Dzandzava, Natela and Rabo Shonias and others on the 4th of February of 1994.

247. Dzandzava Valiko (M) - 63 years old, was shot in the village Khumushquri, together with Natela and Rabo Shonias and others on the 4th of February of 1994.

248. Dzidzaria Eka (F) - was killed in her own house on the 9th of June of 1994.

249. Eliava Valeri (M) - 60 years old, was burnt alive in his own house on the 9th of February of 1994.

250. Gamisonia Dazmira (M) - 42 years old, was shot on the 12th of December of 1994.

251. Gobechia Anatoli (M) - 65 years old, Russian occupants ran him over by a car and then killed on the 14th of September of 2008.

252. Gogia Gocha (M) - was shot in February of 1997.

253. Gulordava Djumber (M) - 49 years old, was taken captive and tortured to death in the town of Gali on the 12th of March of 1995 – He was decapitated.

254. Gulordava Nodar (M) - 60 years old, was shot in the village Khumushquri together with Natela and Rabo Shonias and others on the 4th of February of 1994.

255. Gulordava Nugzar (M) - 35 years old, was shot on the 13th of March of 1995.

256. Gulordava Chichiko (M) - 58 years old, was shot in his own house, in October of 1994.

257. Gvasalia Ghughuni (M) - was shot in April of 1994.

258. Gvadjava Gramito (M) - 72 years old, was ran over by a tractor on the 14th of October of 2008.

259. Inalishvili Nutsa (F) - 68 years old, was shot in his car to-

gether with Meri and Shota Rigvavas on the 26th of December of 1993.

260. Kovaliov Ivane (M) - 60 years old, was shot.

261. Lukava Ivliane (Demur) (M) - 36 years old, was shot on the 24th of May of 1998.

262. Morgoshia Kandiko (M) - 58 years old, was shot together with his wife Tatiana on the 26th of December of 1993.

263. Morgoshia Tatiana (F) - 39 years old, was shot together with her husband Kandiko on the 26th of December of 1993.

264. Narmania Kote (M) - 68 years old, was shot.

265. Pertaia Revaz (M) - 41 years old, was shot on the 15th of December of 1994.

266. Petelin Pavle (M) - 32 years old, was shot on the 17th of June of 1994.

267. Qvartskhalia Mamuka (M) - on the 12th of March of 1995 was taken to the Militia of the Separatists of the town of Gali together with the residents of the village Qvemo Barghebi Revaz Cherkezia and Nana Narmania. All the three were tortured and then shot on the 13th of May of 1995.

268. Rigvava Meri (F) - 63 years old, was shot in the car together with Nutsa Inalishvili and Shota Rigvava on the 26th of December of 1993.

269. Rigvava Shota (M) - 66 years old, was soht in the car together with Nutsa Inalishvili and Meri Rigvava on the 26th of December of 1993.

270. Salakhaia-Mebonia Izo (F) - 42 years old, was shot in his own house on the 12th of October of 1993.

271. Shamugia Anzor (M) - 43 years old, while fleeing was drowned in the river Enguri in 1993.

272. Shamugia Grisha (M) - 56 years old, died from the heart arrest after his wife Tina Shamugia – Eliava was killed on the 27th of May of 1998.

273. Shamugia Misha (M) - 85 years old, was shot in his own house, on the 28th of December of 1993.

274. Shamugia-Eliava Tina (F) - 56 years old, was killed on the 25th of May of 1998.

275. Sharia Livteri (M) - 31 years old, was shot in May - June of 1998.

276. Sharia Maguli (F) - was shot.

277. Sharia Olga (F) - 85 years old, was bunt alive together with her sister Tsiuri on the 17th of December of 1993.

278. Sharia Tsiuri (F) - was burnt alive together with her sister Olga on the 17th of December of 1994.

279. Sharia Tsuba (F) - 67 years old, was shot and then burnt in his own house on the 7th of December of 1993.

280. Sondzia Jora (M) - 67years old,was shot in his own house on the 17th of June of 1998.

281. Sondzia Lasha (M) - 20 years old, was killed together with Kakha Baslandze, Patkuli and Tsiala Butbaia on the 17th of June of 1999.

282. Stepaniuk Vladimer (M) - 35 years old, was shot on the 9th of February of 1994.

283. Tabaghua-Shonia Natela (F) - 56 years old, was shot together with Rabo Shonia and others in February of 1994.

284. Tsurtsunia Nastia (F) - 89 years old, was killed in February of 1994.

285. Tsurtsunia Rezo (M) - was shot on the 6th of January of 2005.

Qvemo Barghebi

286. Anchabadze Demur (M) - 36 years old, was shot at the river Enguri in December of 1994.

287. Bikov Arkadi (M) - 58 years old, was tortured to death together with his wife Lena Petrova.

288. Chaava Chuta (M) - 84 years old, was tortured and then burnt alive.

289. Chaava Qsenia (F) - 78 years old,was burnt alive in her own house.

290. Chakaberia Guliko (M) - 54 years old, was shot on the 14th of May of 1994.

291. Cherkezia Ramaz (M) - was killed on the 2nd of March of 1995.

292. Cherkezia Revaz (M) - was taken to Gali to the Separatist Militia office together with Nana Narmania and resident of the village Nabakevi - Mamuka Qvartskhalaia, where they were tortured and then shot on the 13th of May of 1995.

293. Cherkezia Saak (M) - was killed on the 12th of March of 1995.

294. Djalaghonia Guram (M) - 41 years old, was shot while crossing the river Enguri on the 25th of February of 1995.

295. Djghamadze Ghubur (M) - 65 years old, was shot in his own house on the 12th of April of 1994.

296. Djologua Shura (F) - 71 years old, was burnt alive in Akaki Gangia's house together with Qsenia Gangia-Chaava on the 27th of December of 1994.

297. Eteria Soso (M) - 45 years old, tripped the antivehicular mine laid by the separatists together with Eliso Kakhiani-Turava on the 19th of December of 1996.

298. Gangia Oto (M) - 80 years old, was killed on the 8th of Oc-

tober of 1993.

299. Gangia-Chaava Qsenia (F) - 73 years old, was burnt alive together with Shura Djologhua on the 27th of December of 1994.

300. Gogokhia Vakhtang (M) - 25 years old, was shot.

301. Gvadjava Z.S. 72 years old, was killed on the 14th of October of 2008.

302. Gvadzabia Murman (M) - 40 years old, was shot in 1994.

303. Kakhiani - Turava Eliso (F) - 25 years old, tripped the mine laid by the separatists on the 19th of December of 1996, together with Soso Eteria.

304. Kikalia Alexandre (M) - 71 years old, was shot in his own house in December of 1994.

305. Kikalia Biqtor (M) - 75 years old, was tortured to death.

306. Kikalia Ghuburi (M) - 79 years old, was shot in his own house in December of 1994.

307. Kikalia Irazan, was killed in the village Bedia.

308. Kikalia Shavlego (M) - 23 years old, was killed in the village Bedia.

309. Kharchilava Bondo (M) - 82 years old, was shot on the 11th of December of 1993.

310. Kharchilava Guram (M) - 30 years old, was shot on the 12th of March of 1995.

311. Khocholava Paqizo (M) - 75 years old, was shot in his own house in June of 1994.

312. Lashkhia Bichiko (M) - 63 years old, was shot in his own house in 1993.

313. Lepterovi Ivliane (M) - 73 years old, was burnt alive for defending the Georgians in the Fall of 1993.

314. Lukava Fridon (M) - 39 years old, was tortured to death – his limbs were broken to pieces and then he was shot on the 6th of February of 1995.

315. Morgoshia Vadiko (Vardiko) (M) - 42 years old, was shot in his own house in November of 1994.

316. Morgoshia Vitali (M) - resident of the village Qvemo Barghebi, was killed.

317. Narmania Nana (F) - 37 years old, was shot on the 12th of March of 1995.

318. Pantsulaia Manuchar (M) - 25 years old, was killed on the 8th of August of 2006.

319. Papaskua Rajden (M) - was killed.

320. Papaskua Ruben (M) - 31 years old, was shot in March of 1994.

321. Papaskua-Djologhua (F) - 68 years old, was shot on the

24th of June of 1998.

322. Petrova Lena (F) - 55 years old, was tortured to death together with her husband - Arkadi Bikov.

323. Qobalia Mamia (M) - 86 years old, was shot and then burnt together with his son Nodar on the 8th of February of 1994.

324. Qobalia Nodar (M) - was shot and then burnt together with his father Mamia on the 8th of February of 1994.

325. Shamugia Aleko (M) - 37 years old, was shot in the village Mziuri.

326. Shamugia Jhoni (M) - 32 years old, was shot together with resident of the village Ganakhleba – Mamuka Odisharia in December of 1994.

327. Shengelia Gia (M) - 31 years old, was tortured to death – he was castrated together with his brother Valter in the school building on the 12th of March of 1995.

328. Shengelia Valter (M) - 31 years old, was tortured to death – he was castrated together with his brother Gia in the school building on the 12th of March of 1995.

329. Tsaava Arqipo (M) - 49 years old, was shot on the 12th of August of 1994.

330. Tsobekhia Davit (M) - 71 years old, was shot on the 3rd of June of 1998.

331. Tsobekhia Nodar (M) - 60 years old, was shot on the 13th of February of 1999.

332. Turava Shota (M) - was shot on the 14th of June of 1998.

333. Zrianova Galina (F) - 78 years old, was killed.

Village Bedia (1993- 1994)

Residents of the village (6 persons, Age: from 30 to 68)

All of them were shot.

334. Abshilava Ardasheli (M) - 68 years old, was shot together with Khuta Abshilava and resident of the village Otobaia Otar Gitolendia in January of 1995.

335. Abshilava Gia (M) - 30 years old, was shot in his own house in the Fall of 1993.

336. Abshilava Khuta (M) - 68 years old, was shot together with Ardashesel Abshilava and resident of the village Otobaia Otar Gitolendia in January of 1995.

337. Anchabadze Boris (M) - was shot in December of 1999.

338. Guchua Terenti (M) - 63 years old, was shot in his own

house on the 17th of September of 1994.

339. Shakaia Luduki (M) - 44 years old, was shot in his own house in 1995.

Village Chkhortoli (1994 – 1998)

Residents of the village (11 persons, Age: from 25 to 80)
Out of 11 persons 1 was tortured to death, one tripped the mine, others were shot.

340. Berdenia Ramin (M) - 27 years old, Abkhazian by nationality, was shot in his own house together with his father Shalva in 2000.

341. Berdenia Shalva (M) - 65 years old, Abkhazian by nationality, was shot in his own house together with his son Ramin in 2000.

342. Baghbaia Omar (M) - was shot.

343. Cherkezia Shotoli (M) - was shot.

344. Dzandzava Vano (M) - 30 years old, was shot in his brother-in-law's house in the village Beslakhuba of the Ochamchire district.

345. Gamisonia Amiran (M) - 50 years old, was tortured to death in November of 1994. His hands were cut off and eyes poked out and then he was shot.

346. Jenia (F) - (of Russian nationality), 80 years old, was shot in her own house on the 9th of April of 2006.

347. Kulava Mzevinar (F) - 30 years old, in February of 1994 tripped the mine laid by the separatists.

348. Pachulia Mamia (M) - 60 years old, was shot in the village Oqumi in February of 1994.

349. Sirginava Valeri (M) - 25 years old, was shot on the 4th of November of 1994.

350. Zarqua Neli (F) - was shot on the 28th of July of 1998.

Village Chuburkhindji

(1993 – 1994 – 1997 -1998 – 2000 - 2003-2004- 2005)

Resident s of the village (74 persons, Age: from 19 to 75)
Out of 74 persons 4 were tortured to death, 14 tripped the mine, one person was the participant of the world war II.

351. Ablotia Raphiel (M) - 35 years old, in 1994 tripped the mine laid by the separatists.

352. Ablotia Shota (M) - 70 years old, a pedagogue, died from heart failure during the onset on his family in 1994.

353. Aqubardia Liana (F) - 55 years old, a pedagogue, was shot in his own house in December of 1994.

354. Aqubardia Otar (M) - 29 years old, was shot.

355. Arkania Khvicha (M) - 32 years old, was shot in his own car on the 13th of November of 2005.

356. Arkania Livter (M) - was shot in 2003.

357. Badzaghua Aliosha (M) - 67 years old, was shot in the village Dikhazurga, together with Gramiton Chakaberia on the 2nd of October of 1993.

358. Chakaberia Gramiton (M) - 44 years old, was shot together with Aliosha Badzaghua on the 2nd of October of 1993.

359. Chakaberia Triphon (M) - 66 years old, was shot in his own house on the 30th of September of 1993.

360. Chedia Guneba (F) - was shot in 2000.

361. Chitanava Daria (F) - was drowned in the river Enguri, while secretly leaving Abkhazia in 2000.

362. Chkhetia Shalva (M) - a pedagogue, died from heart failure during the onset on his family.

363. Danelia Inver (M) - 45 years old, in 1996 tripped the mine being layed by the separatists.

364. Daraselia Olga (F) - 65 years old, was shot in her own house in December of 1994.

365. Djakhaia Rezo (M) - 45 years old, was shot in his own house on the 30th of October of 1993.

366. Dzandzava Ipolite (M) - 60 years old, was shot on the 30th of September of 1993.

367. Dzandzava Ghuda (M) - was killed together with Zaur Ubi-lava and others on the 13th of June of 1998.

368. Dzandzava Guliver (M) - was shot in 2000.

369. Dzandzava Vajiko (M) - 70 years old, was tortured to death on the 22nd of February of 1997.

370. Ekhvaia Radion (M) - 70 years old, was shot in his own house in 1994.

371. Gamisonia Gizo (M) - 55 years old, was shot together with his wife Putusha Shonia.

372. Gamsakhurdia Guduli (M) - on the 4th of January of 1999 tripped the mine being planted by the separatists.

373. Gatserelia Zurab, was shot.

374. Gogokhia Anatoli (M) - 35 years old, in October of 1994 to-

gether with his wife Svetlana tripped the mine laid by the separatists.

275. Gogokhia Besik (M) - 30 years old, on the 3rd of March of 1994 together with his brother Gigla and other relatives tripped the mine laid by the separatists.

376. Gogokhia Djumber (M) - 55 years old on the 3rd of March of 1994 together with his relatives tripped the mine laid by the separatists.

377. Gogokhia Gigla (M) - 28 years old, on the 3rd of March of 1994 together with his brother Besik and other relatives tripped the mine being layed by the separatists.

378. Gogokhia Napo (M) - 65 years old, was shot on the 9th of September of 1994.

379. Gogokhia Svetlana (F) - 35 years old, in October of 1994 together with her husband Anatoli tripped the mine laid by the separatists.

380. Gogokhia Velodi (M) - 55 years old, on the 3rd of March of 1994 together with his relatives tripped the mine being laid by the separatists.

381. Gudjedjiani Bidzina (M) - 60 years old, a pedagogue, was shot in his own house on the 2nd of October of 1993. His corpse was fed to the pigs.

382. Guledani Zviad (Beqmurza) (M) - 19 years old, was shot together with Garik Marshava on the 30th of October of 1993.

383. Kakubava Serapion (M) - 70 years old, was shot.

384. Kholbaia Bochia (M) - 43 years old, was tortured to death on the 30th of September of 1993 – his was limbed and then he was shot together with Murman Kholbaia.

385. Kholbaia Geno (M) - 34 years old, was shot in September of 1993.

386. Kholbaia Kapiton (M) - 85 years old, was shot in 1994.

387. Kholbaia Levan (M) - was tortured to death in 2004.

388. Kholbaia Miriane (M) - 70 years old, was shot in his own house on the 6th of February of 1994.

389. Kholbaia Murman (M) - 32 years old, was shot together with Bochia Qobalia on the 30th of September of 1993.

390. Kholbaia Zhurval (M) - 45 years old, was drowned in the river Enguri, while forcedly fleeing from Abkhazia in the Spring of 1994.

391. Khubaevi Yuri (M) - 50 years old, was shot on the 30th of September of 1993.

392. Kikalishvili Avto (M) - was drowned in the river Enguri, while forcedly fleeing from Abkhazia on the 27th of June of 2008.

393. Kokaia Shalva (M) - 60 years old, was shot in 1994.

394. Kordzaia Dodo (F) - 65 years old, was shot on the 3rd of

October of 1994.

395. Mania Eter (F) - was shot in 2000.

396. Mania Tigran (M) - 25 years old, was shot at the river Enguri on the 15th of September of 1994.

397. Marshava Garik (M) - 24 years old, was shot on the 30th of September of 1993 together with Zviad Guledani.

398. Miminoshvili Tina (F) - 45 years old, on the 4th of October of 1993 tripped the mine laid by the separatists.

399. Miqaiia Mikheil (M) - 50 years old, was shot in his own house.

400. Pandjiani Davit (M) - was shot.

401. Pandjiani Givi (M) - was shot.

402. Patsuria Abesalom (M) - 39 years old, was shot on the 2nd of October of 1993.

403. Patsuria Inver (M) - was shot in the Fall of 1993.

404. Pelangia Shota (M) - was shot on the 15th of August of 1997.

405. Qadjaia Djumber (M) - 45 years old, was shot on the 2nd of October of 1993.

406. Qadjaia Yuri (M) - was shot.

407. Qiria Napo (M) - 60 years old, on the 18th of September of 1994 tripped the mine laid by the separatists.

408. Qiria Murtaz (M) - was shot in 2003.

409. Qobalia Indiko (M) - 65 years old, was shot on the 30th of February of 1994.

410. Qortua Demiko (F) - was shot in 1994.

411. Qortua Soso (M) - was shot at the river Enguri in 2003.

412. Qortua Valo (M) - 64 years old, was shot in his own house on the 10th of October of 1993.

413. Qortua Vaso (M) - 62 years old, was shot in the town of Tkhvarcheli in October of 1993.

414. Rigvava Butsa (M) - 68 years old, was killed on the 16th of January of 2004.

415. Sabulava Napoleon (M) - 63 years old, a pedagogue, was shot in 1995.

416. Shonia Putusha (F) - was shot together with her husband Gizo Gamisonia.

417. Tsatava Geno (M) - 55 years old, was shot on the 30th of September of 1993.

418. Tsatsua Djener (M) - 45 years old, was shot on the 12th of February of 1994. His corpse was thrown to the swines.

419. Tsatsua Eter (Gogola) (F) - 46 years old, on the 14th of

October of 1994 tripped the mine laid by the separatists.

420. Tsatsua Zhura (M) - 65 years old, was burnt alive in her own house on the 12th of February of 1994.

421. Tsulaia Leri (M) - 28 years old, was shot in his own house on the 2nd of October of 1993.

422. Tsulaia Otar (M) - was killed together with Zaur Ubilava and others on the 13th of June of 1998.

423. Ubilava Zaur (M) - was killed together with Ghuda Dzidzava and Otar Tsulaia on the 13th of June of 1998.

424. Zhvania Shaliko (M) - 75 years old, participant of the WWII, was shot on the 7th of May of 1994.

Village Dikhazurga (1993 – 1994 -1998- 2000 -2012)

Residents of the village (27 persons, Age: from 82 to 32)

Out of the 27 persons 8 were tortured to death through chopping off the ears and slashing the face, drowning into the well, burning alive, 2 persons tripped the mine, others were shot.

425. Bartaia Besik (M) - was killed after the two day captivity on the 24th of February of 2012.

426. Beraia Feride (F) - in January of 1999 tripped the mine on the mine laid by the separatist.

427. Beraia ipolite (M), was shot in his own house in October of 1993.

428. Boiko Stefane (M) - 82 years old, was shot in the Fall of 1993.

429. Dzigua Rajden (M) - 74 years old, on the 11th of December of 1998 tripped the mine laid by the separatists.

430. Gamakharia Kvati (M) - 63 years old, was shot on the 12th of December of 1993.

431. Gamsakhurdia Karlo (M) - 60 years old, was shot after being cruelly tortured together with his brother Vladimer on the 15th of December of 1993.

432. Gamsakhurdia Merab (M) - 32 years old, was shot on the 2nd of April of 1995.

433. Gamsakhurdia Vladimer (Lado) (M) - 63 years old, was shot after being cruelly tortured together with his brother Karlo on the 15th of December of 1993.

434. Gogokhia Sergo (M) - 69 years old, was shot in his own

house on the 30th of September of 1993.

435. Gulordava Zoia (F) - 50 years old, was tortured to death on the 30th of September of 1993. Resident of the village Dikhazurga, was shot in the village Chuburkhindji in December of 1993.

436. Gvagvalia Iasha (M) - was shot on the 24th of May of 1998.

437. Kacharava Giorgi (Jora) (M) - 57 years old, was tortured to death in front of his wife - his ears were chopped off and face slashed on the 15th of December of 1993.

438. Khubua Arqipo (M) - 54 years old, was shot on the 11th of March of 1994.

439. Kvirkvelia Madisha (F) - 77 years old, a disabled person, was burnt alive in her own house on the 15th of December of 1993.

440. Lamandzia Djuta (F) - 66 years old, was shot and then burnt in her own house together with her daughter Gulnara on the 15th of December of 1993.

441. Lamandzia Gulnara (F) - 47 years old, was shot and then burnt in her own house together with her mother Djuta on the 15th of December of 1993.

442. Lamandzia Rezo (M) - 44 years old, was killed on the 16th of December of 1993.

443. Lamandzia Zaira (F) - 46 years old, was shot.

444. Marghania Daniel (M) - 59 years was taken out of his house and then found drowned in the well on the 4th of February of 2003.

445. Miqaiia Tavela (F) - 80 years old, on the 11th of February of 2000, was killed by the Russian Peace Forces for not welcoming and treating them.

446. Vekua Megona (M) - 65 years old, was tortured to death on the 15th of December of 1993.

447. Zaqaraia Amiran (M) - 34 years old, was shot at the river Enguri in December of 1993.

448. Zaqaraia Roland (Khukhuti) (M) - 50 years old, was killed after being cruelly tortured in December of 1993.

449. Zaqaraia Svetlana (F) - was tortured to death in December of 1993.

450. Zaqaraia Vasil (M) - 38 years old, was tortured to death in December of 1993.

451. Zarqua Nugzar (M) - 40 years old, was shot at the river Enguri in November of 1993

**Village Ganakhleba with distric Gagida
(1993-1994-1998 -2005)**

Residents of the village (62 persons, Age: from 19 to 84)

Out of 62 persons 14 were tortured to death through burning alive and decapitation, 2 persons tripped the mine, others were shot.

452. Barqaia Dato (M) - 31 years old, was shot on the 19th of March of 2001.

453. Barqaia Mamuka (M) - 27 years old, was shot on the 18th of May of 1998.

454. Beria Tamar (F) - 71 years old, was shot and then burnt on the 19th of February of 1994, together with Serapion Lagvilava, Rajiko and Nodar Kakhianis and Gvadji and Mikheil Ruruas.

455. Berulava Zaur (M) - 58 years old, was shot in his own house, on the 8th of October of 1993.

456. Djalaghonia Kalistrate (M) - 82 years old, was tortured to death in his own house on the 8th of December of 1993 – he was decapitated.

457. Gakharia Natela (F) - 65 years old, tripped the mine laid by the separatists, on the 17th of January of 1999, together with her relatives Temur Gakharia and Nugzar Kakhiani.

458. Gakharia Temur (M) - 33 years old, tripped the mine laid by the separatists, 17th of January of 1999 together with his relatives Nugzar Kakhiani and Natela Gakharia.

459. Kakhiani Kapiton (Khokho) (M) - 89 years old, was tortured to death – he was decapitated.

460. Kakhiani Nodar (M) - 65 years old, was shot together with Serapion Lagvilava, brother Rajiko, Tamar Beria, Shota Akhalaia and Mikheil Rurua, on the 9th of February of 1994.

461. Kakhiani Nugzar (M) - 39 years old, tripped the mine laid by the separatists 17th of January of 1999 together with his relatives Temur and Natela Gagharias.

462. Kakhiani Rajiko (M) - 52 years old, was shot together with Serapion Lagvilava, brother Kapiton, Tamar Beria, Shota Akhalaia and Mikheil Rurua on the 9th of February of 1994.

463. Kakhiani Roland (M) - 38 years old, was shot in the village Otobaia on the 8th of December of 1993.

464. Khurtsilava Enver (M) - was tortured to death together with Zviad Lomaia, Arvelod Shelia, Valeri Pirtskhelava in the Separatist

Headquarters in the village Otobaia on the 8th of February of 1994.

465. Lagirvanidze Revaz (M) - was shot.

466. Lagvilava Olga (F) - was shot together with her husband Serapion and her fellow villagers.

467. Lagvilava Serapion (M) - 84 years old, was tortured and then shot together with his wife Olga and his fellow villagers.

468. Lagvilava Valentina (F) - 82 years old, was mercilessly tortured. Afterwards she committed a suicide through hanging, on the 3rd of June of 1998.

469. Lomaia Roin (Rano) (M) - 53 years old, was shot on the 8th of February of 1994.

470. Lomaia Zviad (M) - 24 years old, was tortured to death on the 8th of February of 1994.

471. Morgoshia Agrafina (F) - 62 years old, was tortured to death together with her sister – Nutsa on the 8th of December of 1993.

472. Morgoshia Nutsa (F) - was tortured to death together with her sister Agrafina on the 8th of December of 1993.

473. Narmania Ingusha (M) – 54 years old, was shot on the 18th of March of 1994.

474. Odisharia Aleksandre (M) - 32 years old, was shot together with Gocha Shonia on the 9th of February of 1994.

475. Odisharia Mamuka (M) - 32 years old, was shot together with Gocha Shonia on the 9th of February of 1994.

476. Pataria Nugzar (M) - 49 years old, was shot on the 4th of April of 1994.

477. Patsatsia Grigol (M) - 84 years old, was burnt alive in his own house on the 8th of December of 1994.

478. Patsatsia Kakha (M) - 19 years old, was shot on the 9th of February of 1995.

479. Patsatsia Lusya (F) - 95 years old, was burnt alive together with Babutsa Toria-Patsatsia and her other fellow –villagers on the 21st of February of 1994.

480. Patsatsia Valia (F) - 90 years old, was shot in her own house, on the 8th of December of 1993.

481. Patsatsia – Gvilava Zina (F) - 60 years old, was burnt alive in Vaja Patsatsia's house together with Babutsa Toria-Patsatsia, Lusya Patsatsia, Tatiana Takalandze on the 21st of February of 1994.

482. Pirskhelava Manuchar (M) - was shot on the 14th of February of 2006.

483. Pirskhelava Nikoloz (M) - was tortured to death on the 17th

of January of 2003 - he had multiple wounds.

484. Pirtskhelava Valeri (M) - 38 years old, was shot after being cruelly tortured together with Enver Khurtsilava, Arvelodi Shelia, Ramaz Lomaia, Gia Qobalia in the Separatist Headquarters in the village Otobaia.

485. Qobalia Gia (M) - 32 years old, was tortured to death together with Enver Khurtsilava, Zviad Lomaia, Arvelod Shelia, Valeri Pirtskhelava in the Sepaatis Headquarters in the village Otobaia, on the 8th of February of 1994.

486. Qobalia Manan (F) - 59 years old, was shot in her own house on the 8th of February of 1994.

487. Romanovski Vladimer (M) - 63 years old, was shot.

488. Rurua Mikheil (M) - 73 years old, was shot on the 9th of February of 1994 together with Serapion Lagvilava, Tamar Beria, Shota Akhalaia, Rajiko and Nodar Kakhianis and a Russian nationality person living in the village Pichori in K. Meporia's house.

489. Shelia Arvelodi (M) - 46 years old, was tortured to death together with Enver Khurtsilava, Zviad Lomaia, Valeri Pirtskhelava in the Separatis Headquarters in the village Otobaia on the 11th of February of 1994.

490. Shonia Gocha (M) - 35 years old, was shot together with Alexandre Odisharia on the 8th of February of 1994.

491. Takalandze Tatiana(F) - 75 years old, was shot on the 21st of February of 1994.

492. Toria - Patsatsia Babutsa (F) - 63 years old, was burnt alive in her own house together with Lusua Toria-Patsatsia and Taitana Takalandze on the 21st of February of 1994.

493. Tsaava Shaleri (M) - 30 years old, was shot on the 10th of June of 1994.

494. Tsobekhia Akaki (M) - 75 years old, was shot on the 9th of February of 1994.

495. Tsurtsuamia Daniel (M) - 39 years old, was shot on the 7th of November of 2005.

District Gagida

496. Akhalaia Shota (M) - 70 years old, was shot and then burnt together with Serapion Lagvilava, Tamara Beria, Rajiko and Nodar Kakhianis and Gvadji and Mikheil Ruruas on the 9th of February of 1994.

497. Barqaia Shakh (M) - 65 years old, was shot on the 15th of

March of 1998.

498. Barqia Nugzar (M) - 28 years old, resident of the village Ganakhleba (Gagida), was shot on the 18th of April of 1998.

498. Chania Gia (M) - 25 years old, a journalist, was tortured to death on the 26th of May of 1998.

500. Chania Mamuka (M) - was taken captive together with his brother Malkhaz and tortured to death on the grave of the deceased Abkhazian - his limbs were cut off, his flesh chopped up and scalped, on the 17th of March of 1998.

501. Chania Malkhaz (M) - was taken captive together with his brother Mamuka and tortured to death on the grave of the deceased Abkhazian - his limbs were cut off, his flesh chopped up and scalped, on the 17th of March of 1998.

501. Djindjolia Bondo (M) - 38 years old, was shot on the 24th of February of 1995.

503. Djindjolia Dima (M) - 12 years old, was shot on the 15th of April of 1997.

504. Djindjolia Kakhaber (M) - 30 years old, was killed on the 5th of November of 2004.

505. Epenia Nodar (M) - 52 years old, was shot on the 26th of February of 1994.

506. Gagua Enver (M) - 45 years old, was shot on the 18th of March of 1994.

507. Gamakharia Raphiel (Rakuli) (M) - 33 years old, was shot on the 26th of February of 1994.

508. Gagua Abel (M) - 48 years old, was shot on the 15th of December of 2003.

509. Khasia Jorj (M) - 55 years old, was shot in his own house together with his daughter-in-law Lali Khasia on the 10th of June of 1994.

510. Khasia Lali (F) - 32 years old, was shot in her own house together with her father - in - law Jorj Khasia on the 10th of June of 1994.

511. Narmania Ingusha (M) - 54 years old, was shot in his own house on the 18th of March of 1994.

512. Pipia Zaqro (M) - 41 years old, was tortured to death on the 4th of July.

513. Sadjaia Shota (M) - was killed in his own house on the 13th of June of 1998.

Village Ghumurishi (1993- 1994-2003- 2005 – 2006)

**Residents of the village (14 persons, Age: from 20 to 72)
Out of 14 persons 3 were tortured to death one of them
was decapitated by an axe. Others were shot.**

514. Danelia Avtandil (M) - 38 years old, was shot together with his brother Eduard on the 11th of March of 1995.

515. Danelia Eduard (M) - 20 years old, was shot together with his brother Avtandil on the 11th of March of 1995.

516. Kakubava Datiko (M) - 72 years old, was shot.

517. Kekua Chuta (F) - 63 years old, was shot in his own house in October of 1993.

518. Kekua Miriane (M) - 72 years old, was shot in his own house in October of 1993.

519. Khupenia Lasha (M) - 25 years old, was killed in the village Mukhuri in 2004.

520. Rigvava Lasha (M) - 21 years old, was shot at the Russian Peace Forces frontier station by the Senior Lieutenant Andrei Kalimanov in 2005.

521. Torua Venets (M) – was shot in his own house on the 1st of November of 1993.

522. Tsaguria Gela (M) - 25 years old, was tortured to death on the 12th of August of 2003.

523. Tsaguria Gurgen (Temur) (M) - was killed in the Preliminary Detention Cell in the town of Sukhumi on the 21st of April of 2006.

524. Tsulaia Murman (M) - 37 years old, was killed in the village Mziuri after being repeatedly and cruelly tortured.

525. Zukhbaia Phirakhman (M) - 70 years old, was tortured to death – he was decapitated by an axe.

526. Zukhbaia Robert (M) - 30 years old, was shot on the 6th of February of 1994.

527. Zukhbaia Ruden (M) - 55 years old, was shot on the 6th of February of 1994.

Village Gudava (1993 -1994 – 1995 - 1998 -2003 - 2006)

**Residents of the village (103 persons, Age: from 12 to 88)
Out of 103 persons 22 were tortured to death through**

burning alive, running over by a tank, decapitating with an axe, choking, hanging, drowning in the well, 5 persons tripped the mine, others were shot and killed.

528. Abralava Irod (M) - 65 years old, was tortured to death – was choked by the rope on the 4th of January of 1994.

529. Akhalaia Nugzar (M) - 42 years old, while fleeing from the separatists was drowned in the river Enguri.

530. Alania Igor (M) - 44 years old, was tortured to death together with his father - Indiko in February of 1994.

531. Alania Indiko (M) - 65 years old, was tortured to death together with his son Igor in February of 1994.

532. Alania Vitali (M) - 46 years old, was wounded and then beaten to death on the 8th of August of 2006.

533. Alania Zurab (M) - 35 years old, was shot in 2006.

534. Aqishbaia Nazi (F) - 67 years old, was killed together with her son – Shota Aqishbaia and Taliko Aqishbaia-Chkhvirikia on the 9th of February of 1994.

535. Aqishbaia Shota (M) - 37 years old, was killed together with his Mother - Nazi Aqishbaia and Taliko Aqishbaia – Chkhvirikia on the 9th of February of 1994.

536. Aqishbaia – Chkhvirikia Taliko (F) - 65 years old, was hiding in the forest together with Shota Aqishbaia and Nazi Aqishbaia - was killed on the 9th of February of 1994.

537. Beraia Bidzina (M) - in 2003 tripped the mine being laid by the separatists.

538. Berulava Yuri, was shot together with Gia Gabunia on the 3rd of October of 1993.

539. Bukhtiarova Maria (F) - 77 years old, after being tortured was forced to hang herself.

540. Buliskeria Vakhtang (M) - 48 years old, was shot on the 27th of May of 1998.

541. Butko Anatoli (M) - 56 years old, was shot.

542. Chabrava Alexandre (M) - 23 years old, was shot in 2003.

543. Chachkhalia Julia (F) - 80 years old, was burnt alive in her own house on the 30th of September of 1993.

544. Chachkhalia Margarita (F) - 80 years old, was burnt alive in her own house on the 30th of September of 1993.

545. Chaikovskaia Valentina (F) - 63 years old, was shot.

546. Chkhapelia Roman (M) - 36 years old, was burnt alive in his own house in 1995.

547. Chkhapelia Zurab (M) - was burnt alive in his own house in 1995.

548. Chkhvirkia Raul (M) - 52 years old, was shot in November of 1993.

549. Chkhvirkia-Eremadze Tsutsa (F) - 69 years old, tripped the mine laid by the separatists in 1999.

550. Chkhvirkia-Malishava Babutsa (F) - 64 years old, was shot.

551. Dochia Kosta (M) - 41 years old, was shot.

552. Dochia Platon (M) - 72 years old, was shot.

553. Dzandzava Arvelodi (M) - 50 years old, was shot in the village Primorski on the 12th of August of 1994.

554. Edisherashvili Nikoloz (M) - 45 years old, was shot.

555. Esartia Mamanti (M) - 70 years old, was shot.

556. Gabunia Gia (M) - 37 years old, was shot together with Yuri Berulava on the 3rd of October of 1993.

557. Gabunia Yuri (M) - 42 years old, was shot on the 3rd of December of 1993.

558. Gigava Chichiko (M) - 75 years old, was tortured to death – he was decapitated by an axe on the 25th of October of 1993.

559. Gigava Shura (F) - 68 years old, was tortured to death – she was decapitated by an axe on the 25th of October of 1993.

560. Gogilava Zurab (M) - 28 years old, was shot in 2003.

561. Gulordava-Sichinava Flora (F) - 60 years old, was shot in her own house in 1994.

562. Gvazabia Konstantin (M) - 63 years old, was shot in his own house on the 30th of October of 1993.

563. Gvindjilia Tengiz (M) - 19 years old, was shot in the village Primorsk on the 2nd of April of 1998.

564. Jikia Gela (M) - 22 years old, resident of the village Gudava, was shot.

565. Jikia Gurgen (M) - 25 years old, was shot on the 6th of June of 1994.

566. Kalandia Arushan (M) - 65 years old, was shot on the 25th of May of 1998.

567. Karoiani Sergei (M) - 61 years old, was shot.

568. Khaburzania Ingishter (M) - 63 years old, was shot on the 8th of October of 1993.

569. Khabuzania Revaz (M) - 50 years old, was shot in his grandmother's Lena Khaburzania's yard in July of 1994.

570. Khaburzania Shushanik (F) - 83 years old, was shot and then burnt in his own house in 1995.

571. Khodjava Davit (M) - 67 years old, was shot at the hydro electric power plant in the village Repi together with Raul Chkhvirkia in October of 1993.

572. Khubia Jora (M) - 57 years old, was shot in 1994.

573. Khubia Pushaki (M) - 66 years old, was shot in February of 1994.

574. Khundjadze Iliia(M) - 65 years old, was shot.

575. Khundjadze Lili (F) - 63 years old, was shot.

576. Khuntsaria Alik (M) - 19 years old, was tortured to death – was drowned in the well on the 27th of October of 2008.

577. Khuntsaria Koba (Djeki) (M) - was shot.

578. Khuntsaria Nikoloz (M) - 87 years old, was shot and then burnt in his own house.

579. Khurashvili Nikoloz (M) - 35 years old, was tortured to death – beaten to death in October of 1993.

580. Khutkubia Leila (F) - 40 years old, was shot in the Fall of 1993.

581. Kotua Dato (M) - 12 years old, in the Fall of 1993 tripped the mine being laid by the separatists.

582. Kotua Murman (M) - 35 years old, in 1997 tripped the mine laid by the separatists.

583. Kulava Amiran (M) - was taken captive and then tortured to death in 2003.

584. Kushnariiev Timofei (M) - 56 years old, was shot after being tortured in October of 1994.

585. Kvashilava Davit (M) - 61 years old, after being tortured was shot in his own house together with his son Justan in October of 1993.

586. Kvashilava Justan (M) - 35 years old, after being tortured was shot in his own house together with his father Davit in October of 1993.

587. Kvashilava Malkhaz (M) - 23 years old, was shot in 1994.

588. Lagvilava Giorgi (M) - 54 years old, was tortured to death.

589. Lakerbaia Justan (Migran) (M) - 51 years old, was shot in the Fall of 1993.

590. Lataria Davit (M) - 66 years old, was burnt alive in 1994.

591. Lemonjava Zina (F) - 78 years old, was shot in November of 1993.

592. Lipartia Murtaz (M) - 39 years old, in 1997 tripped the mine laid by the separatist.

593. Ochigava-Lakerbaia Julieta (F) - 42 years old, was shot.

594. Papasqiri Givi (M) - 62 years old, was burnt in his own house.

595. Petrov Anatoli (M) - 40 years old, was shot in 1994.

596. Piliev Vitali (M) - 22 years old, was shot in the village Primorski together with Zaur Piliev in 1994.

597. Piliev Zaur (M) - 56 years old, was shot in the village Primorski together with Vitali Piliev in 1994.

598. Qantaria Reziko (M) - 56 years old, was shot in 1994.

599. Qardava Irakli (M) - 63 years old, was tortured to death – he was ran over by the tank on the 30th of September of 1993.

600. Qvatsabaia Robert (Tutu) (M) - 31 years old, was shot together with Revaz Khaburdzania in July of 1994.

601. Rukhaia Alexandre (M) - 45 years old, was shot in his own house together with his father Davit in November of 1994.

602. Rukhaia Davit (M) - 73 years old, was shot in his own house together with his son Alexandre in November of 1994.

603. Sabekia Daniel (M) - 80 years old, was shot in the village Ghumurishi in February of 1994.

604. Sanaia Genadi (M) - 42 years old, in 2003 tripped the mine being planted by the separatists.

605. Sanaia Kakhaber (M) - 20 years old, was shot together with his mother Mimoza in February of 1994.

606. Sanaia Mimoza (F) - 49 years old, was shot together with her son Kakhaber in February of 1994.

607. Sanaia Raisa (M) - 88 years old, was shot in the Fall of 1993.

608. Saria Shipo (M) - 56 years old, was burnt in his own house.

609. Shakaia Praskovia (F) - 61 years old, was shot.

610. Shakaia Sandro (M) - 65 years old, was shot.

611. Shamatava Abel (M) - 65 years old, was tortured to death - his eyes were poked out and the corpse was hanged on the tree on the 4th of January of 1994.

612. Shamugia Nodar (M) - 59 years old, was tortured to death in the village Primorski on the 23rd of may of 1994.

613. Shanava Akaki (M) - 92 years old, was shot on the 8th of February of 1994.

614. Shengelia Badri (M) - 39 years old, in 2003 tripped the mine laid by the separatists.

615. Sichinava Shota (M) - 69 years old, was shot in his own house in 1994.

616. Stepak Luba (F) - 70 years old, was shot in October of 1993.

617. Takalandze Dusheli (M) - 69 years old, was shot in his own house in the Fall of 1993.

618. Tkhebuchava Misha (M) - 58 years old, was shot on the 2th of August of 1994.

619. Tkhebuchava Murad (M) - was shot.

620. Toloraia Julieta (F) - 56 years old, was shot in 1994.

621. Toria Besik (M) - 22 years old, tripped the mine in November of 1993.

622. Tsakadze Giorgi (M) - 20 years old, was shot in 2003.

623. Tsatsua Sergei (M) - 57 years old, was shot in 1993.

624. Vardania Shaqro, was shot.

625. Vardania Zauri (M) - 37 years old, was killed in the village Primorsk on the 26th of February of 1996.

626. Zaqaraia Ghuda (Merab) (M) - 35 years old, in 2003 tripped the mine laid by the separatists.

627. Zaqaraia Guliko, was shot in 2003.

628. Zaqaraia Merab (M) - 32 years old, was tortured to death in February of 1994.

629. Zantaraia Revaz (M) - 54 years old, was burnt alive in the Fall of 1993.

630. Zarqua Janiko (M) - 27 years old, was shot in 1995.

Village Khumushquri (1994 - 2003)

Residents of the village (10 persons, Age: from 25 to 62)

Out of 10 persons 2 were tortured to death in Ochamchire prison, others were shot.

631. Antia Shota (M) - 62 years old, was shot together with his wife Venera Antia on the 3rd of February of 1994.

632. Antia Venera (F) - 56 years old, was shot together with her husband Shota Antia on the 3rd of February of 1994.

633. Arakhamia Gocha (M) - was tortured to death in the Ochamchire prison together with Macha (Zviad) Gadelia on the 23rd of May of 1998.

634. Dzigua Edik (Vladimer) (M) - 38 years old, after being tortured was shot in the village Saberio on the 22nd of March of 1994.

635. Gadelia Lukiane (M) - was shot.

636. Gadelia Macha (Zviad) (M) - was tortured to death in the Ochmachire prison together with Gocha Arakhamia on the 23rd of May of 1998.

637. Gadelia Vakhtang (M) - 40 years old, was taken captive and then shot.

638. Khupenia Lasha (M) - 25 years old, was killed on the 22nd of March of 2003.

639. Shengelia Iasha (M) - 48 years old, was taken captive together with his fellow villagers and shot in the town of Gudauta on the 28th of December of 1993.

640. Tsikolia Jemal (M) - 38 years old, was shot.

Village Lekukhona (1993 –1994 - 1996)

Residents of the village (11 persons, Age: from 31 to 66)

Out of 11 persons 1 was tortured to death through pulling the teeth and poking out his eyes, others were shot and killed.

641. Djakhaia Paata (M) - was shot.

642. Djakhaia Roman (M) - 32 years old, was shot on the Falls of 1993.

643. Gvadjava Genadi (M) - 31 years old, was shot together with his brother Otar, Goderdzi Papava and Murman Tsikolia in the village Khumushquri in 1994.

644. Gvadjava Luzhiko (M) - 63 years old, was shot after being tortured.

645. Gvadjava Otar (M) - 66 years old, was shot together with his brother Genadi, Godrdzi Papava and Murman Tsikolia in the village Khumushquri in 1994.

646. Gvadjava Yuri (M) - was shot.

647. Papava Goderdzi (M) - was shot together with the brothers Genadi and Otar Gvadjavas and Murman Tsikolia in the village Khumushquri in 1994.

648. Qobalia Nugzar (M) - 47 years old, on the 1st of July of 1996 was imprisoned in the Gali isolator, where on the 27th of September of 1996 was tortured to death - His teeth were pulled out and his eyes poked out .

649. Tabaghua Vajiko (M) - 61 years old, was shot in the village Dikhazurga in 1994.

650. Tsaava Elgudja (M) - 31 years old, was taken captive and killed in the village Chuburkhindji on the 29th of June of 1998.

651. Tsikolia Murman (M) - was shot together with the brothers Genadi and Otar Gvadjavas and Goderdzi Papava in the village Khumushquri in 1994.

Village Mukhuri (1003 -1994 -1996 -2001 -2002 -2010)

**Residents of the village (41 persons, Age: from 16 to 83)
Out of 41 persons 6 were tortured to death, others were shot.**

652. Absava Gramiton (M) - 45 years old, was shot by the Armenian soldiers in the village Saberio together with his wife Qeto Absava-Kvaratskhelia on the 4th of February of 1994.

653. Absava- Kvaratskhelia Qeto (F) - 45 years old, was shot in the village Saberio together with his husband Gramiton Absava on the 4th of February of 1994.

654. Artiomova Tosia (F) - 75 years old, was shot in the village Shesheleti together with Budjga Buliskeria in February of 1994.

655. Baramia Lili (F) - was tortured to death together with Iro-dion Tsurtsunia on the 27th of April of 1996.

656. Berishvili Anatoli (M) - 45 years old, a disabled person, was shot in his own house together with his Mother Valentina in November of 1993. His Abkhazian nationality wife Manana Ferzba was kidnapped and shot after being cruelly tortured.

657. Berishvili Valentina (F) - 45 years old, was shot in his own house together with her son Anatoli in November of 1993. Her Abkhazian nationality daughter – in – law was kidnapped and then shot after being cruelly tortured.

658. Bobokhidze Otar (M) - 45 years old, was shot in 2002.

659. Buliskeria Budjga (M) - was shot together with Tosia Artiomova in the village Shesheleti in February of 1994.

660. Chkadua Apolon (M) - 61 years old, was shot in February of 1994. His corpse was thrown to the swines.

661. Darsania Komino (M) - 60 years old, was shot together with Guliko Gegia on the 2nd of February of 1996.

662. Darsania Tamaz (M) - 35 years old, was shot in 2002.

663. Dgebuadze Oner (M) - was shot.

664. Dochia Kolia (M) - 62 years old, was shot on the 12th of December of 1994.

665. Ferzba – Berishvili Manana (F) - 35 years old, she was forced to witness her husband Anatoli Beirshvili's and her mother-in-law Valentina's shooting. Then she was taken out of the house and tortured to death.

666. Gabelia Eteri (F) - 40 years old, was burnt in his own house together with her husband Jorji in February of 1994.

667. Gabelia Jorji (M) - 45 years old, was burnt in his own house

together with his wife Eteri in February of 1994.

668. Gasashvili Yuri (M) - 35 years old, was shot in his own house in February of 1993.

669. Gegia Guliko (F) - 60 years old, was shot in his own house together with Komino Darsania in October of 1993.

670. Gelashvili Merab (Mamuka) (M) - was shot.

671. Gogokhia Arsen (M) - 70 years old, on the 1st of November of 1993 committed a suicide – hanged himself after being cruelly tortured and humiliated.

672. Golandzia Lestanber (M) - 50 years old, was shot in his own house in May of 1996.

673. Gulua Apilo (M) - 62 years old, disabled person of the I group, was shot together with his wife Neia (Neba) in February of 1994.

674. Gulua Neia (Neba) (F) - was shot in her own house together with her husband Apilo in February of 1994.

675. Jikia Soso (M) - 30 years old, was shot in his own house in February of 1994.

676. Kharchilava-Golandzia Lili (F) - 60 years old, Abkhazian by nationality, was shot in her own house in October of 1993.

677. Khasaia Gocha (M) - 16 years old, was frozen to death on the way, while forcedly leaving Abkhazia.

678. Khasaia Khokho (M) - 70 years old, was tortured to death through beating in November of 1993.

679. Khasaia Raul (M) - 50 years old, was taken hostage by the separatists on the 3rd of August of 1996 together with the IDP from Tkhvarcheli - Megi Sherozia and shot.

680. Khasaia Tamaz (M) - 47 years old, was killed on the 7th of September of 2010.

681. Khasaia Valia (F) - 65 years old, was shot in the village Ghumurishi in February of 1994.

682. Kutelia Gia (M) - 33 years old, was shot in the village Sabe-río on the 16th of January of 1994.

683. Mikaia-Berishvili Eteri (F) - 65 years old, was shot in the village Ghumurishi in February of 1994.

684. Mosidze Yuri (M) - 68 years old, was tortured to death in January of 1994.

685. Qartskhia Bochia (M) - 70 years old, was shot in February of 1994.

686. Sharangia Akaki (M) - 83 years old, was burnt in the village Oqumi, in his sister's lamze's house together with his nephew Otar (Stas) Qvachakhia.

687. Sharangia Koba (M) - 35 years old, was shot in 2001.

688. Sharangia Luduki (M) - 68 years old, was shot in his own house in February of 1994.

689. Sharangia Vladimer (M) - 80 years old, was frozen to death on the way while forcedly leaving Abkhazia in February of 1994.

690. Shonia Archil (M) - 67 years old, was tortured to death through beating at the river Enguri in February of 1997.

691. Tsurtsunia Irodion (M) - 73 years old, was taken captive and after 18 days on the 27th of April of 1996 was tortured to death in the village Achigvara together with his wife Eteri (Mini) and their neighbor Lili Baramia.

692. Tsurtsunia-Ardashelia Eteri (F) – 67 years old, was killed together with her husband Irodion and Lili Baramia.

Village Mziuri (1993 – 1994 – 1998 – 2000 -2002 - 2003)

Residents of the village (69 persons, Age: from 3 to 75)

Out of 69 persons 5 were tortured to death through burning alive, burying alive, 1 woman died after seeing her son's deformed body, others were shot.

693. Ablotia Givi (M) - 60 years old, was shot on the 30th of Septemebr of 1993.

694. Akhmedjanov Valeri (M) - Vasilis dze, 51 years old, was shot in his own house.

695. Akobia Tamaz (M) - 32 years old, was shot at the river Enguri on the 2nd of February of 1994.

696. Aqirtava Indiko (M) - 45 years old, was shot together with Rajden Tkhemaladze and Amiran Marghania in November of 1994.

697. Aqubardia Denis (M) - 42 years old, was tortured to death together wityh his wife nana Djgharkava – Aqubardia on the 30th of September of 1993.

698. Basaria Maro (F) - on the 15th of July of 1998 tripped the mine being planted by the separatists, together with Vakhtang Gvaramia, Vakhtang Topuria, Makhkvala Soselia, Mikheil Takalandze and Amiran Zaqaraia.

699. Berishvili Jhoni (M) - 67 years old, was shot on the 8th of February of 1994.

700. Bokuchava Karlo (M) - 42 years old, was shot in his own house, on the 20th of March of 1994.

701. Buliskeria-Aqubardia Natela (F) - 60 years old, the former

deputy of the Supreme Council of the USSR, was shot in February of 1994.

702. Bzhania Leonti (M) - 85 years old, was shot in his own house on in October of 1993.

703. Chakaberia Koba (M) - 30 years old, was killed on the 11th of August of 2003.

704. Chedia Misha (M) - 84 years old, was shot in 1994.

705. Chkhapelia Amiran (M) - 68 years old, was shot together with Severian Qobalia on the 30th of November of 1993.

706. Daraselia Mzia (F) - 67 years old, was deadly wounded on the 11th of August of 2003.

707. Davintadze Nugzar (M) - 47 years old, was shot on the 5th of July of 1998.

708. Djgharkava- Aqubardia Nana (F) - 38 years old, was tortured to death together with her husband Denis Aqubardia on the 30th of September of 1993.

709. Ekхваia Nunu (F) - 56 years old, was caught at the Enguri frontier station and then thrown into the river, shortly after she died.

710. Emukhvari Vakhtang (M) - 75 years old, was shot together with Khuta Pirtskhelava on the 4th of December of 1993.

711. Gadelia Tengiz (M) - was shot together with Givi Shonia and Djumber Kvekveskiri, their corpses were fed to the pigs. Qsenia Gargulia-Gadelia died At the spot from the cardiac arrest when he saw the dead body of her son.

712. Gamisonia Mzevinar (F) - 35 years old, was shot together with her father Polisha after being cruelly tortured and humiliated.

713. Gamisonia Polisha (M) - 70 yeas old, was shot together with his daughter Mzevinar after being cruelly tortured and humiliated.

714. Gamisonia Zurab (M) – was shot.

715. Gargulia-Gadelia Qsenia (F) - died from the cardiac arrest at the spot, when she saw the dead body of her son – Tengiz Gadelia being disfigured and deformed by the pigs.

716. Ghurtskaia Teretni (M) - 75 years old, was shot in his own house on the 17th of April of 2000.

717. Gogokhia Emzar (M) - 39 years old, after being tortured was shot in 2002, his coprse was thrown into the river.

718. Gvagvalia Elgudja (M) - 32 years old, was shot in his own house, on the 6th of February of 1994.

719. Gvaramia Gela (M) - 29 years old, was shot together with his brother Gocha.

720. Gvaramia Gocha (M) - 22 years old, was shot together with

his brother Gela.

721. Gvaramia Vakhtang (M) - on the 15th of July of 1998 tripped the mine laid by the separatists, together with maro Basaria and others.

722. Kashoev Ivane (M) - 55 years old, was shot.

723. Khazalia Vika (F) - 3 years old, died as a result of explosion of the administrative building in Zugdidi on the 24th of August of 1998.

724. Kholbaia Shota (M) - 55 years old, was killed in the village Achigvara in 1993.

725. Kokaia Irod (M) - 65 years old, was shot together with his wife Nadia on the 4th of October of 1993.

726. Kokaia Mantia (M) - 61 years old, was shot.

727. Kokaia Nadia (F) - 65 years old, was shot together with her husband Irod on the 4th of October of 1993.

728. Kokaia-Basaria (F) - was tortured to death through beating.

729. Kvekveskiri Djumber (M) - 56 years old, was shot together with Givi Shonia and Tengiz Gadelia on the 18th of December of 1993. Their corpses were fed to the pigs.

730. Mania Murman (M) - 40 years old, was shot.

731. Meporia Margo (F) - 66 years old, was shot.

732. Meporia Taniel (M) - 45 years old, was shot.

733. Mikaia Djumber (M) - 55 years old, was shot in his own house in February of 1994.

734. Morgoshia Djaniko (M) - 27 years old, was shot in the village Ilori in February of 1994.

735. Nakhopia Djambul (M) - was shot in his own house in front of his parents on the 23rd of September of 1998.

736. Nakhopia Givi (M) - 60 years old, was shot in February of 1997.

737. Nakhopia-Djakhia Margo (F) - 65 years old, was shot in her own house on the 5th of February of 1994.

738. Nanava Nodar (M) - 62 years old, was shot on the 8th of February of 1994.

739. Papava Terenti (M) - 78 years old, was shot in his own house on the 23rd of July of 1998.

740. Parulava Avto (M) - was shot.

741. Parulava Djambuli (M) - 40 years old, was shot in the village Dikhazurga after being cruelly tortured. He dug out his own grave forced by the murderer.

742. Pirtskhelava Khuta (M) - was shot in his own house together with Vakhtang Emukhvari on the 4th of December of 1993.

743. Qardava Jorji (M) - 68 years old, was shot at the river Enguri on the 15th of November of 1993.

744. Qardava Kondrates (M) - 73 years old, was shot in his own house on the 13th of October of 1993.

745. Qarchava Tina (M) - was shot.

746. Qiria Yuri (M) - 53 years old, was shot in his own house in 1994.

747. Qobalia Severian (M) - 40 years old, was shot in his own house together with Amiran Chkhapelia on the 30th of November of 1993.

748. Sabulua Zuri (M) - 68 years old, was shot in the village Repi on the 29th of May of 1998.

749. Sheliakovi Roland (M) - 18 years old, was buried alive, after being cruelly tortured at the beginning of 1997.

750. Shonia Givi (M) - was shot on together with Tengiz Gadelia and Djumber Kvekveskiri on the 18th of December of 1993. Their corpses were fed to the pigs.

751. Shubladze Parmen (M) - 70 years old, resident of the village Mziuri, was shot on the 7th of February of

752. Soselia Makhvala (F) - on the 15th of July of 1998 together with Maro Basaria and others exploded on the mine laid by the separatist.

753. Takalandze Mikheil (M) - on the 15th of July of 1998 together with Maro Basaria and others tripped the mine being planted by the separatists.

754. Tkhemaladze Rajden (M) - 40 years old, was shot together with Indiko Aqritava and Amiran Marghania in November of 1994.

755. Topuria Vakhtang (Ruslan) (M) - 40 years old, on the 15th of July together with Maro Basaria and others tripped the mine laid by the separatists 1993.

756. Tsatava Apolon (M) - 45 years old, was shot in the village Dikhazurga at the river Enguri together with Vajiko Tsatava.

757. Tsatava Vajiko (M) - 45 years old, was shot in the vilaleg Dikhazurga, at the river Enguri together with Apolon Tsatava.

758. Tsatava Valeri (M) - 40 years old,, was shot.

759. Tsulukia Guliko (M) - 63 years old, was shot in his own house on the 1st of October of 1993.

760. Vardania Indiko (M) - 45 years old, was shot.

761. Zaqaraia Amiran (M) - on the 15th of July of 1998 together with Maro Basalia and others exploded on the mine being planted by the separatists.

Village Nabakevi

(1993- 1995 -1998 – 1999 – 2006 – 2008 - 2009 - 2010)

Residents of the village (44 persons, Age: from 21 to 73)

Out of 44 persons 4 were tortured to death through burning alive, 2 died after being tortured and humiliated, others were shot.

762. Apsandze Revaz (M) - 38 years old, was shot in his own house in December of 1993.

763. Basilaia Velodi (M) - 42 years old, was shot at the river Enguri.

764. Belqania Gela (M) - 23 years old, was shot in the town of Gagra.

765. Beraia Elguja (M) - was shot on the 2nd of April of 2009.

766. Beraia Mogel (M) - 32 years old, was tortured to death in September of 1995.

767. Darsania Gogi (M) - 33 years old, was shot in his own house in October of 1993.

768. Djgharkava Djambul (M) - developed mental illness after being cruelly tortured and committed a suicide in May of 1998.

769. Dzigua Zurab (M) - 25 years old, was shot together with Temur Esartia in October of 1993.

770. Esartia Demur (M) - 32 years old, was shot together with Dzigua Zurab in the village Chuburkhindji in October of 1993.

771. Ekhvaia Bachana (M) - 21 years old, was shot in the village Zemo Barghebi in 2006.

772. Ekhvaia Besik (M) - was tortured to death together with his brother Levter andf Murman Khubua in October of 1998.

773. Ekhvaia Irakli (M) - 22 years old, was shot in his own house in 2006.

774. Ekhvaia Laura (F) - was shot on the 25th of August of 1995.

775. Ekhvaia Levter (M) - was tortured to death together with his brother Besik and Murman Khubia in October of 1998.

776. Ekhvaia Mikheil (M) - died from cardiac arrest after being tortured on the 20th of May of 1998.

777. Ekhvaia Revaz (M) - 45 years old, was shot at the river Ghalidzga.

778. Ekhvaia Rodion (M) - 73 years old, died after being cruelly tortured and humiliated on the 16th of August of 1998.

779. Ekhvaia Vardo (F) - 48 years old, was killed in the village Shamgona on the 19th of June of 1998.

780. Esartia-Bokuchava Nora (F) - 71 years old, was shot on the 4th of May of 1999.

781. Fomina Ala (F) - 65 years old, was shot.

782. Gelenava Mamuka (M) - was killed on the 14th of October of 2010.

783. Ghurtskaia Merab (M) - 25 years old, was shot in his own house.

784. Izoria Chito (M) - 38 years old, was shot.

785. Khoperia Vaja (M) - 50 years old, was shot on the 28 September -3rd of November of 1998.

786. Khupunia Ghughuni (M) - 62 years old, was shot in his own house in October of 1993.

787. Kuprava Megona (M) - 62 years old, was shot and then burnt together with Ruzgen, Otar and Revaz Kupravas in November of 1993.

788. Kuprava Otar (M) - 35 years old, was shot and then burnt together with his brothers Ruzgen and Revaz Kupravas and relative Megona Kuprava in November of 1993.

789. Kuprava Revaz (M) - 44 years old, was shot and then burnt together with his brothers Otar and Ruzgen Kupravas and a relative Megona Kuprava in November of 1993.

790. Kuprava Ruzgen (M) - 37 years old, was shot and then burnt together with his brothers Otar and Revaz Kupravas and a relative Megona Kuprava in November of 1993.

791. Meskhia Klimenti (M) - 60 years old, was shot in the village Sida by the Militia Staff of the Separatists on the 18th of September of 1994.

792. Meskhia Soso (M) - 26 years old, was shot in 2002 by the Militia staff of the separatists.

793. Mebonia Irina (F) - 82 years old, was killed on the 2nd of December of 2008.

794. Patsatsia Irod (M) - 70 years old, was tortured and then burnt alive in his own house in October of 1993.

795. Qardava Iasha (M) - 50 years old, was shot in his own house on the 3rd of October of 1993.

796. Qardava Patrik (M) - 60 years old, was shot in the village Khumushquri in February of 1994.

797. Rostobaia Anatoli (M) - was killed in the village Kindghi.

798. Sigua Demuri (M) - 30 years old, was shot together with his Father Valiko on the 17th of October of 1993.

799. Sigua Valiko (M) - 70 years old, on the 17th of October of

1993 was shot in front of his son Demur and daughter Dama Siguas. That letter developed mental illness.

800. Todua Serapion (M) - 65 years old, was tortured to death on the 9th of October of 1993 – he was jugulated and then burnt in the village Otovaia.

801. Toria Aliosha (M) - 79 years old, was shot in his own house.

802. Toria Murtaz (M) - 49 years old, was shot in his own house in February of 1994.

803. Toria Vardo (F) - 68 years old, was killed on the 3rd of November of 1998

804. Tsaguria Oner (M) - 48 years old, resident of the village Nabakevi, was hanged in 1998.

805. Tskvitaria Shalva (M) - 59 years old, resident of the village Nabakevi, was shot in his own house in February of 1994.

Village Oqumi (1993 -1994 -1995 – 1996)

Residents of the village (76 persons, Age: from 16 to 78)

Out of 76 persons 8 were tortured to death mostly from burning alive, one of them was buried upside down, 2 persons tripped the mine, others were shot.

806. Arakhamia Valeri (M) - 37 years old, was shot in the Fall of 1993.

807. Baghishvili Omar (M) - 30 years old, was shot.

808. Basaria Nuri (M) - 55 years old, was shot in the car together with Omar Buliskeria, Akaki (Boris) Gurgulia, Amiran Todua, Mushni (Kushia) Shamatava, Neqtarioz Latsuzbaia, Manguli and Alexi Kozmavas.

809. Bigvava Koba (M) - 22 years old, in June of 1994 tripped the mine laid by the separatists.

810. Buliskeria Avtandil (M) - 33 years old, was shot in his own house in February of 1994.

811. Buliskeria Biqtor (M) - 35 years old, was shot in the Fall of 1993.

812. Buliskeria Djeiran (M) - 38 years old, was shot in his own house in February of 1994.

813. Buliskeria Jemal (M) - 30 years old, was shot and then burnt in February of 1994.

814. Buliskeria Mitusha (M) - 45 years old, was shot in his own house in February of 1994.

815. Buliskeria Omar (M) - 30 years old, was shot in the village

Mukhuri in the car together with Nuri Basaria and others on the 26th of September of 1994.

816. Cherkezia Polsha (F) - 74 years old, was shot in the Fall of 1993.

817. Chkhapelia Jorji (M) - 62 years old, was frozen to death on the way, while forcedly leaving Abkhazia together with his wife Tatiana in February of 1994.

818. Chkhapelia Tatiana (F) - 58 years old, was frozen to death on the way while forcedly leaving Abkhazia with his husband Jorji in February of 1994.

819. Djandulia Giorgi (M) - 70 years old, on the 10th July of 1995 tripped the mine laid by the separatists.

820. Djandulia Zaur (M) - was shot.

821. Djanelidze Irod (M) - 66 years old, was shot in his own house.

822. Djgerenaia Tsikori (M) - 73 years old, was shot in the village Repi in 1994.

823. Djguburia Alexandre (M) - 63 years old, tripped the mine being planted by the separatists.

824. Djguburia Alexandra (F) - 59 years old, was frozen to death on the way, while forcedly leaving Abkhazia in February of 1994.

825. Djguburia Ira (F) - 71 years old, was tortured to death - was drowned in the well.

826. Djodjua Djondi (M) - 78 years old, was shot in his own house together with his wife Feodosia on the 30th of September of 1993.

827. Djodjua Feodosia (F) - 79 years old, was shot in her own house together with her husband Djondi on the 30th of September of 1993.

828. Djumutia Rudik (M) - 48 years old, in the Fall of 1993 tripped the mine laid by the separatist in the village Achigvara.

829. Djumutia Ramin (M) - 20 years old,

830. Gabunia Abel (M) - 62 years old, was wounded and then burnt alive on the 1st of November of 1994.

831. Gamisonia Gudzia (M) - 70 years old, while forcedly leaving Abkhazia was frozen to death in the mountains in February of 1994.

832. Gergaia-Zakaraia Neli (F) - 55 years old, was shot in her own house on the 30th of October of 1993.

833. Gogokhia Davit (M) - 34 years old, tripped the mine being planted by the separatists.

834. Gogokhia Shuqri (M) - 40 years old, was shot in his own house on the 7th of February of 1994.

835. Gunia Vera (F) - 78 years old, was burnt in her own house on the 1st of November of 1994.

836. Gurgulia Akaki (Boris) (M) - 54 years old, director of the

secondary school, was shot in the village Mukhuri together with Nuri Basarias and others on the 26th of September of 1994.

837. Kozmava Alexi (M) - 55 years old, was shot in the village Mukhuri together with Nuri Basaria and others on the 26th of September of 1994.

838. Kozmava Manguli (M) - 61 years old, was shot in the village Mukhuri together with Nuri Basaria and others on the 26th of September of 1994.

839. Kozmava Marina (F) - 23 years old, was raped and then shot.

840. Kozmava Natela (F) - 65 years old, was shot and then burnt in her own house together with her husband Shalva.

841. Kozmava Shalva (M) - 70 years old, was shot and then burnt in his own house together with his wife Natela.

842. Latsuzbaia Deviz (M) - was shot in the village Saberio on the 24th of May of 1994.

843. Latsuzbaia Levarsa (M) - 70 years old, a disabled person, veteran of the WWII, was shot in his own house on the 1st of November of 1994.

844. Latsuzbaia Neqtarioz (M) - 42 years old, was shot in the village Mukhuri together with Nuri Basaria and others on the 26th of September of 1994.

845. Latsuzbaia Raul (M) - 62 years old, was shot in his own house on the 5th of February of 1994.

846. Melaia Gugni (M) - 68 years old, mentally ill, was shot in his own house.

847. Melaia Natela (F) - 55 years old, was shot in his own house in February of 1994.

848. Miqava Elgudja (M) - 23 years old, was killed on the 3rd of May of 2003.

849. Miqava Shalva (M) - 65 years old, was shot in February of 1994.

850. Parpalia Gocha (M) - 30 years old, a pedagogue, was shot on the 30th of October of 1993.

851. Parpalia Otar (M) - 45 years old, after being cruelly tortured and wounded he was buried upside down in the grave dug out by him and his father Shalva. His father was also buried.

852. Parpalia Shalva (M) - 65 years old, after being cruelly tortured and wounded he was buried upside down in the grave dug out by him and his son Otar. His son was also buried.

853. Parulava Yuri (M) - 45 years old, was shot in the village Shesheleti in October of 1996.

854. Poletaeva Natasha (F) - 18 years old, was raped and then

shot together with her sister Nina in November of 1993.

855. Poletaeva Nina (F) - 20 years old, was raped and shot together with her sister Natasha in November of 1993.

856. Qarchava-Cherkezia Polina (F) - 65 years old, was wetted with petrol and then burnt in November of 1994.

857. Qvachakhia Bochia (M) - 45 years old, was shot in his own house in February of 1994.

858. Qvachakhia lamze (F) - 60 years old, her son was killed in front of her and in November of 1994 she was also shot.

859. Qvachakhia Otar (M) - 35 years old, was killed in front of his Mother lamze on the 30th of September of 1993.

860. Qvachakhia Valeri (M) - 44 years old, Father of 5 small children was shot on the 30th of September of 1993.

861. Shamatava Mushni (Kushia) (M) - 56 years old, was shot in the village Mukhuri together with Nuri Basaria and others on the 26th of September of 1994.

862. Shamatava Shaliko (M) - 75 years old, veteran of the WWII, was shot in his own house on the 24th of February of 1994.

863. Shonia Clara (F) - 35 years old, was shot in his own house in front of her children on the 16th of February of 1994.

864. Shonia Guram (M) - 48 years old, in the Fall of 1993 together with his son Roman and Davit Gogokhia tripped the mine being planted by the separatists.

865. Shonia Kukuri Shalvas dze, 41 years old, was shot in the village Shesheleti on the 10th of January of 1994.

866. Shonia Miro Ushangis dze, 50 years old, was shot on the 24th of February of 1994.

867. Shonia Roman (M) - 16 years old, in the Fall of 1993 together with his Father Guram and Davit Gogokhia tripped the mine laid by the separatists.

868. Shonia Zviad (M) - 27 years old, was taken captive on the 9th of December of 1995 and shot at the river Eristskhali on the 29th of December of 1995.

869. Sirginava Terenti Gadjis dze, 75 years old, was shot in his own house on the 1st of November of 1994.

870. Strelkov Jora Andrias dze, 64 years old, a pedagogue, was shot in his own house on the 2nd of February of 1994.

871. Tarbaia-Latsuzbaia Venera (F) - 90 years old, was shot in 1994.

872. Todua Amiran (M) - 62 years old, was shot in the village Mukhuri together with Nuri Basaria and others on the 26th of September of 1994.

873. Tsatsua Abesalom (Besik) (M) - 23 years old, was shot at the river Oqumi on the 2nd of February of 1994.

874. Tsatsua Jorji (M) - 62 years old, was burnt alive in his own house together with his brother Shota and sister Valia.

875. Tsatsua –Zodelava Valia (F) - 79 years old, was burnt alive in her own house together with her brother Jorji.

876. Tsatsua Shota (M) - was burnt alive together with his brother Jorji and sister Valia.

877. Tsatsua Shaliko (M) - 70 years old, was shot on the 29th of September of 1993.

878. Tsirghvava Omister (M) - was shot.

879. Tvardvaia Meri (F) - 50 years old, was shot in his own house in September of 1994.

880. Zukhbaia Djustan (M) - 38 years old, was burnt alive in his own house on the 2nd of October of 1993 after his Mother had been shot.

881. Zukhbaia-Arshba Badjgha (F) - 75 years old, was shot in her own house on the 2nd of October of 1993, as a Georgian person's wife and mother of the Georgian son. On the very same day her son Djustan was burnt alive in his own house.

Village Otobaia (1993 – 1994 – 1998 – 1999 – 2005 – 2011)

Residents of the village (54 persons, Age: from 13 to 82)

Out of 54 persons 4 were tortured to death through burning alive and poking out the eyes, 2 persons tripped the mine, others were shot and killed.

882. Abesadze Mitusha (M) - 65 years old, was killed on the 6th of July of 1998.

883. Anchabadze Merab (Djako) (M) - was shot in his own house, on the 22nd of June of 1998.

884. Ashordia Parmen (Partuka) (M) - 70 years old, was shot in February of 1994.

885. Bagatelia Rezo (M) - 59 years old, was shot in his own house in the Fall of 1993.

886. Bagatelia Levan (M) - 13 years old, on the 11th of October of 2007 tripped the mine laid by the separatists in meore (second) Otobaia.

887. Basaria Shota (M) - 61 years old, was shot on the 29th of September of 1994.

888. Belkania Malkhaz (M) - was shot.

889. Bokhua Valeri (M) - 42 years old, was shot in his own car on the 30th of September of 1993.

890. Chania Aposha (M) - 54 years old, was shot on the 12th of May of 1994.

891. Chania Iona (M) - 55 years old, on the 6th of December of 1993 died from cardiac arrest, when being tortured.

892. Chedia Jamal (M) - 32 years old, was shot in his own house.

893. Chitaia Chuta (F) - 73 years old, was shot and then burnt in her own house on the 6th of December of 1993.

894. Chitaia Mania (F) - 49 years old, was shot on the 6th December of 1999.

895. Dgebuadze Kokochia (M) - 14 years old, was shot in his own house on the 6th of December of 1994.

896. Djalaghonia Meri (F) - was killed in his own house, on the 10th of March of 2005.

897. Djapava Kako (M) - 48 years old, was tortured to death together with Dome Qvelebaia.

898. Dzadzua Fridon (M) - 35 years old, was killed on the 23rd of June of 1998.

899. Dzadzua Tamaz (M) - 37 years old, was shot on the 6th of December of 1993.

900. Gamakharia Avtandil (M) - 40 years old, was shot in the village Pichori on the 21st of January of 1994.

901. Gamakharia Gia (M) - 28 years old, on the 30th of November of 1999 tripped the mine laid by the separatists in the village Ganakhleba (Gagida).

902. Gitolendia Leonid (M) - was killed in the village Ganakhleba (Gagida) on the 13th of August of 2011.

903. Gitolendia Otar (M) - 38 years old, was shot in the village Bedia together with Khuta and Ardashel Abshilavas on the 10th of February of 1995.

904. Gitolendia (M) - was drowned in the river Enguri together with his grandson Dimitri Shengelia while forcedely and secretly leaving Abkhazia on the 25th of December of 2006.

905. Kardava Zarem (M) - 36 years old, was shot in his own house on the 6th of December of 1993.

906. Kharebava Nikoloz (M) - 61 years old, was shot together with Jorj Tabaghua and Gudzia Shonia on the 9th of November of 1993.

907. Khupenia Dafenti (M) - 57 years old, was shot together with his brother Nodar on the 9th of November of 1993.

908. Khupenia Nodar (M) - 58 years old, was shot together with

his brother Dafenti on the 9th of November of 1993.

909. Khupenia Varad (M) - 69 years old, was shot and then burnt in his own house on the 6th of December of 1993.

910. Kvaratskhelia Ivane (M) - 72 years old, was shot on the 9th of November of 1994.

911. Khvichia Geno (M) - 60 years old, was shot on the 6th of November of 1993.

912. Kvitia Khvicha (M) - was shot.

913. Kvitia Varden (M) - 40 years old, was tortured to death on the 29th of September of 1994.

914. Parulava Gvadjji (M) - 61 years old, was shot at the river Enguri on the 6th of December of 1993.

915. Parulava Mamuka (M) - 37 years old, was shot in his own house in December of 1993.

916. Parulava Shaqro (M) - 54 years old, was killed in his own house on the 6th of December of 1993.

917. Patsuria Giuli (M) - 48 years old, was shot in his own house on the 6th of December of 1993.

918. Pipia Aleko (M) - 62 years old, was shot on the 6th of December of 1993.

919. Qirtbaia Dome (M) - 54 years old, was shot in his own house on the 6th of December of 1993.

920. Qirtbaia Vano (M) - 38 years old, was shot in his own house on the 9th of November of 1993.

921. Qvelebaia Dome (M) - was tortured to death together with Kako Djapava.

922. Ratia Chuta (M) - 72 years old, was shot.

923. Ratia Slavik (M) - was shot.

924. Sakheishvili Oner (M) - 43 years old, was tortured to death in June of 1998 – his eyes were poked out.

925. Shengelia Akaki (M) - 67 years old, was shot and then burnt in his own house in the Fall of 1993.

926. Shengelia Dimitri (M) - was drowned in the river Enguri, while forcedely and secretly leaving Abkhazia on the 25th of December of 2006.

927. Shengelia Lasha (M) - 21 years old, on the 10th of March of 1994 tripped the mine being planted by the separatists.

928. Shonia Gudzia (M) - 60 years old, was shot together with N. Khaburzania and Jorj Tabaghua on the 6th of December of 1993.

929. Shonia Tamaz (M) - was shot.

930. Tabaghua Duru (M) - 103 years old, was burnt alive in his

own house on the 26th of May of 1998.

931. Tabaghua Jorji (M) - 70 years old, was shot together with Nikoloz Kharebava and Gudzia Shonia on the 6th of November of 1993.

932. Takalandze Gia (Giuli) (M) - was shot.

933. Takalandze Tengiz (M) - 20 years old, was shot on the 6th of December of 1993.

934. Tordua Samson (M) - 82 years old, was tortured to death in his own house on the 6th of December of 1993.

935. Tsaraghbaia Zaur (M) - 42 years old, was tortured to death on the 16th of July of 1994 – his nails were pulled out, his ears and tongue cut off.

Village Pichori (1993 – 1998)

Residents of the village (18 persons, Age: from 19 to 95)

Out of 18 residents 6 were tortured to death, 2 died from the cardiac arrest after an assault, 1 blind person, dead bodies of the 2 persons were thrown to the pigs.

936. Alpenidze Zurab (Zuriko) (M) - was tortured to death together with Bochia Meporia on the 3rd of June of 1998.

937. Aqubardia Lado (M) - 30 years old, was shot.

938. Aqubardia Taliko (F) - 66 years old, after being cruelly tortured was shot on the 11th of March of 1994.

939. Bulia Malkhaz (M) - 30 years old, was shot on the 25th of October of 1993, his corpse was thrown to the swines.

940. Buliskeria – Kortava Lili (Sonia) (M) - 95 years old, of Abkhazian nationality, was shot on the 2nd of June of 1998.

941. Djaparidzse Avtandil (M) - 70 years old, was shot in his own house on the 3rd of May of 1994.

942. Djindjolia Bondo (M) - 36 years old, was burnt alive in his car on the 30th of November of 1993.

943. Djodjua –Gogokhia Manera (M) - 70 years old, was shot together with her husband Vladimer Gogokhia on the 11th of March of 1994 – Their corpses were fed to the pigs.

944. Ghurdjia Shermadin (M) - 58 years old, died from cardiac arrest during the assault on his family on the 26th of May of 1998.

945. Ghurdjia Valiko (M) - 60 years old, was shot together with Lili Bulisqeria on the 2nd of June of 1998.

946. Gogokhia Vladimer (M) - 75 years old, a blind person, was shot together with his wife Manera Djodjua- Gogokhia on the 11th of

March of 1994. Their corpses were fed to the pigs.

947. Khasaia Bochia (M) - 55 years old, was tortured to death for getting in argument with the officer of the Russian Peace Forces on the 3rd of June of 1998 – He was burnt in his own house.

948. Meporia Bochia (M) - 50 years old, was tortured to death together with Zurab Alpenidze on the 3rd of June of 1998.

949. Morgoshia Murad (M) - 50 years old, was tortured to death on the 17th of February of 1994.

950. Nakhopia Valeri (Kocha) (M) - 42 years old, was shot on the 13th of September of 1996, in a month his relatives redeemed his remains for 2 million roubles.

951. Sadjaia Anzor (M) - 45 years old, was killed in Movember of 1998.

952. Shonia Valerian (M) - 70 years old, was tortured to death on the 17th of January of 1994 – He was tied up to the burning bed.

953. Sichinava Levan (M) - 19 years old, was shot in his own house on the 24th of October of 1993.

Village Pirveli Gali with the district Khokhora (1993 - 1994 – 1998 -2000, 2002-2003, 2005)

Residents of the village (78 persons, Age: from 15 to 75)

Out of 78 persons 8 were tortured to death through burning alive, burring alive, 1 was tortured and then shot, others were shot. 1 woman was raped and then shot.

954. Abashia Valiko (M) - 65 years old, was shot on the 2nd of October of 1993.

955. Akhvlediani Manuchar (M) - 21 years old, was shot in his own house together with his Father Murman on the 6th of February of 1994.

956. Akhvlediani Murman (M) - 54 years old, was shot in his own house together with his son Manuchar Akhvlediani on the 6th of February of 1994.

957. Basaria Davit (M) - 23 years old, was shot in October of 1993.

958. Beradze Slavik (M) - 39 years old, in November of 1994 together with Torinike Shankin and Eldar Rodonaia tripped the mine being planted by the separatists.

959. Biblaia Sonia (F) - 70 years old, was shot and then burnt in her own house.

960. Djedjeia Avalion (M) - 60 years old, was shot in his own

house on the 5th of February of 1998.

961. Djedjeia Givi (M) - 50 years old, was shot.

962. Djedjeia Nugzar (M) - 50 years old, was shot in his own house on the 5th of February of 1994.

963. Djedjeia-Biblaia Iamze (F) - 45 years old, was shot and then burnt in her own house on the 8th of February of 1994.

964. Djobava Amur (M) - 54 years old, was shot in his own house in February of 1994.

965. Djobava Giorgi (Jora) (M) - 62 years old, was shot in his own house on the 3rd of October of 1993.

966. Djobava Mikheil (M) - was shot on the 26th of May of 1998.

967. Djobava Murman (M) - 60 years old, was shot on the 2nd of November of 1993.

968. Eliava Otar (M) - 15 years old, in December of 1994 was frozen to death while escaping from the punitive detachments.

969. Ezugbaia Avtandil (M) - 36 years old, was tortured to death.

970. Ezugbaia Jemal (M) - 35 years old, was shot.

971. Ezugbaia Vano (M) - 75 years old, was shot and then burnt in his own house in October of 1993.

972. Gablaia Akaki (M) - 75 years old, was shot in the Fall of 1993.

973. Gasashvili Akop (M) - 53 years old, was shot together with his son Besik and daughter-in-law Tamara. Early in October was killed his eldest son Dato.

974. Gasashvili Besik (M) - was shot together with his Father Akop and wife Tamara in December of 1994. His wife was raped and then shot. Besik's elder brother Dato was killed in early October.

975. Gasashvili Bichiko (M) - was shot.

976. Gasashvili Dato (M) - 30 years old, was shot in October of 1993.

977. Gasashvili Tamara (F) - 23 years old, in December of 1994 was raped in front of her husband and father-in-law and then all the three were shot.

978. Gelandze Aqvsemi (M) - 67 years old, was tortured to death on the 23rd of July of 1995.

979. Gergedava Irod (M) - 85 years old, was shot in his son-in-law Nodar Mlinjia's yard in February of 1995.

980. Goglidze Yuri (M) - 50 years old, was shot on the 2nd of October of 1993.

981. Gogokhia Ruslan (M) - was shot on the 24th of May of 1998.

982. Gudabadze Shirim (M) - 60 years old, was shot together with his son Vakhtang in October of 1994.

983. Gudabadze Vakhtang (M) - 22 years old, was shot together

with his Father Shirim in October of 1994.

984. Kakava Dunia (F) - 74 years old, was shot and then burnt in her own house on the 5th of February of 1994.

985. Khinklادze Kote (M) - 50 years old, was shot and burnt in his own house.

986. Kholbaia Almar (M) - 55 years old, was tortured to death.

987. Kobakhidze Paata (M) - 19 years old, was tortured to death on the 27th of November of 1993 – he was ran over by the armoured vehicle.

988. Kobakhidze Pantiko (M) - 64 years old, was tortured to death in the village Repi in his own cottage on the 28th of April of 1996. His corpse was fed to the pigs.

989. Kvaratskhelia Eldar (M) - 30 years old, was shot in December of 2000.

990. Kvekveskiri Igor (M) - 60 years old, was shot after being tortured on the 2nd of October of 1993.

991. Kvekveskiri Khutusha (M) - 51 years old, was shot in October of 1993.

992. Kvekveskiri Murman (M) - 70 years old, was shot in Sukhumi in his relative Raul Pashulia's house in November of 1993.

993. Lamandzia Paata (M) - 20 years old, on the 4th of June of 1994 tripped the mine laid by the separatists.

994. Lamandzia Zurab (M) - 44 years old, was shot on the 15th of November of 2003.

995. Logua Nodar (M) - 54 years old, was shot after being tortured and his corpse was thrown into the river Enguri on the 21st of May of 1994.

996. Lomaia Dinara (F) - 48 years old, was shot on the 3rd of February of 1994.

997. Malazonia Severian (M) - 72 years old, participant of the WWII, was shot by the militants dressed in the Militia uniforms on the 7th of May of 1995.

998. Minaev Ganchkhi (M) - was shot on the 28th of May of 1998.

999. Minjia Vano (M) - 60 years old, was shot in his own house by the militants dressed in Militia uniforms on the 4th of May of 1995.

1000. Nachkhebia Giuli (M) - 32 years old, was shot on the 6th of February of 1994.

1001. Narmania Vaja (M) - was burnt alive in his own house on the 27th of May of 1998.

1002. Navitenko Ivane (M) - 75 years old, was shot in his own house in November of 1994.

1003. Pachulia Tristan (M) - was shot on the 26th of May of 1998.

1004. Parulava Bochia (M) - was shot.

1005. Parulava Nodar (M) -, 64 years old, in December of 1993 was buried alive together with Otar Tsanova in the grave being dug up by themselves.

1006. Pipia Mamuka (M) - 27 years old, was shot together with Valeri Shamugia after 20 day captivity on the 15th of July of 1998.

1007. Qardava Tamar (F) - 60 years old, was shot.

1008. Qobalia Akaki (M) - was shot together with his sons Zuriko and Levan.

1009. Qobalia Zuriko (M) - 40 years old, was shot together with his Father Akaki and brother Levan.

1010. Qobalia Levan (M) - 38 years old, was shot together with his Father Akaki and brother Zuriko.

1011. Rechia Ghuda (M) - 55 years old, was shot and then burnt in his own house together with his wife Faina on the 6th of February of 1994.

1012. Rechia-Chanturia Faina (F) - 50 years old, was shot and then burnt in his own house together with his wife Ghuda on the 6th of February of 1994.

1013. Rostobaia Gigla (M) - resident of the village Pirveli Gali, was shot.

1014. Rostobaia Orden (M) - 60 years old, resident of the village, was shot in May of 1998.

1015. Rostobaia Vakhtang (M) - 55 years old, was tortured to death in his own house.

1016. Sarua Ghuda (M) - 60 years old, was shot together with Gigla Djalaghonia was shot in the village Kokhora on the 2nd of October of 1993.

1017. Shankin Tornike (M) - in November of 1994 together with Slavik Beradze and Eldar Rodonaia tripped the mine being planted by the separatists.

1018. Shonia Rabo (M) - 56 years old, was shot in the village Khumushquri together with Nnodar Gulordava and others on the 4^h of February of 1994.

1019. Shurghaia Edgar (M) - 60 years old, was shot in his own house on the 30th of September of 1993.

1020. Tabaghua Kakhaber (M) - was shot.

1021. Tavladze Geno (M) - 64 years old, was shot.

1022. Torua Miriane (M) - 61 years old, was shot in the village Zemo Barghebi in November of 1994.

1023. Uzarashvili Edisher IM) - 22 years old, was shot on the 29th of December of 2002.

1024. Shamugia Valeri (M) - after 20 days of captivity was shot together with Mamuka Pipia on the 15th of July of 1998.

1025. Tsatsua Apolon (M) - 40 years old, was shot in his own house.

1026. Tsikolia Gaioz (M) - 20 years old, was shot in his own house.

1027. Tsikolia Lasha (M) - 17 years old, was killed.

1028. Tsimintia Zaur (M) - 56 years old, was shot together with his sons Zaza and Manuchar on the 23rd of May of 1998.

1029. Tsimintia Zaza (M) - 22 years old, was shot together with his father Zaur and brother Manuchar on the 23rd of May of 1998.

1030. Tsimintia Manuchar (M) - 18 years old, was shot together with his father Zaur and brother Zaza on the 23rd of May of 1998.

1031. Tsanova Nodar (M) - was shot on the 6th of February of 1994.

Kokhora

Residents of the District (3 persons, Age: 62-65)

1 person tripped the mine, the other 2 were shot and killed.

1032. Akhalaia Gocha (M) – 65 years old, on the 5th of November of 2005 tripped the mine laid by the separatists.

1033. Goncharova Dusia (F) - 65 years old, resident of the village Kokhora, was shot in her own house in the Fall of 1993.

1034. Khubua-Ezukhbaia Tinatin (F) - 62 years old, resident of the village Pirveli Gali (Kokhora), was killed in her own house on the 21st of June of 2003.

Village Rechkhi (1993)

Residents of the village (2 persons, Age: 35 and 36)

One was shot, another one tripped the mine.

1035. Qvatsabaia Tamaz (M) - 25 years old, was shot at the river Rechkhi on the 5th of February of 1994.

1036. Rodonaia Eldar (M) - 36 years old, in November of 1993 tripped the mine being planted by the separatists.

Village Repi (1993 - 1994-1996- 1998)

Residents of the village (57 persons, Age: from 8 to 78)

Out of 57 persons 7 were tortured to death through burn-

ing alive, teaming into the cart and forced to carry dead Abkhazian soldiers, others were shot.

1037. Akishabaia Amiran (M) - 62 years old, was shot on the 9th of December of 1996.

1038. Aqubardia – Uzurashvili Nunu (F) - was shot in her own house together with her 8 year old son Napo Uzurashvili in December of 1994.

1039. Arakhamia Nani (F) - 22 yeas old, was shot together with her father Omar and 24 year old sister Nino on the 9th of December of 1996.

1040. Arakhamia Nino (F) - 24 years old, was shot together with her father Omar and 22 year old, sister Nani on the 9th of December of 1996.

1041. Arakhamia Omar (M) - 55 years old, was shot together with his daughter Nani, 22 years old and Nino 24 years old, on the 9th of December of 1996.

1042. Baghishvili Nugzar (M) - 35 years old, was shot in the village Zemo Barghebi.

1043. Djandjulia –Shonia Patsiko (F) - 66 years old, was shot on the 8th of December of 1996.

1044. Djgharkava Raul (M) - 55 years old, was shot in his own house and his corpse was thrown into the channel in May of 1994.

1045. Djodjua Raul (M) - 28 years old, was shot in his own house in February of 1994.

1046. Gadelia Vaja (M) - was burnt alive in his own house in January of 1994.

1047. Ghurtskaia Kote (M) - 54 years old, was shot in his own house on the 2nd of February of 1994.

1048. Ghurtskaia Lubine (F) - 74 years old, was shot.

1049. Ghurtskaia Shalva (M) - 68 years old, was shot in his own house in January of 1994.

1050. Ghurtskaia Zurab (M) - 38 yeas old, was shot on the 3rd of May of 1998.

1051. Gogokhia A. was shot.

1052. Gogokhia Besik (M) - 35 years old, was shot in February of 1994 together with his relatives - Otar Shengelia, Paata Shengelia, Khvicha Kalandia and Bondo Kvitia.

1053. Gogokhia Jambul (M) - 33 years old, was shot in his own house.

1054. Gogokhia Napo (M) - 55 years old, was shot in his own house in October of 1994.

1055. Gogokhia Raul (M) - was tortured to death together with Oner and Reden Fareishvilis on the 20th of May of 1998. They were

teamed into the cart and forced to carry the deceased Abkhazian soldiers to the third Hydroelectric station of the river Enguri – afterwards they were shot and thrown into the channel.

1056. Gulua Megona Akakis dze, 70 years old, was shot in December of 1993.

1057. Gvagvalia Mziuri (F) - 32 years old, was shot in her own house after being cruelly tortured on the 6th of December of 1994.

1058. Kalandia Khvicha (M) - 16 years old, was shot together with Besik Gogokhia and Otar Shengelia and Bondo Kvitia on the 6th of February of 1994.

1259. Kilanava Ivane (Vano) (M) - 78 years old, was shot in his own house.

1060. Kharchilava Lola (F) - 93 years old, bedridden patient, was burnt in her own house on the 5th of October of 1993.

1061. Kvaratskhelia Gogita (M) - 22 years old, was kidnapped from the village Chkaduashi of the Zugdidi district on the 26th of March of 2013 for a ransom demand and was found dead near the village Nabakevi on the 11th of April of 2013.

1062. Kvitia Bondo (M) - 45 years old, was shot together with Khvicha Kalandia, Paata and Otar Shengelias and Besik Gogokhia on the 6th of February of 1994.

1963. Lemonjava Emzar (M) - 32 years old, was burnt alive together with his father Terenti on the 6th of November of 1994.

1064. Lemonjava Terenti (M) - 55 years old, was burnt alive together with his son Emzar on the 6th of November of 1994.

1065. Markelia Apo (Apolon) (M) - was tortured to death on the 23rd of July of 1999 in Ochamchire.

1066. Markelia Bego (M) - 65 years old, was burnt in his house in the Fall of 1993.

1967. Markelia Robert (M) - 26 years old, was shot in the village Mziuri in November of 1994.

1068. Morokhia Fridon (M) - 35 years old, was shot together with his brother Raulon the 30th of September of 1993.

1069. Morokhia Raul (Edem) (M) - was shot together with his brother Fridon on the 30th of September of 1993.

1070. Pareishvili Oner (M) - was tortured to death together with his brother Reden Pareishvili and Raul Gogokhia on the 20th of May of 1998 – They were teamed into the cart and forced to carry the deceased Abkhazian soldiers corpses to the third hydro electric station of the river Enguri, then all the three were shot and thrown into the channel.

1071. Pareishvili Reden (M) - resident of the village Repi, was

tortured to death together with his brother Oner Pareishvili and Raul Gogokhia on the 20th of May of 1998 – They were teamed into the cart and forced to carry the deceased Abkhazian soldiers corpses to the third hydro electric station of the river Enguri, then all the three were shot and thrown into the channel.

1072. Parpalia Semion (M) - was shot.

1073. Pirtakhia Bochia (M) - 26 years old, was burnt in his house on the 4th of September of 1994.

1074. Qavshbaia Ghuda (M) - 70 years old, was shot in his own house on the 6th of December of 1994.

1075. Qavshbaia Shalva (M) - 60 years old, was shot in his own house on the 6th of December of 1994.

1076. Shengelia Otar (M) - 41 years old, was shot together with his son Paata, Besik Gogokhia, Khvicha Kalandia and Bondo Kvitia in February of 1994.

1077. Shengelia Paata (M) - 16 years old, was shot together with his Father Otar, Besik Gogokhia, Khvicha Kalandia and Bondo Kvitia in February of 1994.

1078. Shonia-Skhulukhia Izolda (F) - 38 years old, was shot together with her husband Venor and with her husband's brother Rudik on the 25th of November of 1993. Their corpses were burnt together with the house.

1079. Sikharulia Elguja (M) - 27 years old, was shot in 1994.

1080. Sikharulia Shaleri (M) - was shot on the 25th of May of 1998.

1081. Sikharulia Temur (M) - 27 years old, was shot on the 25th May of 1998.

1082. Skhulukhia Chichiko (M) - 69 years old, was shot and then burnt in his own house together with his wife Dzaba in October of 1993.

1083. Skhulukhia Dzaba (F) - 66 years old, was shot and then burnt in her own house, together with her husband Chichiko in October of 1993.

1084. Skhulukhia Rudik (M) - 43 years old, was shot together with his brother Venor and sister-in-law Izolda Shonia-Skhulukhia on the 25th of November of 1993. Their corpses were burnt together with the house.

1085. Skhulukhia Venor (M) - was shot together with his wife Izolda Shonia-Skhulukhia and brother Rudik on the 25th of November of 1993, their corpses were burnt together with the house.

1086. Tsanova Ghuda (M) - 68 years old, was shot in his own house and then the corpse was thrown into the garbage can.

1087. Tsanova Gigla (M) - 45 years old, was shot in his own house on the 6th of December of 1994.

1088. Tungia Gurieli (M) - 41 years old, was shot in his own house in February of 1994.

1089. Uzarashvili Gvanji (M) - 51 years old, was shot in the town of Gali on the 30th of September of 1993.

1090. Uzarashvili Napo (M) - 8 years old, was shot in his own house together with his Mother Nunu Aqubardia in December of 1994.

1091. Uzarashvili Nemo (M) - 11 years old, was shot in his own house together with his Mother Nunu Aqubardia in December of 1994.

1092. Uzarashvili Otar (M) - 57 years old, was shot in his own house.

1093. Zvambaia Arvelodi (M) - 68 years old, was shot in February of 1994.

Village Saberio (1994 – 1998 – 1999-2012)

Residents of the village (11 persons, Age: from 32 to 60)

Out of 11 persons 4 were tortured to death through beating, others were shot.

1094. Badzaghua Djumber (M) - 53 years old, was shot in 1994.

1095. Badzaghua Nugzar (M) - was shot.

1096. Chanturia Suliko (M) - 60 years old, was tortured to death through beating in his own house.

1097. Chkhapelia Jijiko (M) - 60 years old, was tortured to death – he was decapitated and then thrown into the river.

1098. Ghurtskaia - Beria Tsabu (F) - was killed in her own house on the 1st of January of 1999.

1099. Gogokhia Shaliko (M) - 55 years old, was tortured to death through beating.

1100. Khetsuriani Abram (M) - 72 years old, was shot and then thrown into the river Tomi in 1994.

1101. Papava Valeri (M) - 45 years old, was shot on the 1st June of 1998.

1102. Parulava Genadi (M) - 32 years old, was shot in the car on the 13th of January of 1999.

1103. Torua-Matkava Manana (F) - was cruelly tortured in front of her small child and killed on the 28th of September of 1994.

1104. Tsikolia Avto (M) - was killed on the 6th of January of 2012.

**Village Shesheleti
(1093 – 1994 - 1996 – 1998 - 2009)**

**Residents of the village (26 persons, Age: from 17 to 84)
Out of 26 persons 1 was stabbed to death, others were shot.**

1105. Abakelia Djansughi (M) - was killed on the 7th of April of 2009.

1106. Ardia Nugzar (M) - 42 years old, was shot together with Bochia Lazaria, Djumber and Vakhtang Gogsanias in July of 1994.

1107. Arqania Lali (F) - 72 years old, was shot in the village Mukhuri together with Irodion and Eter Tsurtsumias on the 9th of April of 1996.

1108. Baghishvili Rajden (Revaz) (M) - 56 years old, was shot in his own house on the 1st of October of 1993.

1109. Baghishvili Randiko (M) - 50 years old, was shot in his own house together with Revaz and Geno Markelias and Tengo Chqotua on the 3rd of October of 1993.

1110. Charaia Kako (M) - 45 years old, was shot in his own house in November of 1993.

1111. Chkotua Tengo (M) - 40 years old, was shot together with Geno and Revaz Markelias and Randiko Baghishvili in October of 1993.

1112. Gogokhia Mzevinar (F) - 46 years old, in June of 1994 tripped the mine laid by the separatists at the river Enguri.

1113. Gogsania Djumber (M) - 35 years old, was shot together with his brother Vakhtang, Nugzar Ardia and Bocha Lazaria in January of 1994.

1114. Gogsania Vakhtang (M) - was shot together with his brother Djumber and others in January of 1994.

1115. Khurtsilava Vakhtang (M) - 41 years old, was shot together with Iona Sanaia and others on the 5th of January of 1996.

1116. Khubulava Lili (F) - 78 years old, was stabbed to death in his own house in May of 1994.

1117. Kvaratskhelia Roin (M) - 44 years old, was shot in 1998.

1118. Lazaria Bochia (M) - 51 years old, was shot together with Nugzar Ardia and others in January of 1994.

1119. Lazaria Manana (F) - 37 years old, was shot in 1996.

1120. Markelia Geno (M) - 44 years old, was shot together with Revaz Markelia and others on the 3rd of October of 1993.

1121. Markelia Revaz (Tata) (M) - 44 years old, was shot together with Geno Markelia and others on the 3rd of October of 1993.

1122. Rodonaia Gada (M) - 67 years old, was shot in his own house in October of 1993.

1123. Sadjaia Shota (M) - was shot on the 11th of December of 1993.

1124. Sanaia Gemosha (F) - 74 years old, was shot together with her husband Iona, sons, grandsons and others on the 5th of January of 1996.

1125. Sanaia Giorgi (M) - 54 years old, was shot together with his parents and others on the 5th of January of 1996.

1126. Sanaia Iona (M) - 84 years old, a disabled person, was shot together with his wife Gemosha, sons- Valeri and Giorgi, grandsons Mamuka and Manuchar and a relative Vakhtang Khurtsilava and a neighbor Mimoza Sanaia on the 5th of January of 1996.

1127. Sanaia Mamuka (M) - 19 years old, was shot together with his parents and others on the 5th of January of 1996.

1128. Sanaia Manuchar (M) - 17 years old, was shot together with his parents and others on the 5th of January of 1996.

1129. Sanaia Mimoza (F) - 41 years old, was shot together with Iona Sanaia and others on the 5th of January of 1996.

1130. Sanaia Valeri (M) - 42 years old, was shot together with his parents and others on the 5th of January of 1996.

Village Sida

(1993 – 1994 –1995 - 1996 - 1997-1998 – 2002 -2003 -2008)

Residents of the village (47 persons, Age: from 15 to 70)

Out of 47 persons 8 were tortured to death through beating, pulling out the teeth, choking, cutting off the nose and ears, burning alive, 2 died from heart failure after being assaulted, 1 committed a suicide after being cruelly tortured, others were shot and killed.

1131. Akobia Tsiala (F) - 70 years old, was tortured to death in her own house on the 4th of February of 1998 – her teeth were pulled out, she was repeatedly scorched, tortured and then choked to death by a rope.

1132. Alpenidze Boris (M) - 65 years old, was tortured to death on the 15th of August of 2004 – he was drowned in the well.

1133. Anchabadze Onise (M) - was shot at the river Enguri together with Roman Shonia in October of 1993.

1134. Antia Abesalom (M) - resident of the village Sida, was shot.

1135. Antia Gvadjji (M) - 35 years old, was shot on the 24th of May of 1998.

1136. Antia Merab (M) - 27 years old, was shot on the 20th of

May of 1998.

1137. Aqubardia Vansel (M) - 35 years old, was killed.

1138. Aqubardia Vardo (F) - 63 years old, was shot.

1139. Arqania Abesalom (M) - 48 years old, was shot in 2003.

1340. Buava Dato (M) - 15 years old, was shot at the river Enguri together with Dzuku Shonia in April of 1995.

1141. Ekhvaia Shadrevan (M) - was killed on the 7th of May of 2011.

1142. Ezukhbaia Shura (F) - 67 years old, was shot on the 24th of May of 1998.

1143. Gamsonia Jemal (M) - 59 years old, was shot in February of 1994.

1144. Gerekhelia Julia (F) - 59 years old, was shot in his own house on the 22nd of April of 1994.

1145. Gergedava MIndia (M) - 13 years old, was killed on the 5th of October of 2008.

1146. Gergedava Nodar (M) - 49 years old, was tortured to death on the 2nd of June of 1998 – his teeth were pulled out and then he was shot.

1147. Gurdjiev Pavle (M) - 53 years old, was shot on the 24th of May of 1998.

1148. Gvalia Piva (M) resident of the village Sida, was shot.

1149. Khaburzania Nodar (M) - 59 years old, was hanged after being cruelly tortured in November of 1994.

1150. Khurtsilava Amiran (M) - 62 years old, was shot on the 20th of May of 1998.

1151. Khurtsilava Izo (F) - 40 years old, died from heart failure during the onset on her family on the 3rd of June of 1998.

1152. Khurtsilava Nugzar (M) - 45 years old, was shot on the 24th of May of 1998.

1153. Khurtsilava Remiko (M) - was tortured to death on the 27th of July of 1998.

1154. Khurtsilava Zviad (M) - 22 years old, was killed in March of 2002.

1155. Lejava Sergo (M) - 22 years old, together with his brother Tamaz he was put into the cupboard and shot on the 13th of October of 1995.

1156. Lejava Tamaz (M) - 17 years old, after being tortured was put into the cupboard and shot together with his brother Sergo on the 13th of October of 1995.

1157. Lomidze Nadia (F) - of Russian nationality, was shot.

1158. Mushukia Eter (F) - 58 years old, was shot near his own house on the 10th of October of 1993.

1159. Mushukia Sardion (M) - 73 years old, was shot on the 23rd of August of 1998.

1160. Mushulia Vaja (M) - 40 years old, was shot on the 22nd of August of 1998.

1161. Parulava Manuchar (M) - 47 years old, was shot on the 1st of July of 1997.

1162. Pipia Tamaz (M) - 27 years old, was tortured to death – through beating on the 8th of March of 1996.

1163. Qarchava Revaz (M) - 75 years old, was burnt alive in his own house in May of 1998.

1164. Qardava Besik (M) - 28 years old, was imprisoned and beaten to death in 1994.

1165. Qobalia Nodar (M) - was tortured to death in October of 1994 – his disfigured dead body – his ears and nose were cut off – was redeemed by his relatives.

1166. Rostobaia Chiko (M) - was killed by a knife on July of 1998.

1167. Shakaia Otar (M) - was shot on the 20th of May of 1998.

1168. Shamugia Rezo (M) - 47 years old, committed a suicide after being cruelly tortured.

1169. Shamugia Tamaz (M) - 33 years old, was shot on the 8th of March of 1996.

1170. Shonia Dzuku (M) - was shot together with Dato Buava in April of 1995.

1171. Shonia Luda (F) - 62 years old, was shot.

1172. Shonia Mamriko (F) - 48 years old, was shot at the river Enguri together with Zaza Buava in April of 1995.

1173. Shonia Roman (M) - 16 years old, was shot in the village Khurcha on the 26th of May of 1996.

1174. Todua Pavlik (M) - 55 years old, was shot in May of 1998.

1175. Tsalani Tsitso (F) - 42 years old, was shot in July of 1994.

1176. Tskhadaia Givi (M) - 38 years old, was killed in the Fall of 1993.

1177. Tskhadaia Valodia (M) - was shot.

Village Tagiloni (1993 - 1994 – 1997-1998)

**Residents of the village (29 persons, Age: from 26 to 79)
All of them were shot.**

1178. Ablotia Nikoloz (Kolia) (M) - 65 years old, was shot on the 9th of October of 1994.

1179. Ablotia Varlam (M) - 64 years old, was shot in his own house, on the 10th of October of 1994.

1180. Antelava Ivane (M) - 60 years old, was shot in the town of

Gali by the separatist Militia Chief together with his wife Zina and son – in – law Valeri Kvijinadze (from the town of Rustavi) in January of 1994.

1181. Antelava-Toklikashvili Zina (F) - 55 years old, was shot in the town of Gali by the chief of the Separatist Militia together with her husband Ivane Antelava and her son-in-law Valeri Kvijinadze (from the town of Rustavi) in 1994.

1182. Ardashelia Enver (M) - 53 years old, was shot together with his brother Ramaz - the corpse was thrown into the river in October of 1993.

1183. Ardashelia Ghuda (M) - 60 years old, was shot on the 9th of October of 1993.

1184. Ardashelia Ramaz (M) - 50 years old, was tortured and then shot by the chief of the militia group on the 9th of September of 1994. The chairman of the administration of the Separatists of the town of Gali – Ruslan Qishmaria declared, that the same fate was awaiting those resisting and opposing them.

1185. Ardashelia Valiko (M) - was killed in his own house.

1186. Ardashelia Vaja (M) - 55 years old, was shot in his own house on the 5th of October of 1993.

1187. Ardashelia Velodi (M) - 65 years old, in January of 1997 died after the bus was exploded on the mine being planted by the separatists.

1188. Bendelava Gramiton (M)- 64 years old, was shot in his own house on the 1st of January of 1994.

1189. Bendelava Margo (F) - was shot in her own house on the 1st of January of 1994.

1190. Daraselia Misha (M) - 28 years old, was shot.

1191. Djodjua Ardevan (M) - 66 years old, was shot in his own house, in October of 1993.

1192. Gvaramia Tariel (M) - 35 years old, was shot after being tortured on the 12th of March of 1994.

1193. Gvalia-Shubladze Luchiko (F) - 50 years old, was tortured to death in front of her three children – was thrown into the well and was fired on the 3rd of October of 1993.

1194. Kharchilava Roland (M) - was shot.

1195. Khubulava Gomine (M) - 61 years old, was killed.

1196. Khubulava Levter (M) - was taken captive and then shot together with Nikoloz Khubulava in 1998.

1197. Khubulava Nikoloz (M) - was taken captive and tortured to death together with Levter Khubulava in 1998.

1198. Khutsilava Lusia (F) - was killed on the 23rd of May of 1998.

1199. Kikalia-Ablotia Firuza (M) - was killed on the 24th of August of 1998.

1200. Kvijinadze Valeri (M) - 28 years old, resident of the town of Rustavi, in January of 1994 was shot by the chief of the Militia of the town of Gali in the village Tagiloni together with his mother-in-law Zinaida and father-in-law Ivane Antelava.

1201. Lejava Mamuka (M) - 25 years old, was shot in front of his father and his father was forced to drag his son's corpse from the village Tagiloni to the village Shamgona.

1202. Marshava Omar (M) - 25 years old, was shot in front of his mother in October of 1993.

1203. Orjonia Bodoli (M) - 70 years old, tripped the mine laid by the separatists.

1204. Shagidze Korneli (M) - 30 years old, on the 31st of December of 1994 tripped the mine laid by the separatists.

1205. Sharia Qsenia (F) - 79 years old, was shot in January of 1994.

1206. Shubladze Butsa (F) - 75 years old, was shot on the 6th of June of 1993.

Village Tsarche

(1993 -1994 -1995 – 1996 – 1997 - 2010)

Residents of the village (45 persons, Age: from 15 to 70)

Out of 45 persons 6 were tortured to death through decapitation, burning alive, hanging, running over by a car (among the tortured is a 15 year old boy), 1 person (female) committed a suicide after being humiliated and insulted, others were shot and killed.

1207. Alania Givi (M) - 58 years old, was shot in his own house on the 12th of November of 1994.

1208. Alania Raul (Shaqro) (M) - 48 years old, was shot in the village Achigvara on the 6th of December of 1993.

1209. Alania Valter (M) - 46 years old, was shot and then decapitated in October of 1993.

1210. Arijbaia Bachana (M) - 20 years old, was killed on the 2nd of May of 2012.

1211. Bechvaia Gela (M) - 43 years old, was shot together with Vladimer and Merab Benias in February of 1994.

1212. Bekveria Ipolite (M) - 63 years old, was shot in February of 1994.

1213. Benia Djambul (M) - 29 years old, was shot in his own house in 1993.

1214. Benia Megona (M) - was shot in his own house on the 4th of February of 1994.

1215. Benia Merab (M) - 40 years old, was shot together with Vladimer Benia and Gela Bechvaia in February of 1994.

1216. Benia Murman (M) - 44 years old, was burnt alive together with Slavik Samushia in the village Shesheleti in Marh of 1994.

1217. Benia Sevasti (M) - 47 years old, was shot on the 10th of October of 1994.

1218. Benia Vladimer (M) - 45 years old, was shot together with Beran Benia and Gela Bechvaia in February of 1994.

1219. Cherkezia Dodo (F) – in the village Dikhazurga on the 6th of February of 1995 she tripped the mine laid by the separatists.

1220. Cherkezia Gocha (M) - 15 years old, was tortured to death in the village the Kokhora on the 13th of February of 1994.

1221. Chkhvirikia Tamara (F) - 55 years old, a perdagogue, was tortured to death on the 21st of September of 1995 – she was ran over by a car.

1222. Dadakhava Djano (M) - 21 years old, was tortured to death together with the resident of Gali Koba Djgharkava – They were tortured to death - hanged on the 29th of September of 2010 in the forest located near the illegitimate military detachment dislocated in Gagra. Both were forcedely recruited into the separatists illegitimate formation.

1223. Davituliani –Shonia Luiza (F) - 51 years old, was frozen to death together with her fellow-villagers, while forcedely leaving Abkhazia in February of 1994.

1224. Dgerenaia Demur (M) - 44 years old, was shot on the 29th of February of 1996.

1225. Djigania Raul (M) - 44 years old, was shot in June of 1994.

1226. Djigania Gulnara (F) - 42 years old, was frozen to death in the mountains on the 10th of June of 1994, while forcedely leaving Abkhazia.

1227. Djigania Tsezar (M) - 30 years old, was killed in his own house in 1995. His corpse was returned to the relatives after being bought out by the latter for one million roubles.

1228. Gamisonia Gizo (M) - 55 years old, was shot together with his wife Puntusha Shonia.

1229. Gergaia Oner (M) - 32 years old, was shot.

1230. Gerzmava Aleko (M) - 66 years old, was shot on the 5th of February of 1994.

1231. Gerzmava Gela (M) - 25 years old, was frozen to death together with his fellow villagers, while forcedely leaving Abkhazia in February of 1994.

1232. Gunia-Gogilava Nato (F) - committed a suicide – hanged herself after being insulted and humiliated in captivity on the 14th of February of 1995.

1233. Gvalia Leonid (M) - 32 years old, was shot in July of 1993.

1234. Gvilava Khvicha (M) - 21 years old, was frozen to death together with his fellow villagers, while forcedely leaving Abkhazia in February of 1994.

1235. Kezua Tamaz (M) - 33 years old, was shot in October of 1993.

1236. Kikoria Vakhtang (M) - 44 years old, was shot together with Chichiko Zarqua in February of 1994.

1237. Kvaratskhelia Bejan (M) - 25 years old, was shot in 1994.

1238. Kvaratskhelia Dato (M) - 25 years old, after the 15 days of captivity was tied up to the tractor together with Ruslan Cherkezia, wetted with Benzin and bunt alive.

1239. Kvaratskhelia Elgudja (M) - 35 years old, was shot in his own house.

1240. Kvaratskhelia Tamar (F) - was tortured to death – through multiply wounding her on the 5th of May of 2009.

1241. Lepsaia Merab (M) - 35 years old, was shot in his own house on the 30th of September of 1993. .

1242. Malania Liana (F) - was shot in March of 1997.

1243. Malania Nodar (M) - 66 years old, was shot on the 5th of February of 1994.

1244. Malania Roman (M) - 34 years old, was shot in his own house in February of 1994.

1245. Malania Yuri (M) - 46 years old, was shot in 1996.

1246. Qvatsabaia Boris (M) - 47 years old, was shot in the village Shesheleti in October of 1993.

1247. Samushia Slavik (M) - 44 years old, was shot in the village Shesheleti together with Murman Benia in March of 1994.

1248. Torua Venets (M) - 57 years old, was shot in his own house on the 1st of November of 1993.

1249. Ubilava Ramin (M) - 48 years old, was shot in 1996.

1250. Shakaia Gela (M) - resident of the village Tsarche, was killed at the river Enguri at the station of the Russian Peace Forces on the 18th of August of 1996.

1251. Zarqua Chichiko (M) - 70 years old, was shot together with Vakhtang Kikoria in February of 1993.

Appendix

In the issue of the “Nezavisimaia Gazeta” (Independent Newspaper) from the 30th of November of 1993 was published an open letter of the representatives of the intelligentsia of Moscow to the that time president of the Russian Federation - Boris Eltsin. This letter is the proof of the genocide against the Georgian population having been committed in Abkhazia and the famous representatives of the Russian society confirmed the fact of the ethnic cleansing by their signatures.

An open letter to the President of the Russian Federation from the Intelligentsia of Moscow

Word by word

Dear Boris Nikolaevich! We are appealing to you now, when Russia has made its final decision and chosen the path to democracy.

Attracting of Your attention to the conditions the Georgian population is in Abkhazia seems of a paramount importance to us – as it is directly connected with the norms of democracy. Russian mass media - press, radio, TV - is used for spreading distorted information about the situation having place in Abkhazia. Materials on the unlawful introduction of the Georgian troops under the far-fetched pretext of defending the railway were published, as well as the rightfulness of claim of Georgia on Abkhazia discussed. The Georgians were called to compromise, negotiations etc. but nobody has ever mentioned a word about the genocide being carried out under the guidance of Ardzinba. Any piece of information containing this material is being announced fake and untrue. Meanwhile, the mass massacre and extinction of the Georgian population is under way, being accompanied with the humiliation on the dead bodies of the tortured to death and murdered people.

The road to the place of execution of the thousand of Georgians in Gudauta was covered with the Svanian hats (Georgian men headgear). That fact was observed by the Russian refugees leaving Abkhazia.

According to the eye witnesses only in one day 700 people were shot in Gagra and their corpses were fed to pigs.

20 000 Georgians were killed In Sukhumi. All the numerous facts of the genocide have their witnesses; their names and family names are known, as well as their addresses. The names of the most villages and districts of Abkhazia can be now added to the tragic list of the destroyed by the Fascists 40 years ago villages: Oradur, Liditse, Khatin etc.

The Abkhazian fire has harmed Russia in its turn and resulted in

coming at the Kremlin Walls of the volunteer- marauders having already exhausted the resources in Abkhazia and now hoping for the new trophy in Moscow.

It is impossible to hide from the World Society the horrible truth about Ardzinba's government.

Alexei Chelnokov finalizes his article being published in "Izvestia" under the title of " Abkhazian Apocalypse - "The bloody Feast of the Conquerors in Sokhumi" – with the question to Ardzinba: " How are you going to live the rest of your life with this burden on your soul?"

The similar crime led the perpetrators to the dock at the Nuremberg judgment.

Government and authorities of the countries have the right of raising the question before the International Court on the punishment of the criminals of war. That's why we appeal to you and the Authorities of Russia, especially as you have undertaken the peacemaking mission in Abkhazia.

Understanding the situation of the victims of the genocide we consider just and expedient to direct the emotion of anger into the channel of law and avoid by this action the spontaneous and wild lynch law and unlawful actions and deeds. We strongly believe that investigation of the facts of the mass massacre of the peaceful population by the ethnic sign is absolutely necessary, as well as bringing to responsibility and punishment of those having committed it, as the war criminals.

The letter sent to the editor's office is signed by more than 100 persons and among them:

N.Krimova, O. Tabakov, M. Zakharov, O. Efremov, I.Atabekov, G.Gorin, Yu.Mann, L.Libedonskaia, T.Bek.



Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 3 June 2015

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/69/L.69)]

69/286. Status of internally displaced persons and refugees from Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions on the protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons, including its resolutions 62/153 of 18 December 2007, 62/249 of 15 May 2008, 63/307 of 9 September 2009, 64/162 of 18 December 2009, 64/296 of 7 September 2010, 65/287 of 29 June 2011, 66/165 of 19 December 2011, 66/283 of 3 July 2012, 67/268 of 13 June 2013, 68/180 of 18 December 2013 and 68/274 of 5 June 2014,

Recalling also all relevant Security Council resolutions on Georgia relating to the need for all parties to work towards a comprehensive peace and the return of internally displaced persons and refugees to their places of origin, and stressing the importance of their full and timely implementation,

Recognizing the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement¹ as the key international framework for the protection of internally displaced persons,

Concerned by forced demographic changes resulting from the conflicts in Georgia,

Concerned also by the humanitarian situation caused by armed conflict in August 2008, which resulted in the further forced displacement of civilians,

Mindful of the urgent need to find a solution to the problems related to forced displacement in Georgia,

Underlining the importance of the discussions that commenced in Geneva on 15 October 2008 and of continuing to address the issue of the voluntary, safe, dignified and unhindered return of internally displaced persons and refugees on the basis of internationally recognized principles and conflict-settlement practices,



¹ E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, annex.



Please recycle

**Status of internally displaced persons and
refugees from Abkhazia,
Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South
Ossetia, Georgia**

A/RES/69/286

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of resolution 68/274,²

1. *Recognizes* the right of return of all internally displaced persons and refugees and their descendants, regardless of ethnicity, to their homes throughout Georgia, including in Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia;

2. *Stresses* the need to respect the property rights of all internally displaced persons and refugees affected by the conflicts in Georgia and to refrain from obtaining property in violation of those rights;

3. *Reaffirms* the unacceptability of forced demographic changes;

4. *Underlines* the urgent need for unimpeded access for humanitarian activities to all internally displaced persons, refugees and other persons residing in all conflict-affected areas throughout Georgia;

5. *Calls upon* all participants in the Geneva discussions to intensify their efforts to establish a durable peace, to commit to enhanced confidence-building measures and to take immediate steps to ensure respect for human rights and create favourable security conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and unhindered return of all internally displaced persons and refugees to their places of origin;

6. *Underlines* the need for the development of a timetable to ensure the voluntary, safe, dignified and unhindered return of all internally displaced persons and refugees affected by the conflicts in Georgia to their homes;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventieth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled "Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development".

**92nd plenary meeting
3 June 2015**



