

PROTOCOL  
of the interrogation of the witness

Kyiv

03 May 2023

The interrogation began at 15 hrs. 12 min.

The interrogation finished at 15 hrs. 59 min.

Detective of the National Bureau of the Fourth Detective Division of the Second Detective Unit of the Main Detective Unit of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine Chuchkevych Uliana Ilyivna, during the pre-trial investigation of criminal proceedings registered in the Unified register of pre-trial investigations of Ukraine under No. 42022000000000676 dated 07.06.2022 on the grounds of a criminal offence under Part 2 of Art. 28, Part 1 of Art. 111, Part 4 of Art. 368, Part 3 of Art. 209 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, in compliance with the requirements of Articles 65, 66, 95, 104, 106, 223, 224 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, in the presence of lawyers Bratkivskyi K.S. and Likhitchenko H.V., interrogated as a witness:

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Surname, first name and patronymic | Dubinskyi Oleksandr Anatoliiovych                   |
| 2. Date and place of birth            | 18.04.1981, Kyiv                                    |
| 3. Nationality                        | Ukrainian   |
| 4. Citizenship                        | Ukraine   |
| 5. Education                          | higher education                                    |
| 6. Place of work                      | Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine                           |
| 7. Occupation and current position    | Member of Ukrainian Parliament                      |
| 8. Place of residence                 | Kyiv, 1 Naberezhno-Khreshchatytska St., apartment 5 |
| 9. Criminal record                    | not previously convicted                            |
| 10. Information about the passport    | the person has been identified                      |

Article 63 of the Constitution of Ukraine which states that a person is not responsible for refusing to testify or to give explanations about himself, family members of close relatives, the circle of which is defined by law, was explained to the witness.

The witness was explained the content of Article 18 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine on freedom from self-incrimination and the right not to testify against close relatives or family members.

The witness was explained the procedure for conducting interrogation and his rights and obligations under Article 66 of the CPC of Ukraine, according to which:

1. The witness has the right to:

know in relation to what and in which criminal proceedings he is being interrogated; have legal assistance during testimony and participation in

legal assistance of a lawyer whose powers are confirmed in accordance with the provisions of Article 50 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, namely:

1) a certificate of the right to practice law;

- 2) by a warrant, agreement with a defence counsel or instruction of a body (institution) authorised by law to provide free legal aid);
- 3) refuse to give testimony about himself/herself, close relatives and members of his/her family that may be the basis for suspicion, accusation of committing a criminal offence by close relatives or members of his/her family, as well as testimony about information that, according to the provisions of Article 65 of this Code, is not subject to disclosure (namely, cannot be interrogated as a witness):
  - 1) defence counsel, representative of the victim, civil plaintiff, civil defendant, legal representative of the victim, civil plaintiff in criminal proceedings - about circumstances that they became aware of in connection with the performance of the functions of a representative or defence counsel;
  - 2) attorneys - about information constituting attorney-client privilege;
  - 3) notaries - about information constituting notarial privilege
  - 4) healthcare workers and other persons who, in connection with the performance of professional or official duties, became aware of an illness, medical examination, examination and, as a result, intimate and family life of a person - about information constituting medical secret;
  - 5) clergymen - about information received during confession of believers;
  - 6) journalists - about information containing confidential professional information provided on condition of non-disclosure of the author or source of information;
  - 7) professional judges, people's assessors and jurors - on the circumstances of discussion in the deliberation room of issues that arose during the adoption of a court decision, except in cases of criminal proceedings regarding the adoption of a knowingly unjust verdict or ruling by a judge (judges);
  - 8) persons who participated in the conclusion and execution of a conciliation agreement in criminal proceedings - on the circumstances that became known to them in connection with the participation in the conclusion and execution of the conciliation agreement;
  - 9) persons subject to security measures - on the actual data about them;
  - 10) persons who have information about the actual data about persons subject to security measures - on this data. Persons who have the right of diplomatic immunity, as well as employees of diplomatic missions (without the consent of a representative of the diplomatic mission) cannot be interrogated as witnesses (and have the right to refuse to testify);
- 4) to give testimony in his/her native or other language, which he/she is fluent in, and to use the assistance of an interpreter;
- 5) to use notes and documents when giving testimony in cases where the testimony relates to any calculations and other information that is difficult for him/her to keep in mind;
- 6) to be reimbursed for expenses incurred in connection with the summons to testify;
- 7) to get acquainted with the interrogation protocol and file a request for amendments, additions and comments to it, as well as to make such additions and comments personally;
- 8) file a request for security in cases provided for by law;
- 9) to challenge the interpreter.

2. The witness is obliged to:

- 1) appear when summoned by the investigator, prosecutor, investigating judge or court;

2) give truthful testimony during the pre-trial investigation and trial;  
3) not to disclose without the permission of the investigator, prosecutor, or court information directly related to the criminal proceedings and procedural actions that are being (were) carried out during them and that the witness has learned in connection with the performance of his or her duties.

3. A person who is involved in procedural actions during the pre-trial investigation as a witness or who has witnessed such actions shall, at the request of the interrogator or the prosecutor, not disclose information about the procedural action.

In addition, according to Article 224(7) of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, if the interrogated person wishes, he or she has the right to present his or her testimony in person. Based on the person's written testimony, additional questions may be asked.

In accordance with Article 67, the witness is warned of criminal liability under Article 384 of the CCU (misleading the court or other authorised body) and Article 385 of the CCU (refusal of a witness to testify or refusal of an expert or translator to perform their duties).

After being advised of his rights, the witness stated that he wished to testify in Ukrainian and prepared a statement of his testimony. He does not need the services of an interpreter. He would like to be assisted by a lawyer during his testimony.

On the merits of the questions posed, the witness Dubinsky O.A. gave the following testimony.

Since August 2019, he has been a Member of Parliament of Ukraine of the IX convocation, Deputy Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada Committee on Finance, Taxation and Customs Policy. According to the distribution of responsibilities in the Committee, my area of responsibility includes banking regulation and supervision of the National Bank of Ukraine, public debt and financial instruments (government bonds, NBU certificates of deposit), depository accounting, etc.

I was elected in the majority electoral district No. 94 in Kyiv region. In my work, I am guided by the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine "On the Status of People's Deputy of Ukraine", the Rules of Procedure of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and the current legislation of Ukraine. The main areas of my work are participation in the meetings of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, participation in the work of committees, temporary special commissions, temporary investigative commissions established by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, work on draft laws and other acts of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, sending deputy inquiries, appeals, working with voters in the constituency, etc.

Since 2010, I have been working as a creative producer in the investigative journalism department of 1+1 TV channel, where I was responsible for conducting anti-corruption investigations of officials, law enforcement officers, politicians, including senior government officials. 3 2014 author and journalist of the anti-corruption project "Hroshi" on 1+1 TV channel.

I am acquainted with almost all MPs of the IX convocation, with whom I mostly keep in touch in the premises of the Verkhovna Rada. I can say that I was acquainted with Derkach because he was he was a Member of Parliament of Ukraine of the IX convocation. In fact, he is a former colleague in parliament, and I had no other relations with him.

We met around September 2019. Derkach approached me in the Verkhovna Rada hall in connection with my work in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and the creation of a temporary investigative commission into the embezzlement and diversion of budget funds by former NBU Governor Valeria Gontareva in the interests of former President Yanukovich and his entourage and former President Poroshenko and his entourage. I do not remember the detailed circumstances of the meeting, because at that time I had dozens of such contacts a day. I do not keep in touch with him, do not have his phone numbers or other contact details, and neither do I know nor can find out where he is.

During President Zelenskyy's election campaign, I was fascinated by his ideas and theses on fighting corruption, in particular the need to punish corrupt officials who had been robbing Ukraine for years. These ideas were completely in line with my personal beliefs, and they still are. That is why I initially supported Zelenskyy on my social media as a concerned citizen, and then as a candidate for the Ukrainian parliament in the majority electoral district 94 in Kyiv region from the Servant of the People political party, which I chose to run for deliberately because one of the defendants in my anti-corruption investigations, the head of the Petro Poroshenko Bloc (BPP) faction in the Verkhovna Rada of the VIII convocation, Irop Kononenko, was running there. At that time, my nomination as a candidate was agreed upon by the head of the Servant of the People political party, Dmytro Razumkov, and the leader of the party and already elected president, Volodymyr Zelenskyi.

After winning the constituency and being elected as a Member of Parliament, around the end of August, I met with the then Head of the President's Office, Andriy Bohdan, who offered me the position of Deputy Chairman of the Committee of the Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada Committee on Finance, Taxation and Customs Policy. Bohdan assured me that in this position, I would be able to close the loopholes that allow funds to be withdrawn from the country and conduct dubious financial transactions that harm national interests and cause damage to the state by amending legislation. Andriy Bohdan called the creation of temporary investigative commissions, including those to investigate the activities of officials of the National Bank of Ukraine and the Deposit Guarantee Fund, one of the tools for such work. This position fully coincided with the position of Dmytro Razumkov, leader of the Servant of the People political party, who stressed the need to audit the work of the National Bank of Ukraine during the presidency of Petro Poroshenko and make appropriate personnel decisions.

These statements were completely in line with my point of view. For a long time, before and after my election as a Member of Parliament, I had been investigating the issue of abuse and embezzlement in the financial and banking sector during the presidencies of Viktor Yanukovich and Petro Poroshenko, including through the mechanism of government bonds issued by the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine.

For many years (starting in 2010), a scheme was in place that involved the withdrawal of corrupt funds from Ukraine using foreign investment funds, including those from the U.S. These funds were then used to purchase domestic government bonds. Subsequently, the interest rates on domestic government bonds were set at essentially speculative levels. In this way, as well as by manipulating the exchange rate fluctuations of the hryvnia against the US dollar, a number of officials received and continue to receive excessive profits from the state budget of Ukraine, which are accrued to them on stolen and legalised funds with the participation of officials of the Ministry of Finance, the National Bank of Ukraine and state-owned banks.

This scheme was launched during the Yanukovich administration. It should be noted that the operations were serviced, among other things, by the Investment Capital of Ukraine, which was headed for a long time by Valeria Gontareva. After the Revolution of Dignity in 2014, the scheme did not stop working - on the contrary, at the beginning of Petro Poroshenko's presidency, former Finance Minister Natalie Jaresko carried out a so-called restructuring of the government bonds, which in fact only provided for an increase in interest payments in the event of "growth" of the Ukrainian economy. Moreover, Valeria Gontareva became the Head of the National Bank of Ukraine, which allowed her and Petro Poroshenko, through his financial adviser Makar Paseniuk, who was Gontareva's partner in the Investment Capital of Ukraine company, to control all financial processes and relevant payments on the government bonds. I would like to draw your attention to the fact that at that time, Investment Capital of Ukraine was the leader in trading in Ukrainian government bonds, which were conducted, among other things, with the participation of the state joint-stock company Oschadbank, whose head at that time was the current governor of the National Bank of Ukraine, Andriy Pyshnyi.

At that time, I was aware of the fact that offshore companies that held stakes in government bonds owned by businessmen from Poroshenko's entourage, Pavlo Fuks and Oleksandr Onishchenko, had been bought by the former governor of the National Bank of Ukraine and former Deputy Prime Minister Serhiy Arbuzov.

Quickpace Limited was also included in the list of companies whose accounts were seized. In November 2017, the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine stated that about \$156.8 million belonging to Quickpace Limited, which was already associated with MP Oleksandr Onyshchenko at the time, had been seized by a court order in May 2016 on accounts at Oschadbank as part of the investigation into the so-called "gas case".

I reported on these facts at a meeting I held in late August and early September 2019 at the Office of the President of Ukraine, which was attended by the Head of the Presidential Office, Andriy Bohdan, and President Volodymyr Zelenskyy. They agreed to set up a temporary investigative commission on these issues, as well as on the so-called "bank fall" - the destruction of the Ukrainian banking system, which was carried out by the head of the National Bank of Ukraine, Valeria Gontareva. In my presence, Andriy Bohdan gave the relevant instructions to the head of the Servant of the People political party faction, David Apakamia.

On 03 September 2019, I, as a Member of Parliament of Ukraine, received a letter from Oleksandr Kornisnko, First Deputy Chairman of the Servant of the People

political party, regarding the composition of the temporary special commission to investigate the activities of the National Bank of Ukraine management and the management of the Deposit Guarantee Fund in 2014-2019 (annexes 1 and 2).

A few days later, I submitted a draft resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine No. 2082 "On the establishment of the Temporary Investigation Commission of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine to investigate the activities of the management of the National Bank of Ukraine and the management of the Deposit Guarantee Fund in 2014-2019". According to the conclusion of the Committee on the Rules of Procedure of the Verkhovna Rada of 18 September 2019 (annex 3), it was recommended to include this draft Resolution No. 2082 in the agenda of the plenary sessions of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine without voting and to adopt it as a basis and as a whole. I would like to note that Andrii Derkach was not a member of the Temporary Investigation Commission, which was to be established in accordance with the draft Resolution No. 2082.

On 3 October 2019, during a meeting of the Servant of the People political party faction in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the Speaker of the Parliament, Dmytro Razumkov, publicly announced his refusal to put to a vote the draft decision of the Verkhovna Rada No. 2082 "On the establishment of the Temporary Investigation Commission of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine to investigate the activities of the management of the National Bank of Ukraine and the management of the Deposit Guarantee Fund in 2014-2019". He explained this position by objections from representatives of the International Monetary Fund and He said that this was not his personal decision, but the decision of the President's Office, taken after consultations with the Cabinet of Ministers. I immediately informed my voters about this situation via the telegram messenger, in my own channel DubinskyPro.

Reference: <https://t.me/dubinskypro/4417>

Between 6 and 10 October, I had a meeting at the Office of the President of Ukraine, which was attended by President Volodymyr Zelenskyy, Head of the Presidential Office Andriy Bohdan, First Deputy Head of the Office of the President Serhiy Trofimov, Deputy Head of the Office of the President Kyrylo Tymoshenko, First Assistant to the President Serhiy Shefir, Assistant to the President Andriy Smrak and several other people. During this meeting, President Zelenskyy expressed his wish that I focus my activities, including public ones, on exposing the abuses of former President Poroshenko, but at the same time not create problems in the relations between the current government and the National Bank and the International Monetary Fund. After that, we agreed to set up a temporary parliamentary investigative commission with a wider range of issues, including financial fraud with government bonds. The relevant instructions were given to the head of the Servant of the People faction, David Arakhamia, who subsequently provided full support for the establishment of the investigative commission and selected members of the commission from among the members of the Servant of the People faction.

Until the end of October, I was engaged in preparations for the creation of this provisional investigatory commission.

Around the end of October 2019, I registered a draft Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine No. 2346 "On the Establishment of the Temporary Investigation Commission of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine to Investigate the Facts of International Corruption Involving Senior State Officials Related to the Activities of the National Bank of Ukraine and the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine, as well as Other Unlawful Acts Committed Under the Influence of International Factors and Illegal Lobbying by Certain Representatives of International Organisations and Foreign Governments". According to that project, MPs from several factions were to be involved in the work - the Servant of the People political party, the All-Ukrainian Union "Batkivshchyna", the Deputy Group "For the Future", and the Opposition Platform - For Life party. Andrii Derkach joined the signing of this draft with a proposal to provide additional materials for the work of the commission, so it was registered as a joint one.

In November 2019, he withdrew the draft law No. 2082 due to the intention to register another temporary investigatory commission with a wider range of issues and the inability of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine to be a member of several temporary investigatory commissions at once.

I would like to note that later on, I worked to involve a wider range of MPs - and to involve representatives of the six factions that were represented in the parliament at that time.

Later, on 20 November 2019, at the press centre of the Interfax-Ukraine news agency, I gave a press conference together with Andrii Derkach on the topic of "New facts about international corruption, Burisma and the scheme to bring Ukraine to bankruptcy". Oleksiy Kucherenko, a member of the Batkivshchyna political party, was also due to take part in the press conference, but he withdrew just before the event began. I do not know the reasons for this. I would like to point out that on the same day, 20 November, after the press conference, I chaired a roundtable discussion at the premises of the VRU Committee, which also dealt with the topic of borrowing through the government bonds mechanism, the announcement of which can be found at <https://www.rada.gov.ua/preview/anons/acred/184657.html>

Around the end of November 2019, in the lobby of the Fairmont Hotel, I had a late-night meeting with Andrii Smrma, an aide to the President of Ukraine, where we discussed, among other things, the press conference with Derkach, with whom Ermak recommended further cooperation.

During November and December 2019, work on the draft Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine No. 2346 continued, as the Regulatory Committee returned the draft Resolution for revision. According to the final conclusion of the Committee, it was recommended that the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine include the Draft Resolution in the agenda of the plenary sessions of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine without voting, consider and adopt it, taking into account the Committee's comments on the quantitative composition of the Temporary Investigation Commission and the proposal of the parliamentary faction of the Servant of the People political party regarding its personal composition.

As the Draft Resolution was not included in the agenda of the Verkhovna Rada and was not voted on, the provisional investigatory commission never started its work and no activities were carried out. A year later, in November 2020, it became invalid in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Verkhovna Rada.

Between 12 and 18 May, I had meetings at the Presidential Office, attended by President Volodymyr Zelenskyy, the head of the Presidential Office, Andriy Smrak, the deputy head of the Presidential Office, Kyrylo Tymoshenko, the First Assistant to the President, Serhiy Shefir, and several other people. During one of these meetings, I learned from Andrii Yermak that Andrii Derkach intended to make public further evidence of former President Poroshenko's involvement in the abuse of power for his own enrichment, but without specifying what exactly would be made public. Andriy Smrak advised me to attend this press conference if I was interested, but I refused because the topic of the press conference was not the stated issues that I was dealing with as part of my work in the Verkhovna Rada Committee on Finance, Taxation and Customs Policy. I did not know about Derkach's intention to publish the Biden-Poroshenko tapes.

I am also aware that in June 2020, MPs of the Servant of the People political party, on the initiative of the head of the Servant of the People political party faction, David Arakhamia, registered a separate draft resolution No. 3622 on the establishment of a provisional investigatory commission to investigate high treason and other crimes, including those with a corruption component, of senior state officials related to foreign influence on the activities of Ukrainian state authorities based on the wiretapped conversations between then US Vice President Biden and President Poroshenko, published by Derkach.

At the end of May 2020, I was approached by David Arakhamia, the head of the Servant of the People political party faction, with a proposal to head the TCK on the Biden-Poroshenko tapes, but I categorically refused this offer because I considered it interference in the US election process, which I have repeatedly categorically opposed, including publicly (Annex 4).

Question: Could you please elaborate on the reason, purpose and content of the press conference you held with Andrii Derkach on 20 November 2019 at the Interfax-Ukraine news agency's press centre on the topic "New facts about international corruption, Burisma and the scheme to bring Ukraine to bankruptcy"?

Answer: Since I have been covering this topic for a long time, in connection with the registration of the relevant draft resolution No. 2346 on the establishment of a temporary investigative commission, it was decided to hold a press conference on this issue.

I would like to draw special attention to the fact that the initiation of a temporary investigative commission and investigation into the activities of Yanukovich, Poroshenko, Jaresko and Gontarsva in the misappropriation and embezzlement of funds through the National Bank, the Deposit Guarantee Fund, and withdrawal



through government bonds was directly agreed with the top leadership of Ukraine, as I mentioned above.

I would also like to emphasise that during the press conference on 20 November 2019, I spoke exclusively about my topic - the scheme to use government bonds to seize Ukrainian taxpayers' funds. The video of the press conference is currently available on the Internet, and I request that the relevant transcript of the press conference be attached to the interrogation record.

I would like to note here that the title of the press conference mentioned the name of the company "Burisma in the context of its possible involvement in international corruption. However, I did not directly deal with this topic and did not speak about it during the press conference on 20 November 2019. I made a few remarks on this issue at the beginning of the press conference in the context of the general topic and based on the content of the suspicion against former Minister of Ecology Mykola Zlochevskyi, the text of which was publicly available at the time, as it was published by many media outlets. However, I would like to emphasise that the main focus of my speech was on the massive schemes with government bonds, as evidenced by the transcript of the press conference (Annex 5).

During the press conference, journalists asked me specifically whether I had agreed to participate in this event with the leadership of the Servant of the People political party and officials of the Presidential Office, which I confirmed in my answers, which are also included in the transcript, in particular at minute 34: "we have all this agreed".

Since 2016-2017, based on the materials of my journalistic investigations, I have filed statements with various authorities, but I have not yet received any specific results of the investigations. In addition, I would like to note that any publication in 3MI regarding possible crimes could be the basis for the investigation of criminal proceedings, which was the purpose of my work before I was elected as a Member of Parliament of Ukraine.

I am aware that Derkach has given other press conferences on a variety of high-profile issues. After 20 November 2019, it could have been a false impression that I had something to do with other information covered by Andrii Derkach. However, this is not true. There was only one large joint conference. Although it was formally joint, in fact we covered independent issues.

Initially, the idea to create a TCK on this range of issues belonged to me. As I mentioned above, President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelenskyy and Mr Andriy Yermak instructed me to deal with this in the parliament, to involve the maximum number of factions and MPs. By the way, this is how communication with Andrii Derkach arose - he was a kind of proxy from the Opposition Platform - For Life faction.

Given the numerous attempts, including in the public space, to connect my activities to those of Mr Andrii Derkach, I would like to note the following. Since October 2020, numerous information provocations have been carried out against me, as a People's Deputy of Ukraine, aimed at obstructing my parliamentary activities, including the civil organisation Anti-Corruption Action Centre and the civil organisation Bigus.info, in relation to which in October 2020 I was forced to hold a

press conference on "A new stage of information warfare against Oleksandr Dubinsky" (materials of which I ask to attach to this interrogation (Annex 8).

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the US State Department's sanctions against me for allegedly having links to Derkach were imposed after a fake denunciation sent to the State Department by the civil society organisation Anti-Corruption Action Centre, which misled officials of the relevant US agencies, who, as a result of the mistake, imposed false sanctions against me. I spoke about this in detail during a press conference in January 2021, the materials of which I will also attach to this interrogation (APPENDIX 6).

In my opinion, the actions of the civil society organisation Anti-Corruption Action Centre were engaged in information provocations against me due to actions aimed at cleansing the anti-corruption bodies of persons found guilty of corruption offences, in particular Artem Sytnyk. In my role as a parliamentary oversight officer, I filed a petition with the Constitutional Court to declare President Poroshenko's decree appointing Artem Sytnyk as the NABU Director unconstitutional, and collected signatures of MPs for an extraordinary session of the Verkhovna Rada to consider draft law 3133, which would restrict those guilty of corruption offences from holding positions in anti-corruption and law enforcement agencies. I coordinated these actions with the leadership of the Office of the President of Ukraine.

I don't know the specific sources of Andrii Derkap's information, perhaps he took some of it from open sources, but I can't say anything specifically, I don't know it, we haven't discussed it.

For my part, I would like to note that on 22 January 2020, during a briefing, I disclosed the facts of surveillance of US officials and illegal collection of information by the NGO Slidstvo.info, which I informed by an official letter to the US Chargé d'Affaires in Ukraine, Ms Christine Quinn (Annex 7 (official letters and appeals and video press conferences)), and also appealed to the National Police of Ukraine to launch an investigation into these facts (Annex 7 (official letters and appeals and video press conferences)).

I would also like to explain in detail the circumstances and purpose of the letters sent jointly with Andrii Derkach:

to Lindsey Graham, the distinguished chairman of the US Senate Judiciary Committee;

Mick Mulvaney, senior director of the White House Office of Management and Budget;

David Nunes, senior vice chairman of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence;

I did sign these letters, and my purpose was solely to initiate a joint investigation into the withdrawal of funds from the Ukrainian budget, and their subsequent legalisation and investment in government debt securities, including through US investment funds. I also considered it necessary to draw attention to the low efficiency of the anti-corruption bodies that were established in Ukraine, including with financial assistance from the United States.

I would also like to provide information about my meeting with Rudolf Giuliani, whom I met once, at the beginning of 2019. It was an official meeting initiated by him, and I publicly announced it. It was part of the work of a Ukrainian MP - establishing international relations. At the meeting, we discussed my investigations into the theft of multibillion-dollar sums from the Ukrainian budget, including through the US-based Franklin Templeton Foundation, which I have repeatedly stated publicly.

During this meeting, Mr Giuliani mentioned contacts with Andriy Smrmak about the need to investigate international corruption in Ukraine, so it was not surprising to me that Mr Smrmak was interested in the work of the investigative commission I was registering and in my recommendations to cooperate with Derkach.

Question: Do you know the place of residence of A.L. Derkach at this time?

Answer: No, I do not know his place of residence.

Question: How often did you visit Derkach's office and were there any officers present that could indicate Derkach's connection to Moscow?

Answer: If I'm not mistaken, I was there once and we discussed working issues regarding the creation of a provisional investigative commission. The rest of our meetings were held in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

Question: Were you aware of Mr Derkach's visits to Russia and the purposes of those visits?

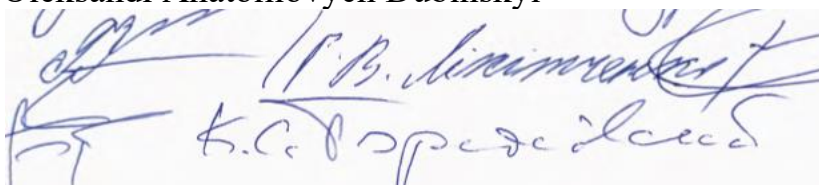
Answer: No, I was not aware of this information. We did not discuss any other topics apart from the work of the provisional investigatory commission.

Annexes: according to the text of the testimony on the sheets.

After reviewing the text of the interrogation report, the following motions, additions and comments were received from the participants in the investigation

I have none

witness: Oleksandr Anatoliiovych Dubinskyi

The image shows two handwritten signatures in blue ink. The top signature is written in Cyrillic and appears to be 'O. A. Dubinskyi'. The bottom signature is also in Cyrillic and appears to be 'K. S. ...'. The signatures are written over a light blue background.

lawyers:

Detective of the National Bureau  
of the Fourth Detective Division  
of the Second Detective Unit  
of the Main Detective Unit  
of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'U. Chuchkevych', written on a light blue background.

U. Chuchkevych