



Russian Aggression of Georgia

A Summary of Russian Attack

August 25, 2008

Altogether, Georgia's sovereign territory was subjected to aerial bombardment 42 times. The areas bombed far exceeded the putative conflict zone of South Ossetia.

The bombs and missiles were delivered during up to 158 illegal incursions into Georgia's airspace, of which 96 are fully confirmed.

At least 165 bombs and missiles were used, including cluster bombs and other weapons banned by international agreements. At least three of the attacks directly targeted civilians in civilian areas.

Bombing runs before ceasefire

The list below indicates the areas bombed, the minimum number of times each was bombed, their distance from the conflict zone and/or Tbilisi, and the date(s) of the attack(s).

Shavshvebi village	1	30 km	08.08.08
Variani village	1	20 km, 75 km from Tbilisi	08.08.08
Gori	5	17 km	08-10.08.08
Vaziani Airfield	2	2-3 km from Tbilisi	08-09.08.08
Marneuli	3	20 km from Tbilisi	08.08.08
Bolnisi	1	35 km from Tbilisi	08.08.08
Senaki	1	213 km from Tbilisi	09.08.08
Oni	1		09.08.08
Village Urta	1	330 km from Tbilisi	10.08.08
Tbilisi Airplane Factory	2	Tbilisi	09-10.08.08
Knolevi (Kareli district)	1		10.08.08
Urta (Zugdidi district)	1		10.08.08

In Upper Abkhazia, the Russian air force bombed villages and positions at least 4 times. The gorge was invaded by airborne Abkhaz and Russian troops on 10 August.

Bombing runs after Georgian ceasefire offer

At 17:30 on 10 August, the Georgian Foreign Ministry hands a diplomatic note offering an immediate Georgian ceasefire to the Russian Embassy. The Russian Air Force continues its attacks for three more days.

Anaklia (Zugdidi district)	10.08.08
Settlements near Batumi (Khelvachauri district), close to Turkish border	11.08.08
Shiraki airfield (Kakheti region)	11.08.08
Gori, twice	11-12.08.08
Senaki military airport	11.08.08
Kodori gorge, Upper Abkhazia	11.08.08
Senaki military base	11.08.08
Kere and Sakasheti (Gori district)	11-13.08.08
Kaspi (30 km from Tbilisi)	11.08.08
Tkhviavi (near Tskhinvali)	11.08.08
Vaziani military base (on the outskirts of Tbilisi)	12.08.08

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Orchosani (Gori district)	12.08.08
Sakoritno (Kaspi district)	12.08.08
Ruisi village (Kareli district)	12.08.08

Current civilian, military and journalist casualty figure, IDPs

The information below is accurate to the best of our knowledge, but is subject to verification. They do not include data on South Ossetian and Russian casualties, which the government of Georgia has no way of assessing.

The numbers of dead and wounded are based exclusively on bodies received by Georgian morgues, and does not include those kept, buried, burned or otherwise disposed of within the area of Russian control.

About 160 military personnel remain unaccounted for.

Georgians wounded:

Total:	2231
Military:	1964
Civilian:	267
Discharged:	1069

Georgians killed: (as of 29.08.08, 19:00 pm)

Total:	222
Military:	144
Civilian:	78

Journalists:

Killed: 3 (1 international, 2 Georgians).

Injured: 6 (3 internationals, 3 Georgians).

Detained by Russians/Ossetes: 10 (8 internationals, 2 Georgians).

Attacked by Russians/Ossetes: 3 (2 internationals, 1 Georgian).

Robbed by Russians/Ossetes: 12 (all internationals).

Number of registered IDPs: 119 000

The number of registered IDPs only includes those IDPs who fled to areas of Georgian control, and does not include those who fled to Russia or who are displaced within areas of Russian occupation.

Mines

Roads in the Svaneti Region were mined on 17.08.08. Road bridges on the old Gori road south of Kaspi were mined on the same date.

Russian troops used explosive devices to destroy military installations in the Senaki base on 18.08.08 and the Osiauri base on 23 and 24 August.

A landmine blew up a crude oil train 5 km west of Gori on 24 August. Other mines and buried artillery shells were subsequently found at other spots of the tracks.

Landmines and bomblets left by the departing Russian army are targeting civilians. A blast killed a woman in Gori on 24 August and injured a man in Tirdznisi on the same date.

Mines of the "frog" type have been found in civilian gardens and orchards in Gori. These are antipersonnel mines that, when stepped upon, jump into the air and explode at chest or head height.

Cluster bombs

The use of cluster bombs against civilian targets has been confirmed by Human Rights Watch. Cluster bombs explode at altitude in order to scatter bomblets over a wide area. Most bomblets explode on impact. The effect of hundreds of bomblets exploding at the same time is to saturate the targeted area with high-speed shrapnel, killing everything alive. Because the bomblets can be scattered over a wide area, these are among the most destructive antipersonnel conventional weapons. Bomblets that fail to explode on impact become landmines.

The exceptionally destructive power of these weapons has led them to be banned by 107 countries, including all of the European Union.