

RUSSIAN ATTACK ON UKRAINIAN LIBRARIES

Monitoring study on the consequences
of the Russian army shelling of library infrastructure
from 24 February 2022 to 15 November 2023

The destroyed Kherson Regional Universal Scientific
Library named after Oles Honchar during
the Russian shelling on November 23



Russian attack on Ukrainian libraries

Monitoring study

Consequences
of the Russian army shelling
of library infrastructure from 24 February 2022
to 15 November 2023

Design and layout *Mykhailo Fedyshak*
Translation *Daria Ivashkevych*



*This publication was prepared by the
Luhansk Regional Human Rights Centre "Alternative"*

Content

INTRODUCTION	5
GENERAL INFORMATION	8
KEY FINDINGS OF THE STUDY	10
AFFECTED LIBRARIES FROM RUSSIAN ARMY SHELLING ..	12
DONETSK OBLAST	12
■ Mariupol Central City Public Library, named after V. H. Korolenko	12
■ Donetsk Regional Library for Children in Mariupol	17
■ Toretsk Central Library	18
ZAPORIZHZHIA OBLAST	21
■ Destroyed libraries in the oblast	21
KYIV AND KYIV OBLAST	23
■ The National Scientific Medical Library of Ukraine	23
■ The Scientific Library, named after M. Maksymovych	24
■ Libraries of the Borodianka territorial community	25
■ Other libraries	27
LUHANSK OBLAST	29
■ Lugansk Regional Universal Scientific Library	29
■ Other libraries	32
MYKOLAIV OBLAST	34
■ Mykolaiv Regional Universal Scientific Library	34
■ Mykolaiv Central City Children Library, named after Sh. Kober and V. Khomenko (branch No. 5)	35
■ Other libraries	36
■ Consequences of hostilities for libraries in Mykolaiv oblast	39

SUMY OBLAST	40
■ Trostianets Public Library	40
■ Soldatske Village Branch Library	43
■ Iskryskivshchyna village branch library	44
KHARKIV OBLAST	46
■ Kharkiv State Scientific Library, named after V. H. Korolenko	46
■ Barvinkove City Library	48
■ Other libraries	51
KHERSON OBLAST	54
■ Kherson Regional Universal Scientific Library, named after Oles Honchar	54
■ Kherson Regional Library for Children, named after Dniprova Chaika	59
■ Other libraries	60
CHERNIHIV OBLAST	63
■ Chernihiv Regional Universal Scientific Library, named after Sophia and Oleksandr Rusov	63
■ Chernihiv Central City Library, named after Mykhailo Kotsiubynskyi	66
■ Mykhailo-Kotsiubynske Public Library	69
■ Other libraries	71
REMOVAL OF UKRAINIAN BOOKS FROM THE LIBRARIES OF THE TEMPORARILY OCCUPIED TERRITORIES	74
PERSONNEL PROBLEMS IN THE LIBRARY SECTOR CAUSED BY RUSSIAN ARMED AGGRESSION	78
VOLUNTEER AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE LIBRARY COMMUNITY	81
■ Activities of the Ukrainian Library Association in the face of Russian aggression	81
■ Volunteer activities of libraries	82
ANNEXES	84

INTRODUCTION

Having encroached on the existence of Ukraine as an independent sovereign state, the Russian army is deliberately attacking Ukrainian cultural infrastructure and historical monuments. Russian bombs and missiles are destroying libraries and museums, churches and mosques, universities and theatres.

According to the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy of Ukraine¹, **as of 25 October 2023**, 1711 cultural infrastructure facilities in 262 territorial communities, which is 17.8% of all communities in Ukraine, were damaged by Russian aggression. The cultural infrastructure in Donetsk, Kharkiv, Kherson, Kyiv, Mykolaiv, Luhansk and Zaporizhzhia oblasts, as well as in Kyiv, suffered the greatest losses.

In total,

- 844 clubs were affected (this is the largest group of facilities that were damaged or destroyed, accounting for 49% of the total number of cultural infrastructure facilities);
- **603 libraries were affected;**
- 133 art education institutions were affected;
- 100 museums and galleries were affected;
- 31 theatres, cinemas and philharmonic halls were affected.

Given the occupation of parts of Luhansk, Kherson, Zaporizhzhia and Donetsk oblasts, it is impossible to account for the exact number of cultural infrastructure objects damaged or destroyed during the hostilities and occupation.

¹ <https://bit.ly/3sOYIF4>

The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court qualifies crimes against cultural property as a type of war crime. According to Article 8 of the Statute, these include: intentionally directing attacks against civilian objects, that is, objects which are not military objectives (Article 8 (b) (ii)), intentionally directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion, education, art, science or charitable purposes, historic monuments, etc. (Article 8 (b) (ix))².

Pursuant to Article 27 of **the Regulations concerning the Laws and Customs of War on Land, which is an annex to the IV Hague Convention respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land of 1907**³, in sieges and bombardments all necessary steps must be taken to spare, as far as possible, buildings dedicated to religion, art, science, or charitable purposes, historic monuments, provided they are not being used at the time for military purposes.

The main international treaty establishing the rules for the protection of cultural heritage during armed conflicts is **the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of 14 May 1954, together with its two Protocols**⁴. The Second Protocol, which Ukraine acceded to in May 2020⁵, significantly specifies the provisions of the Convention governing the actions of the parties in relation to cultural property in the event of armed conflict, the protection of cultural property in the occupied territories (for example, archaeological excavations are prohibited), introduces a procedure of enhanced protection for objects of exceptional significance to humanity, as well as criminal liability for the deliberate and conscious destruction of cultural property, its misappropriation, and acts of vandalism against it (Art. 15).

However, according to Art. 16 of the Second Protocol, *“members of the armed forces and nationals of a State which is not Party to this Protocol, do not incur individual criminal responsibility by virtue of this Protocol, nor does this Protocol impose an obligation to establish jurisdiction over such persons*

² https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_588#Text

³ https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_222#Text

⁴ https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_721#Text

https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_722#Text

https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_001-99#Text

⁵ <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/585-20#Text>

or to extradite them". Since Russia is not a signatory to the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, its military personnel and other perpetrators of these crimes are virtually immune from punishment, at least as long as they do not leave the territory of their country.

This publication, prepared by the Luhansk Regional Human Rights Centre "Alternative", presents the consequences of the shelling of libraries in Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia, Kyiv, Mykolaiv, Sumy, Kharkiv, Kherson, Chernihiv oblasts and Kyiv during the Russo-Ukrainian war between 24 February 2022 and 15 November 2023.

The information was obtained from open sources, including national media, social media, interviews with library staff, statements by officials, and public eyewitness accounts.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Libraries are centres of intellectual freedom and civic engagement, promoters of the national idea, patriotism and European values, and places of education and tolerance. It is not surprising that Ukrainian libraries have become targets of Russian aggression, which pursues a single goal — the destruction of Ukrainian identity.

In 2022, the National Library of Ukraine, named after Yaroslav the Wise, initiated the **study “Ukrainian Public Libraries in the Context of Russian Armed Aggression”**, which aims to obtain up-to-date information on the state of public libraries in the regions (loss of collections, material and technical resources, etc.) and analyse the impact of military operations on the work of Ukrainian public libraries. Over the course of a year and a half, five stages of the survey were conducted, the results of which are published on the Yaroslav the Wise National Library’s blog “Public Library of a Territorial Community”⁶.

Before the Russian full-scale invasion, there were about **40,000 library institutions of various categories in Ukraine**. Libraries can be divided by significance (national, regional, city, village, etc.), content (universal, sectoral), and purpose (public, special: libraries of academies of sciences, educational institutions, specialised: for children, etc.).

As of the beginning of 2022, there were **14,351 public libraries in Ukraine, including branches**⁷, of which about 80 % were village libraries. **As of the end of June 2023, their number had decreased by 2560 institutions and stood**

⁶ <https://oth.nlu.org.ua/?p=6096>
<https://oth.nlu.org.ua/?p=6550>
<https://oth.nlu.org.ua/?p=7102>
<https://oth.nlu.org.ua/?p=7627>
<https://oth.nlu.org.ua/?p=8081>

⁷ <https://oth.nlu.org.ua/?p=8081>

at 11,791. This number is variable, as damaged library premises are being destroyed, libraries lose material and technical resources as a result of Russian shelling, the occupiers destroy or loot collections, and staff are forced to leave their places of residence. Some of them return home, breathing life into their libraries. In addition, library services are being restored in the de-occupied territories.

According to the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy⁸, since the beginning of the full-scale invasion, Russian troops **have destroyed more than 200 libraries in Ukraine** and **damaged about 400**. The estimated loss of the library collection is **over 187 million copies**.

⁸ <https://bit.ly/47QpExk>

KEY FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- As a result of the Russian shelling, Ukrainian libraries suffered numerous damage and destruction in many settlements of Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia, Kyiv, Luhansk, Mykolaiv, Sumy, Kharkiv, Kherson, Chernihiv oblasts and in Kyiv. Damage to the infrastructure has led to the suspension of library services, making it impossible to access knowledge and cultural resources as usual, which has created great difficulties in the cultural and educational life of communities.
- Many library materials were lost or damaged as a result of the hostilities. This includes both modern publications and rare old books that are an integral part of the national cultural heritage. The destruction of valuable historical publications, scientific works and artefacts is an irreversible loss for the cultural and historical memory of the nation.
- Ukrainian libraries have faced numerous operational challenges. The war and damage to the infrastructure have significantly limited the ability to carry out their usual activities, making it impossible to acquire collections, serve readers, hold cultural and educational events, and keep their collections up-to-date.
- The Russo-Ukrainian war has led to a staff shortage among library professionals. The forced evacuation of employees to safer regions of Ukraine and abroad resulted in a shortage of specialised staff. Due to the active hostilities, regular shelling of the territories, and the destruction of their homes, some employees were forced to take unpaid leave, many library workers were on downtime, and their employment contracts were suspended or terminated. This

situation may have lasting implications for the recovery and development of library services in the post-war period.

- The destruction of cultural heritage has been condemned by international organisations, such as UNESCO and the World Monuments Fund, and has encouraged fundraising and assistance to restore Ukrainian libraries. Rehabilitation of library infrastructure requires significant financial resources, as these plans must consider technical repairs of damaged buildings, support for human resources, restoration of library collections, and implementation of development programmes.
- In the occupied territories, Russians are deliberately seizing and destroying Ukrainian literature that they consider “extremist”. Such literature includes school textbooks on the history of Ukraine, scientific and popular historical literature, books about the Ukrainian Revolutions, the Anti-Terrorist Operation Zone/JFO, and the history of the Ukrainian liberation struggle. Such actions are part of the Russian propaganda strategy to eradicate Ukrainian identity.
- Despite the many challenges, libraries are making great efforts to resume their operations and continue to serve their readers. They are introducing and developing new formats of work, becoming more active online, maintaining websites, social networks, holding video conferences, moving their services to safer areas, and organising campaigns to collect Ukrainian-language books to replenish their collections. Initiatives to restore library services are critical to preserving Ukraine’s cultural heritage and educational potential.

AFFECTED LIBRARIES FROM RUSSIAN ARMY SHELLING

DONETSK OBLAST

Mariupol Central City Public Library, named after V. H. Korolenko⁹

Mariupol Central City Public Library, named after V. H. Korolenko is the largest library in Mariupol. Its history dates back to 1904. Before the full-scale invasion, about 14,000 readers visited this library every year, and its book collection was regularly replenished and included more than 160,000 copies.



⁹ <https://bit.ly/3uxn4OG>
<https://youtu.be/5x6oP7ztZqk>
<https://youtu.be/MIjZMPk25Wk>
<https://bit.ly/3QNB6De>
<https://t.me/mariupolrada/14768>
<https://bit.ly/3N1yj8t>



Since 2019, the library has had two buildings: an IT library and a classical intellectual and educational library. The facility was modern and multi-functional, provided with new furniture and digital equipment: multimedia, a touchscreen information kiosk, tablets, e-books, and laptops.

For the director of the institution, Viktoriia Lisohor, the day of 24 February 2022 began with calls from library staff from the villages of Talakivka and Sartana, who said they could not get to work because of the shelling. The director ordered them to stay at home while she went to work.

It was already very loud in the suburbs of Mariupol because of the shelling. The library had safe basements, armoured doors and walls, so Viktoriia and the other staff decided to stay in the library for security reasons. Firstly, they stocked up on water: they filled all the tanks in the library. Later, when the water was cut off, the librarians were forced to drain water from boilers and heating systems, collect rainwater, and melt snow.

As the front line approached, more and more people came to the library searching for shelter. In total, about 50 Mariupol residents were staying in the basement.

“Around 5 March, the policemen knocked on our door. They said: ‘Girls, we are going to move here because you have more or less safe premises.’ Where they were before, there were no basements. And they were responding to calls and somehow controlling the situation.

It was a bit scary because we were civilians, and there were people in uniform. But they had nowhere to go, so they moved. In the morning, they brought their families. We all settled down in the basement, where we had book depositories.

The connection was lost after 4–5 March. But the guys had walkie-talkies, and thanks to that, we somehow knew what was happening in the city. We knew where the shelling was and whose house had already been destroyed. When the police went out and came back in the evening, they had no emotion on their faces because they were taking wounded people to hospitals, collecting corpses. They saw all this horror. We didn’t see it because we could not leave the basements,” recalls Viktoriia Lisohor.

On the morning of 7 March, people who lived nearby came running to the library and asked if they could hide there. They said that their basements were full: people were fleeing from other parts of the city, running into the basement wherever they could, and some of them were not letting them in. The director opened all the available rooms.

The shelling was becoming more intense. By then, all the windows and doors in the library had been smashed. During sleepless nights, people could hear planes flying overhead and bombs dropping from the library basement. The library was located next to the infamous Drama Theatre, which was hit by a Russian bomb on 16 March.

Later, people started to learn that they could leave in their cars. There were no official corridors, so they acted at their own peril and risk.

“Since 15 March, there have been fewer and fewer of us. There was a church near the Drama Theatre, and we found a connection there.



Our girls called our husbands and told them we were alive and where we were. At that time, I had no idea that I would be going anywhere. I thought that I would stay in the library until the last moment, that it was safe, that everything was fine, the doors were armoured. But my husband said that a car would be coming to pick us up soon and that I should get ready.

I decided to go home and get some things. My daughter and I hadn't left the library for ten days. And when we left, I saw the horror of this Mariupol. It was not Mariupol but a dead city. Everything from wires to houses was lying on the ground. Everything was whistling and flying, but we made it home. I went upstairs to the flat, closed the broken windows and the frames because we had already lost a lot of things. We took some things with the daughter and returned to work, to the library, under fire. Literally half an hour later, the car arrived. When we left the library, there were only eight people remaining. It was on that day, 16 March, when we left, that the shells hit the Drama Theatre," says Viktoriia.



The road to Zaporizhzhia was difficult: first they reached Manhush, then they went to occupied Berdiansk, where Viktoriia and her daughter spent almost a week waiting for evacuation buses. They reached Zaporizhzhia on 26 March. Fortunately, filtration camps had not yet been set up, so the women got away with a cursory check of their documents.

After recovering from the shock, Viktoriia began to collect data on the library staff, 96 in total. Some were injured, but all were alive and relatively safe. A few evacuated to Ukraine, some went to Russia, and some moved abroad. Many librarians stayed in Mariupol and continue to work in the libraries of the occupied city.

When she moved to Dnipro, Viktoriia decided to start collecting books so that she would have something to return to Mariupol with after its liberation. Firstly, as part of the total Russification process, Ukrainian books are being removed from libraries and written off, and secondly, during the blockade of the city, residents took books to light fires for heating and cooking. A post was made on social media stating that the Mariupol library needed Ukrainian books.

“When we started the campaign in September, I thought that I would receive 100–200 books. But when I started receiving the parcels, I realised that I needed to put them somewhere, because I couldn’t fit them in my flat. So I turned to my colleagues at the Dnipro Central City Library, and they provided me with a small room where I put the books.

They are sent from everywhere, from all over the country, from people, publishers, charities, libraries. There were books sent from Kolomyia, Oleksandriia, and in Ternopil, there were campaigns to help the library in Mariupol,” says the director of the institution.

Currently, the Mariupol Central City Public Library, named after V. H. Korolenko works remotely, collecting books, maintaining social media and filling its website with a large digital library.



Donetsk Regional Library for Children in Mariupol¹⁰

This library has been operating in Mariupol since 2018, where it resumed its work after the occupation of Donetsk in 2014. For almost five years, for various reasons, it was not possible to open the institution on the territory controlled by the Ukrainian government. In 2018, the library received premises and started working.

"We immediately received books from the Ukrainian Book Institute, from the reserve funds. It was exclusively Ukrainian-language literature, by Ukrainian writers, both classics and contemporary authors. These are books about the traditions, culture of Ukraine, and the recent history of Ukraine. These are books by foreign authors translated into Ukrainian," says Yuliia Vasylenko, director of the children's library.



Before the full-scale Russian invasion, in addition to the library itself, the institution also had a youth and parent clubs, eighteen different studios, ranging from creative to scientific, and the equipment for which was purchased with grant funds. There were about 10,000 readers who physically visited the library. In addition, there were virtual users who accessed publications through the library's website.



Yuliia learnt about the destruction of the library she had worked so hard to rebuild after Donetsk when she left the city. In late March and early April, the library was destroyed by a direct hit from a Russian missile or an air strike. The library lost at least 50,000 books.

¹⁰ <https://bit.ly/3GgFJ3N>
<https://youtu.be/GjlepyFPP54>



Yuliia moved to Bila Tserkva in Kyiv oblast and decided to create a project to restore the institution, which she called the *Library in a Suitcase*. Thinking about her upcoming return to liberated Mariupol, the director of the destroyed library began collecting Ukrainian books. Colleagues from Kostiantynivka district in Donetsk oblast were the first to respond and send the first 100 books. Then help began to arrive from different regions: both from libraries and authors.

"Now we have about two thousand copies, which is actually a lot. These are special books, and I can tell you a story about each of them: how it came to us, with what emotion it was handed over. It's a special collection, a unique one, and no one else will have anything like it," says Yuliia.

Toretsk Central Library¹¹

Before the full-scale invasion, there were nine libraries in the Toretsk community in Donetsk oblast. The libraries participated in various programmes and competitions, won grants from the Ukrainian Book Institute, and thus replenished their collections with Ukrainian books. Currently, all libraries have been damaged or destroyed by Russian army shelling.

¹¹ https://t.me/VCAtoiretsk_info/26162
<https://bit.ly/3GcELWp>

After 24 February, the head of the city's culture department evacuated some books of the Toretsk Central Library to Dnipro. Although the library did not have any rare editions, it was decided to evacuate some of the new books that had just arrived before the full-scale invasion and local history books that would not be reprinted.

On 30 May, during the Russian shelling of Toretsk, a shell hit the second floor of the Central Library. The explosion blew out windows, smashed doors, and destroyed all furniture and appliances.

"When the shell hit the library, everyone called me. It's true that work is a second home. Everything there was made with our own hands, we invested so much effort and time there: it was really a terrible tragedy for us. Everyone says that as soon as we win, we will immediately go to rebuild the library," says Vira Lakukhina, a worker at the Toretsk Central Library.



Currently, most of the city's library system employees have moved to other regions of Ukraine, and some of them work online. Some librarians from Toretsk organise various events for IDPs from Donetsk oblast in the humanitarian hubs of Dnipro, Kyiv, Cherkasy, and Khmelnytskyi.

"I left the city in the first days of the great war. For the first six months, I was idle, and then I worked online. When the Toretsk administration opened a humanitarian hub in Cherkasy, we decided to hold various events for IDPs, because people need not only humanitarian aid and consultations,

but also simple communication. Children are now coming to us, they are already waiting for that Saturday, because they have been studying online for a long time, and now they have met and are communicating with each other. Their grandparents and mothers come with them, and they also communicate. Some talk about what is happening in the city, share their pain. People come to us not only from Toretsk, but also from Bakhmut,” says Vira.

At the Cherkasy Humanitarian Hub, she conducts art therapy classes for children, where they have the opportunity to get rid of their fears and pain, rather than keeping them inside. The children are happy to come to the classes and draw.

ZAPORIZHZHIA OBLAST ¹²

According to the Zaporizhzhia Regional Military Administration, as of 1 July 2023, 50 public libraries in the oblast were damaged as a result of Russian aggression, 4 of which were completely destroyed. It is worth noting that more than 60 % of Zaporizhzhia oblast is under temporary occupation, and a significant area is in the zone of active hostilities. A list of damaged and destroyed libraries is provided in [*Annex 1*](#).

Destroyed libraries in the oblast

1. The building of the *Suchasnyk* Cultural and Sports Complex, which housed the **Central Library named after V. Didenko** of Huliaipole centralised library system, was hit three times by rockets. After the last bombing on the night of 5–6 November 2022, the building was destroyed. At the risk of their lives, the staff managed to move part of the library collection and equipment to Zaporizhzhia.
2. **The Poltavka village library** of the Malynivka territorial community was located on the second floor of a newly renovated cultural centre in the village of Poltavka. On 24 April 2022, as a result of a shell hit, the building caught fire, and the fire completely destroyed the book collection, furniture, and equipment.

¹² Information provided by the Zaporizhzhia Regional Military Administration

3. **The Novoiakovlivka village library** of the Komyshevakhha territorial community was completely destroyed during the bombing on 22 May 2022.
4. **The Novodanylivka village library, a branch of the Orikhiv central library**, was located in the former village council building. The first shelling caused medium damage, the second was critical. A small part of the library collection was saved.

Given that part of the oblast's territory is temporarily occupied and in the area of active hostilities, it is currently impossible to assess the damage caused by the destruction of public library buildings, loss of property and library collections.

There were no dead or injured among the staff and visitors during their stay in the libraries. At the same time, the final information will be clarified after the oblast is liberated from occupation.

There is evidence of an almost complete loss of the collections of 10 libraries: Novoiakovlivka, Dorozhnianka, Poltavka, Novoandriivka, Novodanylivka, Marfopil, Novozlatopil, Kopani, Nesterianka, Bilohiria, which contained 55,800 copies. The collections of such large central libraries as Huliaipole and Polohy, as well as Zhovta Krucha, Pryutne, and Omelnyk village libraries were partially destroyed. Some collections were burned in fires, some remained under the rubble, and some were destroyed by the occupiers.

There are personnel problems caused by the hostilities. First, some library staff were forced to leave not only the oblast but also Ukraine. Second, there is **collaborationism**: some employees agreed to cooperate with the occupation authorities. After the liberation of the oblast, a certain staff shortage in the library sector is expected.

KYIV AND KYIV OBLAST

The National Scientific Medical Library of Ukraine¹³

It is a leading healthcare research and information institution with one of the largest collections of medical and biological literature in Europe (over 1 million 600 thousand copies in 35 languages). Since 1969, the library has been located in a two-storey brick mansion built in 1842 on the corner of Antonovych and Hetman Pavlo Skoropadskyi streets in Kyiv.

On 10 October 2022, during the shelling of Kyiv, the historic library building was severely damaged: the doors and facades facing the intersection of two streets were damaged, and more than 20 windows were smashed. The premises of the Zbigniew Religa Polish Medical Library, the new collections department, and other premises of the main library building also sustained significant damage, and a crack was found on the wall of the basement.



¹³ <https://bit.ly/3SSpKAX>
<https://vechirniy.kyiv.ua/news/72660/>
<https://bit.ly/3QFLUmG>



The Scientific Library, named after M. Maksymovych¹⁴

The Scientific Library, named after M. Maksymovych is the main scientific library of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, with a book collection of 3.5 million copies. The library is equipped with scientific, educational, reference, methodological, periodical and other literature in more than 30 languages.

On 10 October, the library building was damaged by rocket fire in the capital. According to the director of the institution, Oleh Serbin, the second and third floors of the library were most affected, and the windows of the storage room with rare old books were heavily damaged. The roof was pierced by debris, and the plaster on the ceiling above the book depositary was cracked. Fortunately, the valuable and unique copies remained unharmed.



¹⁴ <https://bit.ly/3uxr6Xe>
<https://bit.ly/3sPavO6>
<https://bit.ly/3GgGonl>

At the time of the explosion, part of the library staff and its director were in the library, and no one was injured. Immediately after the attack, many volunteers, and philanthropists contacted the administration of the institution to offer assistance in rebuilding.

Libraries of the Borodianka territorial community¹⁵

The first library in Borodianka opened its doors to readers back in 1923. It was created by the efforts of teachers who collected more than 200 of their own books.

The Borodianka Central Library, located in the village's palace of culture, was the main library of the community before it was destroyed by the Russian army. It had a system of departments, formed and stored a single library collection, determined its structure and distributed publications between branch libraries and its own departments.

In the spring of 2022, another Russian air strike severely damaged the library: the blast wave smashed out 8 windows and 10 doors, crumbled plaster, and caused cracks in the walls. Tables and chairs were damaged, a cabinet, three shelves were damaged beyond repair, and four computers and four multifunctional devices were spoiled. The book collection was partially damaged (visually by 5–10 %).



¹⁵ Information provided by the Borodianka territorial community
<https://t.me/OleksiyKuleba/2430>
<https://bit.ly/49QZ8WE>



The same building housed **a children's library**, which was also damaged. In addition to broken windows and doors, eleven shelves were damaged beyond repair.

Throughout the summer and autumn of 2022, the reconstruction of the palace of culture continued: windows were installed, electricity and water supply systems were restored, and the roof was repaired.

In total, ten libraries in the Borodianka territorial community, which was occupied by the Russians from early March to 2 April, suffered from the hostilities, eight of which were in rural areas.

Below is a list of village libraries (except for the two described above) with a description of the damage:

Library of the village of Zahaltsi	The library is located in two buildings that were heavily damaged. The administrative building, which has a library room on the second floor, was hit directly, damaging the roof, two windows, and the entrance to the building itself. In the second building, a former house of culture, the roof collapsed as a result of a shell hit.
Library of the village of Druzhnia	The entrance metal door (needs to be replaced) and bars on one window were damaged. One computer and a part of the book collection were stolen (visually — 5%).
Library of the village of Shybene	The porch of the building, the lock on the front door and three windows were damaged. One computer, chairs and household equipment were stolen.
Library of the village of Kachaly	Five windows were smashed, two doors were damaged (entrance and interior doors with frames, broken locks), and the department was badly damaged. The heating system was destroyed (frozen).

Library of the village of Ozershchyna	The blast wave smashed two windows, the plaster crum-bled, and there are cracks in the walls. One door was damaged (entrance door).
Library of the village of Dmytrivka	Five windows were damaged.
Library of the village of Myrcha	Two windows were damaged, the broken door needs to be replaced. A TV set and part of the book collection were stolen (visually — 5-10%).
Library of the village of Maidanivka	Four windows were smashed. The entrance metal door was damaged (broken lock, needs to be replaced).

The library staff of the Borodianka community was not injured during the shelling. The inventory of the book fund in libraries is still ongoing. Despite the destruction, the libraries are open to the public: readers are served and events are held. The librarians themselves, and with the help of volunteers, made small repairs. The book collections are gradually replenished at the expense of philanthropists and concerned community members.

Other libraries¹⁶

According to the Department of Culture and Tourism of the Kyiv Regional Military Administration, 76 libraries in Kyiv oblast have suffered varying degrees of damage and destruction during the full-scale war. Two libraries were completely destroyed — the Byshiv village library in Fastiv district and the Pidhaine village library, a branch of the Ivankiv public library in Vyshhorod district.

In February-March 2022, the settlements of **the Baryshivka territorial community** — Lukashi, Lukianivka, Rudnytske, Peremoha — were under occupation. As a result of active hostilities in these villages, 4 branch libraries of the Baryshivka centralised library system were damaged.

¹⁶ Information provided by city and village councils of Kyiv oblast
<https://bit.ly/3utfFQI>

The libraries in Peremoha and Lukashi suffered the most damage. The library in Peremoha occupies one room of a separate building that was damaged by a tank shell. The roof of the library needs major repairs. The state symbols of Ukraine were desecrated: the flag, coat of arms, Ukrainian national costume and towels; book collections on the history of Ukraine and contemporary Ukrainian literature were destroyed. In 2022, the library's book collection was replenished with new Ukrainian-language literature as part of the "Give the Library a Book" campaign. In March 2022, as a result of a strong blast wave from a Russian shell explosion near the cultural centre in the village of Lukashi, where the branch library is located, the supporting wall of the building was damaged, which has a large crack and needs major repairs.

All the affected branch libraries of the Baryshivka centralised library system started providing services to readers on 12 April last year.

In the spring of 2022, as a result of shelling of settlements in **the Bucha territorial community**, 4 branch libraries in the villages of Blystavytsia, Lubianka, Zdvyzhivka, Rakivka were slightly damaged: windows and doors were smashed, facades, roofs, and furniture were damaged. All library collections survived. During the occupation of the libraries, furniture, and office equipment were partially damaged or lost.

As a result of a rocket falling on the territory of a military unit in **Vasylkiv**, near the Officers' House, where branch No. 3 of the centralised library system was located, the roof, windows, and walls of the building were damaged. According to the inventory, the library's collection of 6,077 books worth a total of UAH 60,622 is unsuitable for further use and is to be written off due to water damage.

Due to active hostilities in February-March 2022, two branch libraries in the villages of Moshchun and Horenka of the **Hostomel village council** were damaged: windows were smashed, facades and roofs were destroyed.

The children's library in **the Makariv community** was severely damaged. As of 01.07.2023, the library premises have been partially restored with the heating system repaired, windows and entrance doors replaced, and the broken support wall restored. Currently, it is necessary to replace the roof, repair and insulate the facade, and renovate the interior.

Between 24 February and 2 April 2022, during the occupation of the **Ivankiv territorial community**, 22 out of 43 libraries were damaged, and one — the Pidhaine village branch library — was completely destroyed. The total value of the destroyed property is 173960 UAH. Information on the damaged libraries of the municipal institution "Ivankiv Public Library", together with photographs of the damage, is provided in [Annex 2](#).

LUHANSK OBLAST

Lugansk Regional Universal Scientific Library¹⁷

Founded in 1897, this library was one of the largest and oldest regional scientific libraries in Ukraine. It had the largest universal collection in the oblast with 1.1 million copies, consisting of 780,000 books, about 300,000 sets of periodicals, 9.5,000 audiovisual and 2.1,000 electronic documents.

In 2014, when hostilities broke out in Luhansk, the director of the library, Inna Rybintseva, decided to suspend the library's work. At the time, no one understood what was happening and what to expect next. In September, a part of the staff, led by the director, left for Starobilsk in Luhansk oblast, taking the seals and documents with them. The collection remained in the Luhansk book depository. There, the library "resumed" its work under a different flag.

The library was idle for a year. In 2015, a decision was made to reopen the library in Starobilsk and create a methodological centre to help other libraries in the oblast. For seven years, volunteer movements, well-known

¹⁷ Information from an interview with library director Svitlana Moisieieva

<https://bit.ly/4oZ8USr>

<https://bit.ly/3uzskRW>

<https://bit.ly/4oRCCZH>

<https://bit.ly/4oTSIBW>

<https://bit.ly/3QTsXgt>

<https://bit.ly/4oXAU8U>

<https://bit.ly/47Mkd2A>

Ukrainian writers and publishers have been creating a new library collection consisting mainly of contemporary Ukrainian and world literature, as well as new editions of classic works. During this time, more than 12,800 books were collected.

After the full-scale invasion in 2022, Starobilsk was quickly occupied by Russian troops. The library staff feared for their future, as the institution had always taken a strong pro-Ukrainian stance. About a month later, they began to leave the occupied city.

"In 2014, we could not keep the team. They left and that was the end. People were let go because no one knew what would happen next. And in 2022, we firstly tried to save our employees so that we could return and continue working after the de-occupation.

It was very difficult. We had to find people, decide where they would live, and somehow support them morally. I had to completely redo the work plan because it was impossible to fulfil everything planned. As a director, I had to decide how to keep records. Almost everything fell on me alone. For some time, the accountant was under occupation, which made communication very difficult. I was busy 24/7 working and keeping in touch with people. I also had to organise the work, report to the management because no one would pay money for nothing. We had to hold out and show results to keep funding for the library so that it would not be put on hold. Now people are receiving full salaries. It was also very difficult for the staff because they became absolutely universal. In Starobilsk, the work was distributed among all the librarians: someone organised events, someone collected information. And here, everyone was doing everything," the director of the library Svitlana Moisieieva recalls the beginning of the full-scale invasion.

From Starobilsk, the library staff travelled all over Ukraine and continued to work remotely, resuming the library's website and social media. The director of the institution moved to Cherkasy, so this city became the main place of work for the Luhansk Regional Universal Scientific Library. In Cherkasy, the library is located in a small office of the local youth centre, where it already has a bookcase.

The librarians call their institution the *First Travelling Library of Ukraine* because the library team has travelled to different Ukrainian cities, including Dnipro, Kyiv, Khmelnytskyi, Zakarpattia, and Cherkasy, where they organise meetings with writers and online discussions, as well as various events.



“Each of us is responsible for a specific format of work: Ukrainian language courses, programming for children, workshops on graphic design, cybersecurity, and media literacy for adults, yoga therapy. With these proposals, we approach other libraries or community centres that work with IDPs. Cherkasy has become our place of strength because it is where our Starobilsk partners gather, and Cherkasy librarians were the first to lend a helping hand. We will continue to work as a travelling institution, but it is important for us to be sure that we have some sort of nest where we can gather for team building and joint idea generation from time to time. So, we will focus the majority of our offline activities in Cherkasy,” says Yuliia Lysiuk, editor and manager of educational events at the Luhansk Oblast Library.

According to Anastasiia Litashova, head of the library's PR department, the "travelling" format of the library's work can be used throughout Ukraine, as Russian shelling has destroyed many libraries, and their reconstruction requires a lot of money.

Thanks to active and successful work, a unified user registration database of 2,369 library visitors was updated; the library's automated information system was restored; the electronic catalogue was updated; a new collection of books was started; and a mobile collection of books for IDPs in Luhansk oblast was developed at the Cherkasy Humanitarian Centre.

"We don't know what happened to the collection of our library in Starobilsk, which included more than 12,000 Ukrainian books. There is information that it was transferred to the Starobilsk district library with an order to destroy it, the vast majority of whose employees cooperated with the occupiers. We hope that the librarians hid the books in the book depository... There is information that the occupiers took all the literature from the library of Taras Shevchenko National University of Luhansk and burned it in their boiler room. It is currently unknown what was done with the books of public libraries," says Svitlana Moisieieva.

Other libraries¹⁸

As of 1 July 2023, following the full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine, 290 libraries in the oblast found themselves under occupation. The proximity of the border and the rapid advance of the enemy prevented their full evacuation.

Due to the active hostilities, the danger to the lives of library staff and the lack of access to the buildings, it is not possible to collect actuals and assess the extent of the damage.

The Department of Culture, Nationalities, Religions, and Tourism of the Luhansk Regional State Administration monitors the damage caused during

¹⁸ Information provided by the Luhansk Regional Military Administration

the Russian war against Ukraine, receiving information from the military administrations of the oblast's settlements, social media, and by interviewing former employees who evacuated to the Ukrainian government-controlled territory.

Currently, **46 libraries** are heavily damaged or completely destroyed as a result of direct hits. Library collections have been significantly damaged by looters and occupiers, who have confiscated and destroyed modern Ukrainian-language literature.

There are no facts about the number of wounded or killed library workers and direct visitors to the institutions (at the time of the shelling) as a result of the hostilities.


According to the Luhansk Regional Military Administration, the activities of the libraries relocated by the military administrations cannot be recognised as successful due to numerous unfavourable factors, including

- lack, and in some communities, complete absence of qualified specialists who could establish information activities;
- lack of appropriate office equipment;
- lack of premises for relocated institutions;
- insufficient funding and lack of book collections.

As of the end of 2023, six libraries in five territorial communities with only 11 librarians had partially resumed their remote activities.

MYKOLAIV OBLAST

Mykolaiv Regional Universal Scientific Library¹⁹

 On 27 September 2022, during another Russian shelling of Mykolaiv, the building of the Mykolaiv Regional Universal Scientific Library (MRUSL) was damaged. The blast wave smashed eight windows. Despite this, the institution continued to receive visitors.

According to Victoriia Aharkova, director of the MRUSL, the first weeks of the full-scale war were the most difficult. The staff continued to work, and their main task at the time was to prepare collections for evacuation, as the library had collections of valuable and rare books.

In March 2022, most of the staff left the city. Until 24 February, the library had 106 employees, and six months later, only 38 remained. From March to mid-April, the library worked remotely. The director says that in April, she started receiving calls from library staff asking if they could come back to work, as it was difficult to stay at home both psychologically and financially.

While working remotely, the librarians intensified their online activities: they began to actively manage their Facebook page and launched a series of publications entitled “Poetry Born of War”.

As of September 2022, the library was visited by 5–10 readers a day, which is almost 50 times less than before the war. Most of them were pensioners.

¹⁹ <https://bit.ly/3QVoE4j>
<https://www.facebook.com/reglibrary.mk>

The library is currently open full-time as usual. The institution hosts themed events, information hours, various trainings and lectures, and the “Window on America” library resource centre hosts meetings of the *Dialogue* English speaking club.

Mykolaiv Central City Children Library, named after Sh. Kober and V. Khomenko (branch No. 5)²⁰

On 7 May 2022, as a result of Russian shelling of the Korabelnyi district of Mykolaiv, the roof of the library, located on the first floor of a nine-storey residential building, caught fire. Windows were smashed, the facade was damaged, and property and books were also damaged.

The 20m² fire was extinguished by firefighters from the 5th State Fire and Rescue Unit of the Main Directorate of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine in Mykolaiv oblast.

“A rocket exploded near the library. At 12 am, the security guards told me that our windows had been smashed, but the frames survived. In the morning, we came together with the staff to clean up the effects of this disaster. We are glad that at least the equipment remained intact,” said Oleksandra Afanasieva, director of the library.



²⁰ <https://bit.ly/4oRImUt>
<https://bit.ly/4oUTfn8>

Other libraries²¹

■ ■ **Branch library No. 17 of the M. L. Kropyvnytskyi Central City Library of the centralised library system for adults in Mykolaiv** was opened in 1950. Before the full-scale invasion, the institution was located in a small building in the private sector of the Balabanivka neighbourhood. As of the beginning of 2022, the library collection consisted of 6641 books, with 1663 readers, and the library was connected to the Internet.

In 2019, the material and technical base was improved, the library's courtyard was renovated, and a 200 m² creative open-air space called *Biblio-Camp* was equipped. A children's sports and play complex with a slide, swing, sports equipment was installed, two gazebos were placed, and Wi-Fi was connected. It was the only cultural institution in Balabanivka.

The rocket attacks destroyed the corner part of the building, the roof, smashed windows, and ruined the playground. The building was covered with numerous cracks.



²¹ <https://bit.ly/49UfMEY>
<https://bit.ly/40SEMZ2>
<https://bit.ly/47tZUax>
<https://bit.ly/49W7ah5>
<https://bit.ly/40SeMgl>

■ ■ **The Murakhivka village library, a branch** of the Berezhniovate territorial community of Bashtanka district, was opened in 1948. Before the full-scale war, the library's collection consisted of 5658 books, which were used by 497 readers. The institution fruitfully cooperated with the local school and cultural centre. The library positioned itself as a centre of information and leisure for children, youth, and adults.

Due to the constant shelling of the library, the windows, walls, roof, and floor were severely damaged, and the ceiling between the first and second floors was destroyed. The building is no longer suitable for use.



Before the Russian aggression in 2022, the collection of the **Kyselivka village library, a branch of the Pervomaiske Public Library** of the Pervomaiske settlement territorial community of Mykolaiv district, comprised of 6143 copies. It had a reading room and a subscription service for 350 readers.

The building was completely destroyed by a direct hit from a Russian missile and a subsequent fire.



The services of the **Zelenyi Hai village library of the Shevchenkove territorial community of Mykolaiv district** were used by 378 readers. The library had a collection of 3242 books.

The library was completely destroyed as a result of a direct missile hit to the building.



■ ■ **The Bila Krynytsia village library**, a branch of the Bereznehuvate territorial community of Bashtanka district, was the centre of public information in the village. Its collection of 2115 books was used by 198 readers. The library hosted the *Berehynia* creative club, which brought together people of different ages and professions.

A direct hit from a Russian missile destroyed the supporting walls and roof, damaged the floor, smashed windows, and completely destroyed the library collection and material and technical facilities. The building is in a state of emergency, no longer suitable for use.



Consequences of hostilities for libraries in Mykolaiv oblast²²

As of 1 July 2023, according to territorial communities, **12 libraries in Mykolaiv oblast ceased to function as a result of direct missile strikes and shelling of buildings, and 52 library institutions sustained varying degrees of damage.**

The list of destroyed and damaged libraries in Mykolaiv oblast is in *Annex 3*.

Currently, sappers are demining the territories and buildings that were in the area of active hostilities and under occupation. The leadership of the territorial communities is drawing up reports on the damage caused, and an inventory of the remaining library collections is ongoing in 2023, so the information in the annex is not exhaustive and final.

The library collection was damaged in 46 libraries in Mykolaiv oblast, including 10 institutions whose library collection was completely destroyed, and 36 libraries whose collection was partially lost. The material and technical base was completely/partially lost in 30 libraries.

As a result of the Russian military aggression, the library sector in Mykolaiv oblast has experienced certain personnel changes. Some specialists were forced to evacuate both within the country and abroad, which led to a shortage of specialised staff. The employment contracts of 44 public library employees were suspended, and the employment contracts of 19 were terminated.

Due to the destruction of library buildings, de-mining, and constant shelling, 37 employees are on unpaid leave; 38 are currently inactive.

²² Information provided by the Department of Culture, Nationalities, and Religions of the Mykolaiv Regional Military Administration

SUMY OBLAST

According to the Department of Information Activities and Public Relations of the Sumy Regional State Administration, as of 1 July 2023, 23 libraries in the oblast had sustained varying degrees of damage, a list of which is provided in *Annex 4*.

Trostianets Public Library²³

In 2018, after the formation of the Trostianets united territorial community, it was decided to modernise the local library, which houses both adult and children's departments. After the renovation, the renovated children's library was officially opened in September. The event was attended by Sibylle Strack-Zimmermann, a German philanthropist and great-great-granddaughter of Trostianets sugar producer Leopold Koenig²⁴. Since then, the library has become a very popular place in the community.



²³ <https://bit.ly/3uxnnsO>

²⁴ Leopold Koenig (1821–1903) was an ethnic German from St. Petersburg, a sugar producer, first-guild merchant, and member of the Imperial Free Economic Society. In 1874, he bought Trostianets and later became the owner of two sugar factories and one refining plant. A railway passed through the centre of his estate, and the Smorodyne station was established at the same time, which still operates today. In 1881, the estate got its own telephone exchange, and three years later, a new hospital was opened. Koenig left a huge mark on the history of Trostianets, and a monument was erected in his honour in Trostianets, near the Mondelis chocolate factory (<https://bit.ly/3Gfdmmr>).

In 2019, the adult library was also renovated: projector rooms, a youth coworking space, a social café, and a children's room were opened.



On 24 February 2022, Lyudmyla Yefremova, director of the Trostianets Public Library, decided to hide all the available equipment — laptops, computers, and plasma TVs — in fear of looting by the Russian military. At the time, the library was packed with equipment for village libraries that were to be renovated.

On the afternoon of 24 February, Russian tanks were already near the Trostianets bus station. The woman says that after that they were constantly driving around the city, shooting. Trostianets was under occupation from 24 February to 26 March 2022.

"On the third or fourth day of the occupation, I went to the library for the first time. Until 12 March, I spent all my time there, hiding food, tea, coffee (there was a social café in the library), flowers, and documents. I decided what to do on my own: I had no instructions or action plan from anyone. I clearly remember that the last time I was in the library was on 12 March, as this date is recorded in the documents. Then the power went out. When I was returning home, I came under mortar fire. After that, I did not go out because I was very afraid for my life. But during the occupation, I was in the city, it was scary to leave Trostianets through the green corridors that were shelled by the Russian army," says Liudmyla.

On 13 March, a Russian tank drove into the street where the library is located, so none of the staff entered the library. The next day, residents of the street reported seeing Russians enter the library. No one knew what happened to the library until Trostianets was liberated.

On the third day after the de-occupation, Liudmyla visited the institution and saw that the door had been smashed. She could not go inside until the sappers checked the premises and defused possible tripwires. Fortunately, the library was completely intact, and the occupiers did not take anything.

The institution opened on 6 April, and from the very first day, a lot of visitors came. Even though there was no electricity or internet, people came to talk to each other.

“Later, we started helping elderly people and internally displaced persons fill out applications to Diia for the restoration of damaged property and for obtaining IDP status. More than 2000 applications were submitted. All the efforts of our library were aimed at helping people. Then representatives of NGOs started coming to the library to provide psychological assistance. More than 200 people have used these services in our library,” says Liudmyla.

On 26 May, trainings with practical psychologists on coping with grief and loss began, as there were tortured, captured people and those who lost loved ones during the occupation. Later, the international organisation UK-Med started working at the library. Every Tuesday, British doctors provided specialised help to the residents of Trostianets.

At the same time, the library’s collection was being replenished. The library received a significant part of the funds from the Ukrainian Book Institute, and patrons, philanthropists, publishers and ordinary people who cared also helped. The Library Country Charitable Foundation and the Ukrainian Library Association also contributed. In winter, Sibylla Struck-Zimmerman supported the creation of a “warm space” in the library by sponsoring the purchase of a powerful generator, fuel and Starlink.



Soldatske Village Branch Library²⁵

The Soldatske village library, a branch of the municipal institution “Trostanets Public Library”, was first damaged on 25 February by Russian shell fragments, which smashed the doors and windows. Valentyna Hantseva, a librarian with 30 years of experience, could not leave the library property to chance. On the same day, she and her husband started packing everything up and moving it home, including books, computers, even sofas and a boiler. They drove an old car 26 times to and from the library, taking the property with them.

In March, a Russian bomb landed near the library, shattering windows, damaging doors and the roof. But thanks to the Hantsev family, the property and book collection were saved.

After the de-occupation of the Trostanets community, thanks to the effective cooperation of the city council with foreign partners, the library in Soldatske was quickly restored without the involvement of state aid. The repairs were made at the expense of the great-great-great-granddaughter of sugar producer Leopold Koenig, Sibylla Struck-Zimmerman, and her family.

The Soldatske village library was the first institution in the community to be fully restored after the month-long Russian occupation.



²⁵ <https://www.okhtyrka.net/content/view/10936/236/>
<https://bit.ly/3uxnnsO>

Iskryskivshchyna village branch library²⁶

The Iskryskivshchyna village branch library of Bilopillia district, was located on the second floor of the local cultural centre. On 24 February 2022, the entire village, located in a 5-kilometre zone from the border with Russia, woke up to powerful explosions.

“When I went outside at 4.00 am, we saw a huge fire in the direction of the Russian village of Tyotkino, which is about 2 km away. At first, we could not understand what it was. Later, when we found out that the war had started, we were in terrible shock. We understood that we lived very close to the border, and that it would be a very big trouble for our village,” recalls Raisa Babak, head of the village library, on the first day of the great war.

On 24 February, the staff of the Iskryskivshchyna library gathered at their workplaces, although it was not the right time. Later, the library was idle. At the time, the head of the library went to water the flowers and keep the place tidy. The village was constantly shelled by Russians. In July, the educational building of the higher vocational school was destroyed, and residential buildings were damaged.

On 27 August, a school, a college dormitory, a shop, and a post office were shelled with Grads (multiple launch rocket systems). The fire that broke out as a result of this strike was extinguished until the morning. All that time, Raisa and her family stayed in the basement, realising that they had to leave. In September, they managed to leave for Bilopillia, Sumy oblast, where she got a job in a children’s library. She took the latest Ukrainian literature, mostly children’s books, from her home village, which is now stored in the Central Library in Bilopillia.

²⁶ <https://bit.ly/3Rg3FdU>
<https://bit.ly/46qRdMQ>
<https://youtu.be/qZMfF6UgQ6M>

"During another attack, shells hit the house of culture, where our library was located. The windows and doors were smashed, and the roof was damaged. The windows were immediately boarded up, and the books were covered with film. There were no people in the building at the time of the shelling. We have a secure basement there, and if there is any danger, everyone hides in it. The next time, a shell hit the flowerbed near the building. Today, the club is not open," says the head of the library.

According to Raisa, about 30 of the village's 600 residents currently live in the village. The majority of the residents are elderly people who have nowhere else to go.



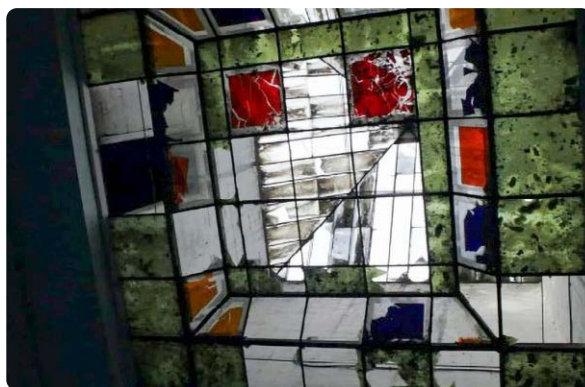
KHARKIV OBLAST

Kharkiv State Scientific Library, named after V. H. Korolenko²⁷

It is the largest library in Kharkiv and Ukraine, the second largest in terms of book collection after the National Library of Ukraine named after V. I. Vernadskyi. Its collection includes more than 7 million copies of books and documents in various languages. The building of the institution was built in 1901 by a prominent Ukrainian architect, academician Oleksii Beketov, and has become one of the symbols of the city. The modern library is not only a collection, but also a digital education hub, 13 reading rooms, two online information centres, and 12 hobby clubs.

In March 2022, another Russian shelling damaged the main building of the library. Windows and the facade were smashed, internal doors were broken, unique stained-glass windows were destroyed, two book depositories, the main building and the piano where Russian composer Sergei Rachmaninoff played were damaged. The skylight above the atrium, which was the centrepiece of the library's roof, was almost destroyed. Furniture, interior doors, computer and other equipment were partially damaged. The library's heating system was severely damaged, and this was the most painful issue.

²⁷ <https://bit.ly/3SY3CEJ>
<https://bit.ly/3QTYDm2>
<https://bit.ly/3GgThw8>
<https://bit.ly/3sPbsGa>
<https://bit.ly/47JQ6IY>



According to the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy of Ukraine, UAH 128 million is needed to restore the library's facade and repair the book depositories.

Immediately after the shelling, utility workers came to the library and helped to repair the damage. The management of the institution appealed to volunteers and various charitable foundations for help in purchasing OSB boards to cover the windows.

According to the library director, Natalia Petrenko, the damage caused by the shelling had a significant impact on the book collections. Due to the lack of windows, temperature-humidity, light, sanitary-hygienic, and security conditions in the building were violated.

“No matter how hard we try to protect the collections, atmospheric precipitation has a negative impact on the documents. The fate of library collections is a very important issue, we need to preserve them for future generations. That’s why we try to inspect them on a regular basis: library staff come and check the condition of the books,” says Natalia.

Polish librarians donated fire-fighting equipment, window protection film, and fire extinguishers. Also, useful were antifungal agents for books that are very important nowadays, as books can become infected with fungus after being stored in inappropriate conditions for a long time.

The library now works remotely. Librarians keep in touch with visitors through the website and social media. The staff provide advice on library science, communicate with international organisations about the future of the institution, and hold various distance learning courses and online conferences.

Kharkiv State Scientific Library, named after V. H. Korolenko was included in the UNESCO list of damaged cultural sites in Ukraine.

Barvinkove City Library²⁸

On 27 April 2022, two Russian missiles hit the Barvinkove City Library, completely destroying its building. The fire caused by the explosion destroyed all the furniture, computer equipment and about 50,000 books. The library burned for four days and smouldered for another month.



²⁸ Information provided by Barvinkove city council
<https://bit.ly/3GeE2DQ>



According to the head of the reading room, Iryna Tulpa, the library served more than two thousand readers, and hobby clubs also worked there. The library had about 15,000 books in its collection, including an old edition of Kobzar from 1872 and an even older Bible. The reading room was used to store publications that came to the library in a single copy. Earlier, the library received a grant to buy new computers, a multimedia board, and furniture. None of this could be saved.



Tamara Mandryka, the head of the library, told journalists that her institution was open until early April 2022, and readers kept coming to get books. The woman was out of town when the library was hit by a Russian missile, and when she returned, she was hysterical.

"I came with my husband, and he wouldn't let me in. I fell on my knees and cried, because it is very hard for all of us. But we have to move on with our lives," says Tamara, head of the Barvinkove City Library.



Before the shelling of Barvinkove, eight people worked in the library, now there are three left and they all work in the children's library building. Currently, the book collection is gradually being replenished, with the help of volunteers and writers. Readers are interested in when the library will be restored. The remnants of the cluster bomb that the Russians used to hit the library are now stored in the local history museum nearby.



The structure of the Barvinkove City Library also includes libraries in villages within the Barvinkove territorial community. Some of them were also affected by Russian shelling.

For example, on 10–11 March 2022, a direct hit destroyed the **Velyka Komyshuvakha village branch library**, and a blast wave damaged the **Hrushuvakha village branch library**. On 1 May 2022, cluster munitions damaged the premises of the **Ridne village branch library**, and on 13 May, an explosive wave damaged the **Ivanivka village branch library**.

The destruction of the Barvinkove community's libraries resulted in the loss of 84,305 copies of the book collection worth UAH 618,339, and the destruction of property worth UAH 155,233.

Other libraries²⁹

■ ■ On 2 March 2022, a Russian strike near Constitution Square damaged the old building of the **Central Scientific Library of V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University**, one of the oldest and largest libraries in Ukraine, which houses rare editions and manuscripts. The missile explosion destroyed or damaged more than 60,000 valuable volumes, shattered glass, and damaged the building's facade and book depository.



■ ■ On the same day, an air strike by the Russian army in Izium damaged the **Central City Library and the Children's Library** on Soborna Street, where the blast wave smashed all the windows and doors.

²⁹ <https://bit.ly/46BQckV>
<https://bit.ly/3GAuMuh>
<https://bit.ly/3GhkkHS>
<https://culturecrimes.mkip.gov.ua/?p=3723>
<https://bit.ly/3SY3Hlx>
<https://bit.ly/3Gh4PQ8>
<https://bit.ly/3Gn4qvj>
<https://www.facebook.com/mcb.izum>



During the active hostilities in 2022, **Izium City Branch Library No. 1**, located in the premises of the *Zaliznychnyk* Palace of Youth and Teenagers, was damaged. Windows were smashed, the interior and heating system were damaged, and the library collection was completely destroyed.

The Kamianka village library, part of the Izium city centralised library system, was completely destroyed by a direct hit to the building of the house of culture where the library was located.

During the occupation of Izium (from 7 March to 10 September 2022), the city's libraries lost all or part of their library collections due to the destruction of roofs, lack of heating, and broken windows and doors. In general, the loss of funds is 35–40 %.

According to Maryna Kolovorotna, head of the Izium city council's department of culture, the need for books was enormous during the occupation:

"For a long time we were without the Internet, electricity and communication, so people found salvation in books. They came to the library and were happy to have the opportunity to distract themselves and take a break. Today, I am especially pleased that people come and ask for books in Ukrainian."

After the de-occupation of the city, Ukrainians organised meetings and events to support the Izium Central Library and donated new literature to its collection. Parcels of books came from all over Ukraine and from other countries.

The restoration of the Izyum Central City Library is ongoing: the windows have been replaced and the walls painted. Earlier, books by Russian authors were removed from the library's collection, and charitable organisations are currently helping with repairs.



■ In Kharkiv oblast, libraries in **Borova, Velykyi Burluk, Donetsk, Zolochiv, Pechenihi, Chkalovske territorial communities** were destroyed or damaged as a result of hostilities. In the Borova community, two village libraries were completely destroyed, and 15 libraries were partially damaged. Before the start of the full-scale invasion, the library collection of the Borova centralised library system included 197, 917 books. As of 1 July 2023, approximately half of the collection was looted or destroyed by the occupiers.

In addition to the loss of collections, many libraries have lost computer equipment (laptops, projectors, cameras) that was destroyed by shelling or stolen by Russians during the occupation. For example, the estimated amount of damage suffered by the libraries of the **Velykyi Burluk community**, including the loss of both library collections and equipment, is UAH 208.6 thousand. Due to the destruction of the Lozova city palace of culture, the book collection (32, 814 copies) and all material assets of the city library (furniture, office equipment) totalling UAH 564.1 thousand were destroyed.

As of 1 July 2023, 12 libraries of the **Derhachi territorial community** were destroyed/damaged. Three libraries were completely destroyed, with losses amounting to UAH 1 million 552 thousand. It is not possible to assess the damage to other libraries, as they are in the area of constant shelling. The list of destroyed and damaged libraries in the Derhachi community is in [Annex 5](#).

KHERSON OBLAST

Kherson Regional Universal Scientific Library, named after Oles Honchar³⁰

It is the main institution in the field of library and information services for the residents of Kherson oblast. The library was first opened on 18 June 1872.

In early 1987, the Regional Universal Scientific Library moved to a new building, constructed according to an individual project, in a picturesque location on the banks of the Dnipro River. The total area of the library is 12075 m². The book depository is designed for 1 million 200 thousand books. The library offers readers 11 industry-specific and specialised reading rooms (917 seats), as well as an assembly hall with 225 seats.



³⁰ Information provided by Kherson Regional Military Administration

<https://www.facebook.com/khersonlibrary>

<https://bit.ly/46vmCow>

https://t.me/kherson_miskrada/8947

<https://bit.ly/3SSxNNK>

<http://surl.li/nioqg>

<https://bit.ly/3slpeKT>

On 3 March 2022, Kherson was occupied by Russian troops. With the beginning of the occupation, the library stopped working. Men from the library staff such as locksmiths, watchmen, and electricians took on the responsibility of protecting the institution from looters and the occupiers. In March, the accounting department and administration worked a little bit, but in April, the occupiers started visiting, checking the basements and the wardrobe.

According to the library's director, Nadiia Korotun, on 7 May, the Russians kicked out all the library's security guards and locked themselves inside to celebrate Victory Day.

"The workers were allowed inside on 10 May in the morning. It was a nightmare! The building was an absolute mess, all the doors of all departments on four floors were open, some were broken, cabinets and cupboards were broken on the floor. Spoons, plates, cups, kettles, coffee, tea, sugar — all of them — were stolen. The entire floor was covered with paper, and glass was broken in one of the departments. Then the entire library staff spent another 2–3 days washing and cleaning everything up," recalls Nadiia.

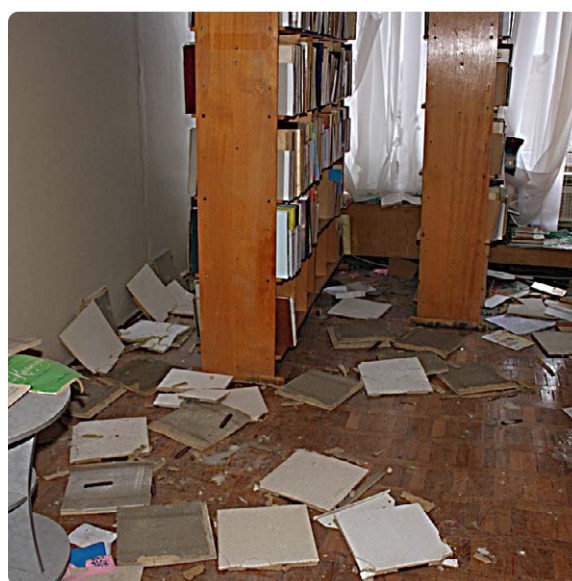
In June, the library staff took the computer equipment to the basement, and removed employment records, personal files, and financial documents. They had to take everything out by taxi to avoid attracting too much attention from the occupiers. Some documents had to be destroyed to prevent the Russians from getting information about the library's projects, etc.

The occupiers tried to meet with the director of the institution to offer her to head the library. Due to the threat to her life and health for refusing to cooperate with the Russians, Nadiia left for Odesa oblast in late June. Out of 155 employees of the library, 19 people agreed to work with the occupiers, three of whom were librarians, the rest were technical staff, a watchman, and one person from the administration. Employment contracts with all 19 collaborators were terminated.

Before the Armed Forces of Ukraine liberated the city in November 2022, the occupiers took away priceless publications from the pre-Soviet period. It was the largest collection of local history funds on the history of the southern part of Ukraine. According to the testimony of the watchmen, trucks arrived, and the occupiers took everything from furniture to old rare books.

The Kherson Regional Library was repeatedly shelled by Russian troops. Before retreating, the Russians blew up a 200-metre-high television tower, shattering all the windows in the library and breaking two double-glazed windows on the first floor.

According to the Kherson Regional Military Administration, since November 2022, the library has been under constant shelling by the Russian occupation forces from the left bank of the Dnipro River. Currently, the library has almost no intact windows, partially smashed doors, and the roof, ceiling, parquet, heating system, etc. need repair. As a result, the library has become unfit to serve visitors. There were no injured or killed employees or readers of the library as a result of the shelling.

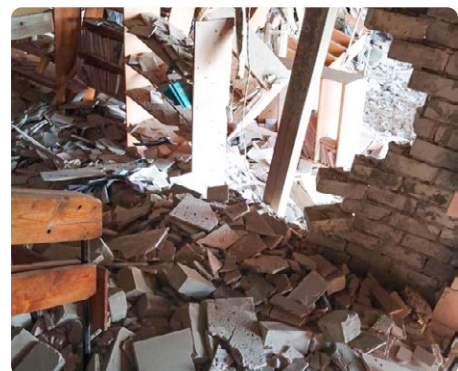


A significant number of publications were damaged due to high humidity and inappropriate temperature conditions in winter and spring. As a result of the shelling, both library collections and equipment as well as property (computer equipment, furniture, etc.) were damaged. Despite the fact that various measures were taken to preserve the library's collections and property, there is a risk of further destruction.

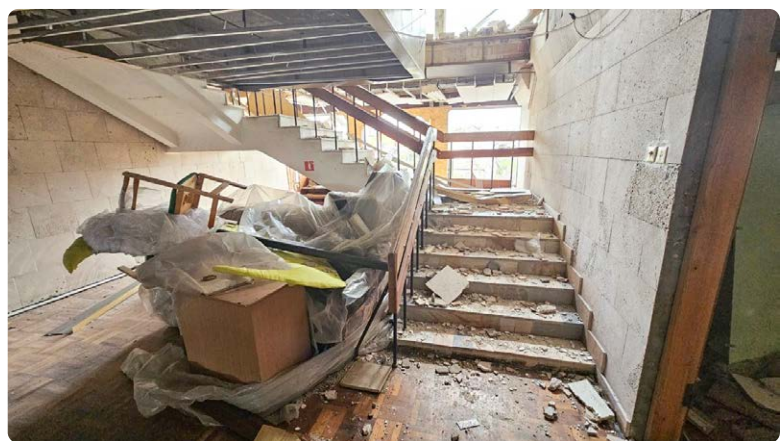
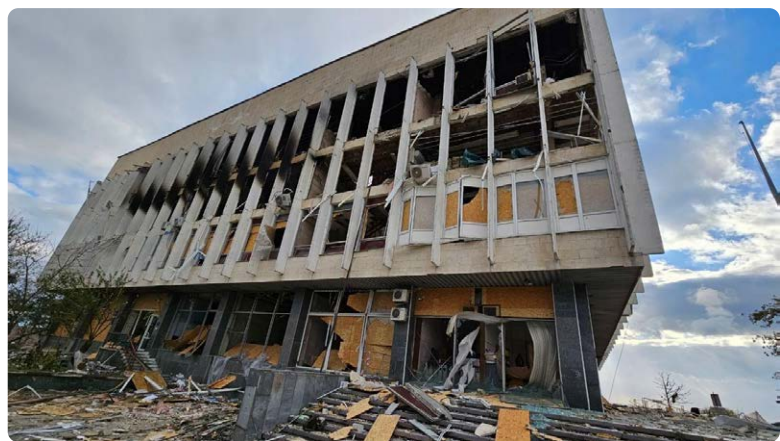
Currently, the library is mothballed, and no services are provided to visitors. As of 1 July 2023, the total monetary damage is estimated to be over UAH 10 million, including loss of the library collection — UAH 2.1 million; machinery, and equipment — UAH 3.5 million; and destruction of the building — UAH 4.5 million. A final assessment of the damage will be possible only after the shelling in the region has ceased, a thorough inspection of the technical condition of the building and a full inventory has been carried out.

On 2 August, at around 18:00, the Russian army once again shelled the Kherson Regional Universal Scientific Library, named after Oles Honchar. One of the departments on the third floor was hit. According to the director of the library, Nadiia Korotun, there is a gaping hole in the roof of the library of more than a square metre, more than 30 windows were damaged, and the ceiling between the second and third floors was destroyed. The wooden shields used to protect the building were also blown away. The local history, information and library departments and the reading room with windows overlooking the Dnipro River were destroyed.

"The third floor has collapsed, everything is under rubble. If we don't repair the roof and close the windows now, nothing will remain of the library, its collections and equipment. The library staff have been working the other day because we have received numerous new collections," says Nadiia.



On 12 November 2023, Russian missiles hit the library again, causing significant damage to the building. As a result of the hit, a fire broke out, which rescuers extinguished for more than an hour and a half. Fortunately, no one was injured during the Russian attack.



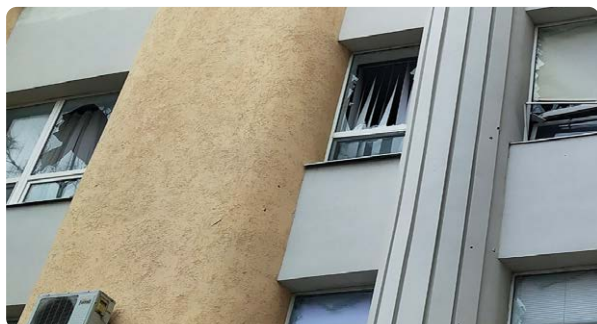
The hostilities and occupation of Kherson have led to staffing problems: most employees have left the city, resigned or are serving in the Armed Forces, some have remained in the occupied territory, and there is no contact with these employees. As a result, there is a shortage of both library staff and technical staff, including programmers, computer system engineers, etc.

Kherson Regional Library for Children, named after Dniprova Chaika³¹

It is a cultural and information centre for children, teenagers, parents, and teachers. The library collection includes more than 100,000 copies of scientific and educational, reference and encyclopaedic literature, fiction, periodicals on various media. The library had a modern renovation, was provided with the necessary equipment and up-to-date literature.

During the occupation of Kherson, the library building was seized by the Russians, who appointed a new “director” and staff. At the time, the Russian media mentioned the library without the name of the Ukrainian writer Dniprova Chaika, which was assigned to it in 2013.

Before the city was liberated in November 2022, the Russians looted the library, stealing about 15 computers, a new TV that served as a display in the Internet centre, a projector, laptops, X-boxes, printers, 3D printers and 3D pens. The total amount of losses was UAH 297.5 thousand at book value.



³¹ Information provided by the Kherson Regional Military Administration
<https://www.facebook.com/library.ks.ua>
<https://bit.ly/3sOZSuD>



On the night of 25 January 2023, the three-storey library building was damaged by Russian shelling. The blast wave smashed 25 windows, damaged three entrance doors, shrapnel cut through the soft roof and facade and affected the gas pipe of the autonomous heating system. Employees of the Kherson regional municipal emergency service covered the broken windows with OSB boards. However, water leaks through the broken roof during precipitation, destroying the suspended ceiling of the third floor.

As the shelling that damaged the library took place at night, no one was injured. Given the hostilities taking place in the area where the library is located, work with users is organised online.

Other libraries³²

Library institutions in Kherson oblast suffered perhaps the greatest damage compared to other oblasts. In four of the five districts of Kherson oblast — Beryslav, Kakhovka, Skadovsk, and Kherson — libraries were damaged or destroyed by Russian army shelling.

³² Information provided by the Kherson Regional Military Administration

For example, in **Kakhovka district**, 7 out of 13 libraries of the Nova Kakhovka centralised library system were destroyed or damaged; in **Beryslav district** (Kalynivka, Beryslav, Velyka Oleksandrivka, Kochubeivka, Mylove, Novovorontsovka, Novooleksandrivka, Tiahynka, Novoraisk, Vysokopillia territorial communities) 61 libraries were affected, in **Kherson district** (Oleshky, Bilozerka, Stanislav, Darivka territorial communities) — 12 libraries. These figures are approximate, as there is no reliable information from the currently occupied territories. As of 1 July 2023, 8 library institutions were affected in Kherson (branches No. 3, 7, 8, 10, 13, 16, 22, and the Kindiika village library).

Libraries in Kherson oblast suffered not only from the occupation and shelling, but also from the Russians' explosion of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Plant. For example, the branch libraries in Hola Prystan, the villages of Bilohrudove, Nova Zburivka, Kardashynka and other settlements of the occupied **Skadovsk district** were flooded and destroyed.

Below is a description of some libraries in Kherson oblast that have suffered from the actions of the Russian army and reflect the general picture.

■ ■ During the battles for the villages of Vesele and Shylova Balka on 24–28 February 2022, Russian troops were stationed in the premises of **the Vesele village library**, using the institution as a defensive military facility. In March–November 2022, the library's collections were destroyed, and material assets were looted. Liberated in early November 2022, Vesele has been under constant shelling by the Russian army since December, as it is located directly on the front line. As a result of enemy shells hitting the outer wall and roof of the library, large holes were formed, and all windows and doors were destroyed.

■ ■ On 11 July 2022, the **Nova Kakhovka City Library for Children and Youth** was damaged as a result of explosions at Russian military warehouses in Nova Kakhovka. The windows and doors of the building were completely destroyed, and a partition in the reading room was blown down. The next day, the occupiers took all the technical equipment and most of the furniture to an unknown location. Later, they also removed the boiler and radiators. Some books were transported to the Central Library, while others remained in the library and, according to unofficial reports, were taken apart by readers.

■ ■ On 20 December 2022, during another shelling of Kherson, an enemy shell hit the wall of the building housing **the branch library No. 3**, which bent two front doors, broke glass in 12 large windows and 3 small ones, smashed window frames, tore out 6 interior doors, shattered external insulation, partially damaged the power grid, bent water pipes, and destroyed furniture. The damage is estimated at around UAH 800 thousand.

■ ■ In March-April 2022, **the Bilozerka Public Library named after Petro Hryhorenko** was attacked by Russian troops, and the internal walls were destroyed, interior doors were knocked out, holes are punched in the walls, linoleum was torn up, and shelves were damaged. According to the library director, the occupiers destroyed part of its collection. Currently, the library staff is experiencing a work stoppage.

CHERNIHIV OBLAST

Chernihiv Regional Universal Scientific Library, named after Sophia and Oleksandr Rusov³³

The Chernihiv Regional Universal Scientific Library, named after Sophia and Oleksandr Rusov (until 18 July 2023 — the Chernihiv Regional Universal Scientific Library, named after V. H. Korolenko) is the main and largest library in the oblast. The total collection of the library includes 868 thousand copies. The structure of the collection includes 83 % of scientific, specialised, educational, reference and popular science publications. The fund includes more than 15 thousand rare editions of the XIX — early XX centuries.



³³ <https://bit.ly/47sCT7D>
<https://bit.ly/47JQjfe>
<https://bit.ly/47vUc7S>
<https://bit.ly/47vUcEU>
<https://bit.ly/3uoJy4b>

The library is located in the historic building of the Noble and Peasant Land Bank (1910–1913), an architectural monument, one of the gems of Ukrainian architectural modernism of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

On the night of 30 March 2022, during the siege of Chernihiv by the Russian army, the library was shelled. The building's roof was smashed, windows were broken, and cracks appeared on the walls. Computer equipment, a smart board, printers, and laptops were damaged. Through a large hole in the roof, rains flooded the library up to the first floor, which led to a partial loss of library collections.

The conference hall, which had been renovated on the eve of the full-scale Russian invasion, was damaged as it was a favourite place for scientists and artists to hold various events. The windows were broken, and the furniture was smashed.



In the summer of 2022, utility workers installed an emergency roof covering, and the library was able to partially resume its work on 1 September. Readers could come to the subscription department, exchange books and get information at the service centre. Due to the lack of shelter in the library building, the reading rooms were suspended. At the time, the windows in the affected building had not yet been replaced, and the director of the institution, Inna Aliferenko, hoped that this would be done by the beginning of winter.

Since the start of the full-scale Russian invasion, libraries have faced difficulties in replenishing their collections. According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 9 June 2021 No. 590 “On approval of the Procedure for the exercise of powers by the State Treasury Service in a special regime under martial law”, libraries are unable to buy new books in bookshops and subscribe to periodicals.

“The lack of new books during this period will create a big gap in our collection. Currently, books are donated to us by our caring readers. We also contacted publishers (some of them responded). In total, we received 2,104 books in 2022–23. But, unfortunately, this is not enough, because the library forms its collections in accordance with the community’s requests. We keep a file of unmet reader demand and study it. Unmet demand is when a person asks for a book, but it is either not available on the spot (not enough copies) or not in the library at all,” Inna notes.

On 14 February 2023, the library held a campaign called *Give the Library a Book*. The library buys some books by recycling waste paper, but globally, this contribution is currently insignificant. Previously, books were donated by the Ukrainian Book Institute, but this programme has now been suspended:

“The Ukrainian Book Institute, in accordance with the state programme, purchases books that are most popular among readers and donates them to libraries free of charge. This programme has been working for several years. Our library is a regional exchange fund: we distributed these books and gave them to communities. Since 2022, this programme has not been working because of the full-scale war. Although the Book Institute promised that funding might be revised,” adds Inna Aliferenko.

The institution conducted an audit of its library collections, which resulted in the write-off of about 10,000 copies of Russian-language literature that had been handed over for waste paper. According to the law, libraries are required to keep one copy of such literature for research by scholars.



Chernihiv Central City Library, named after Mykhailo Kotsiubynskyi³⁴

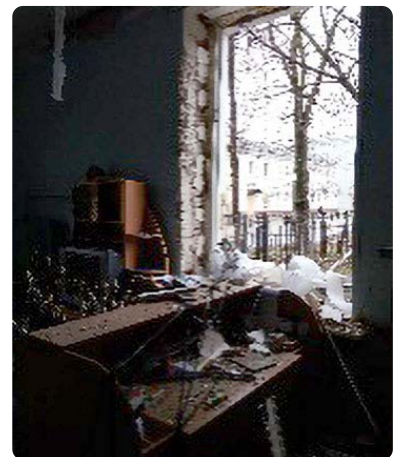
It is a library and bibliographic, cultural and educational, local history, scientific and methodological centre of Chernihiv and one of the largest book libraries in the city with a fund of over 110,000 copies.

The Library named after Mykhailo Kotsiubynskyi and the Children's Library named after Oleksandr Dovzhenko were located in a two-storey building in the very centre of the city, near the city council.

On 27 February 2022, during the aerial bombardment of Chernihiv, this building was heavily damaged: the roof and walls were ruined, windows, doors and internal partitions were smashed, and the heating system was destroyed. Due to the 70% damage, part of the library's collection was lost. Fortunately, there were no employees or readers in the library at the time of the shelling. More than UAH 4.5 million is needed to restore the building, repair the roof and walls, and replace authentic windows and doors.



³⁴ Information from an interview with library director Hanna Pushkar
<https://bit.ly/4oYlhNI>
<https://bit.ly/4gSzBfG>
<https://bit.ly/3QNpsrO>



In August 2012, Hanna Pushkar was appointed director of the Chernihiv Central City Library, named after M. Kotsiubynskyi.

Hanna describes the events after the liberation of Chernihiv in early April:

"Thanks to the heroic efforts of people who came to the destroyed library in April to save the books, hide the surviving equipment, remove some furniture and clean up, the library was more or less in order at the time of my appointment as director, but with cellophane instead of windows and no heating. The book fund was damaged by about 20 % including books that were cut by glass or flooded with water, while other books were saved. Almost all computers were lost, but we managed to save a few laptops and a large plasma TV. Our entire team worked all winter without heating, with sub-zero temperatures indoors, which was the same as outside."

As of August 2023, the library was being renovated at the expense of the local budget. About 100 windows were donated by Polish friends of the library, patrons of the arts. A big problem was the lack of heating in the first winter of the great war, as the book collection damaged due to temperature changes and humidity. The library staff hopes that this issue will be solved in the second winter.

The library continues to work and provide services to readers. The institution has a coworking space where trainings, book presentations, meetings with famous people and writers, as well as Ukrainian and English language courses are held. Master classes for children are organised in the children's libraries. The computer department offers the opportunity to make copies and scan documents or books, and readers have free access to the Internet in the branches. There is also a club for the elderly, where visitors are taught how to use gadgets.

Mykhailo-Kotsiubynske Public Library³⁵

This library is located on the square near the local council, in the village's house of culture. It has its own subscription department located in another building — the Mykhailo-Kotsiubynske Lyceum, which has about 400 students.

On 28 February 2022, Russian troops entered the village, which is located 14 km from Chernihiv. Mykhailo-Kotsiubynske was occupied for two months.

According to Inna Shovkun, the library's director, the Russians have stayed in the main library building twice: the first time they stayed for one day, and the second time — for five days.

"I saw their second visit, on 18 or 20 March, with my own eyes. I was standing in line at a shop near the square and saw military vehicles pulling up to the club. They stayed there for five days, sleeping on embroidered old towels, using shirts and trousers that we had prepared for the exhibition before the invasion. After they left, the toilet was in a terrible state and needed repair. It was striking that they had looked through and rearranged every book. They were flipping through printouts and photographs of the Revolution of Dignity and the Anti-Terrorist Operation Zone. Later, after an inventory, it turned out that all the books were in place both Ukrainian and foreign literature," Inna recalls.



³⁵ Information from an interview with library director Inna Shovkun
<https://bit.ly/3MVlyMI>

The library did not work during the occupation. Even before the Russians entered the village, the director took a laptop and local history books to her home, which mentioned local men who took part in the Joint Forces Operation. Later, before the second visit of the invaders, she managed to remove the printer and computers by taking them out one by one on her bicycle, fearing either to come under fire or to attract the attention of the Russians.

The subscription department in the lyceum was less fortunate: on 4 March at 15:30 the building was hit by a Grad MLRS shell fired from a rocket launcher in the village. Along with the lyceum, a shop was damaged, a barn burned down, and private houses were affected. One of the shells exploded near the children's literature library on the second floor. The fund survived, but the building was heavily damaged: windows were smashed, floor blocks were destroyed, a computer lab, chemistry and physics rooms, a biology room, an archive, a room for the defence of Ukraine, utility rooms and basements were also completely destroyed.

During the shelling, local residents with children (about 80 people) were hiding in the basement of the lyceum. A cleaning lady on the first floor of the building was killed under the rubble.

To protect the collection from the rain, librarians had to enter the emergency building and cover the windows with film. The books that were on the shelves that held the destroyed crossbars were damaged.

"There were reports about the damage to the buildings in Mykhailo-Kotsiubynske, but no one actually mentioned the library. For more than three weeks in May, my colleagues and I cleared the rubble and moved the collections to another room. We rearranged all the shelves, choosing places where they would not get wet from the rain. The local authorities did not even know that the books had been damaged and were surprised when I told them about it. They knew, to be more precise, but there was no realisation that the collection could be destroyed. They just watched from afar, not even entering the ruined building.

Foreigners came to the settlement and were given guided tours, taking them to the place of the broken ceiling with the words: "It's an emergency, you can't go there". At the same time, library workers were sitting in the emergency facility, sorting through the book collection, taking into account the available books, checking each book with an inventory description. At the moment, the wing that houses the subscription department and two classrooms has no windows," Inna notes.

The library director spoke about the state of **libraries in the surrounding villages**. The library in the village of **Levkovychi** was damaged by Russian shelling, with windows smashed. Scattered books left by the occupiers were found all over the village of **Lhiv**. In **Zhukotky**, the Russians entered the library in the house of culture and took all the stationery. They turned the building into a hospital, despite the fact that the library was located on the second floor and one had to climb a rather steep staircase to get there. They took away the carpets and used the books to make their beds. The villagers saw the occupiers loading computer equipment wrapped in rags onto their trucks.

Other libraries³⁶

During the occupation and active hostilities in Chernihiv oblast, **25 libraries** were destroyed and damaged, of which three institutions were completely destroyed including **the main building of the Regional Library for Youth, the Ivanivka Public Library**, and **the Khreshchate Library, a branch** of the Kipti community, which was left in ashes (only 90 copies of contemporary literature, which were in another building, survived). Eleven institutions in Chernihiv oblast were moved to other buildings, and eight lost their collections. The losses amounted to almost UAH 42 million, and the value of the lost books is estimated at almost UAH 682 thousand.

The premises, collections, and documents of **the Kolychivka and Lukashivka branch libraries** were burnt down. The occupiers lived in some libraries of **the Snovsk community**, took literature and documents for a fire, and left their inscriptions in the library premises.

Among Chernihiv's library facilities, the most damaged was a historic late nineteenth-century building known as the Vasyl Tarnovskyi House, which had housed **the Regional Library for Youth** since 1978. This building, a local historical monument, was designed in the pseudo-Gothic style and was located in the centre of Chernihiv. In 1902, a museum of Ukrainian antiquities was opened in this building, based on the collection of philanthropist Vasyl Tarnovskyi.

³⁶ <https://oth.nlu.org.ua/?p=6572>
<https://bit.ly/49MkfJP>
<https://t.me/kazansky2017/6590>

The building survived the Bolshevik bombardment in 1918–1919, preserved in the Second World War under the bombs of the German Nazis, but was destroyed by an air strike by Russian troops on 11 March 2022. Enemy aircraft dropped three 500 kg high explosive bombs on the library's courtyard and the nearby stadium. The one that fell on the courtyard destroyed the library's wall and interior ceilings, as well as 7,000 books in the collection. The building of the library's art centre was also damaged: windows and doors were blown out, and the roof was smashed.



Photos of the destroyed library building went viral, and the building itself was included in the UNESCO list of damaged cultural sites in Ukraine. The World Monuments Fund, together with its partners, organised protective conservation of the monument to prevent the weather conditions from causing further damage to the building. By the end of 2022, the life-saving conservation work, for which \$35,000 was allocated, was completed. The restoration of the historic building is currently underway.



Destroyed and damaged libraries of Chernihiv oblast:

- Chernihiv Regional Library for Youth
- Ivanivka Public Library of the Ivanivka territorial community.
- Khreshchate branch library of the Kipti territorial community.
- Chernihiv Regional Universal Scientific Library, named after Sophia and Oleksandr Rusov.
- Chernihiv Central City Library, named after M. M. Kotsiubynskyi.
- Chernihiv City Library for Children, named after O. Dovzhenko.
- Branch Library No. 7 of the Chernihiv city centralised library system.
- Branch library No. 8 of the Chernihiv city centralised library system.
- Mykhailo-Kotsiubynske Public Library
- Branch library No. 19 in the village of Pisky of the Bobrovytsia territorial community.
- Branch library No. 19 in the village of Stara Basan of the Bobrovytsia territorial community.
- Nova Basan library of the Nova Basan territorial community.
- Novyi Bykiv library of the Nova Basan territorial community.
- Novhorod-Siverskyi city library.
- Dorohynka village library of the Ichnia territorial community.
- Krupychpole village library of the Ichnia territorial community.
- Senkivka branch library of the Horodnia territorial community.
- Derevyny branch library of the Horodnia territorial community.
- Trysviatska Sloboda branch library of the Kyinka territorial community.
- Hrabivka branch library of the Kulykivka territorial community.
- Burivka branch library of the Tupyshiv territorial community.
- Pryluky City Library No. 3.
- Novyi Bilous village library of the Novyi Bilous territorial community.
- Staryi Bilous village library of the Novyi Bilous territorial community.
- Rivnopillia village library of the Novyi Bilous territorial community.

REMOVAL OF UKRAINIAN BOOKS FROM THE LIBRARIES OF THE TEMPORARILY OCCUPIED TERRITORIES ³⁷

After occupying Ukrainian territories, Russians declared war on Ukrainian literature stored in libraries. They consider books whose content does not correspond to the narratives of Russian propaganda to be “extremist”. Such literature includes school textbooks on the history of Ukraine, scientific and popular historical literature, books about the Ukrainian Revolutions, the Anti-Terrorist Operation Zone/JFO, and the history of the Ukrainian liberation struggle.

As early as March last year, the Main Directorate of Intelligence of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine noted that libraries of the temporarily occupied territories of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts have begun to remove Ukrainian historical and fiction literature that does not coincide with the postulates of

³⁷ <https://bit.ly/40Vabdi>
<https://bit.ly/3sPYqZ3>
<https://t.me/mariupolrada/14945>
https://t.me/akimoVka_online/9826
<https://t.me/andriyshTime/6822>
<https://t.me/mariupolrada/16579>
<https://t.me/raspisnoyredaktor/5414>
<https://bit.ly/3RgdZCE>
<https://bit.ly/3MZYIsD>

Kremlin propaganda. For this purpose, Russian “military police” units were involved, which, in addition to repressive functions, are entrusted with so-called ideological ones.

The occupiers have a whole list of names that are forbidden to be mentioned. Among them: Mazepa, Petliura, Bandera, Shukhevych, Chornovil. In Kreminna and Rubizhne in Luhansk oblast, as well as in Horodnia in Chernihiv oblast, there are cases of seizure of the book “The Case of Vasyl Stus” by Vakhtang Kipiani.

In Mariupol, Ukrainian literature is being eradicated from educational institutions. For example, a pile of discarded books was seen under the windows of the Pryazovskyi State Technical University, which suffered from Russian shelling.



In January 2023, an order was issued by the so-called Ministry of Education and Science of the LPR to withdraw from libraries “extremist literature reflecting the ideology of Ukrainian nationalism” according to the list provided. Local librarians had to compile a list of the seized literature under their personal responsibility, pack the books in boxes as well as bags and seal them. At the same time, the occupation authorities advised to remove from the bookshelves literature about the Holodomor in Ukraine, textbooks and reference books on the history of Ukraine, comics for children and teenagers, literature on gender, journalism published after 2014, books from the Famous Ukrainians series, fiction about the events of the period of modern history in Ukraine and Donbas, etc.

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ
ЛУГАНСКОЙ НАРОДНОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

ул. Рыскава, 2а, г. Луганск, Луганская Народная Республика, 91005,
тел.: (0642) 34-50-86, 34-50-87, e-mail: minobnaulpr@yandex.ru

№ 08-942
от 20.01.2023

На № _____

Руководителям
администраций городов и/или районов
Луганской Народной Республики

руководителям образовательных
организаций, подведомственных
Министерству образования и науки
Луганской Народной Республики

Уважаемые коллеги!

С целью организации и осуществления работы по отбору из фондов библиотек образовательных организаций Луганской Народной Республики литературы экстремистского характера, отражающей идеологию украинского национализма, Министерство образования и науки Луганской Народной Республики просит вас до 24.01.2023 обеспечить:

- проведение полной сверки и подготовки к изъятию из фондов библиотек образовательных организаций Луганской Народной Республики литературы согласно Списку, приведенному в Приложении;
- подготовить печатные Списки отобранной литературы, подписавшей списки, в 3-х экземплярах. В таблице списки отобразить: порядковый номер, автора, название, год издания;
- отобранную литературу сложить отдельно: в ящики, коробки или мешки, опечатать;
- помимо изданий, указанных в Списке, отбору также подлежат:
 - литература, касающаяся темы голодомора в Украине;
 - учебники, методические материалы, справочники по истории Украины (для школ и др. образовательных организаций);
 - комиксы для детей и подростков;

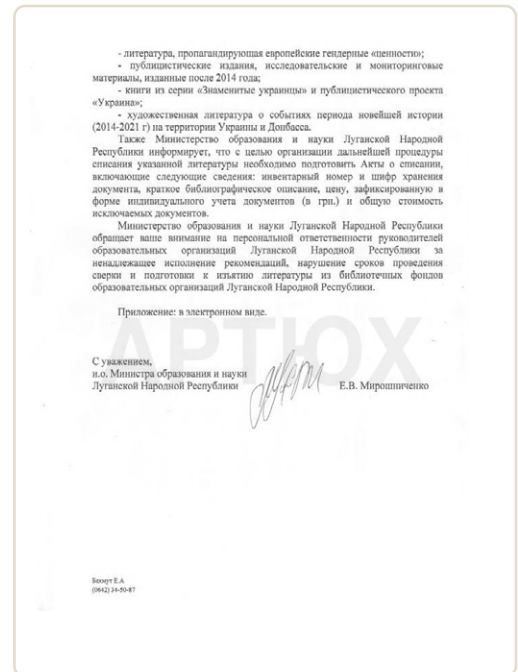
According to the National Resistance Centre, in the temporarily occupied territories of Zaporizhzhia oblast, the occupiers are creating “commissions” with the participation of Russian FSS curators who inspect library collections and compile lists of literature to be destroyed. Instead of Ukrainian books, Russian publications are being imported to libraries, including those on “historical” topics related to the cultivation of war in society.

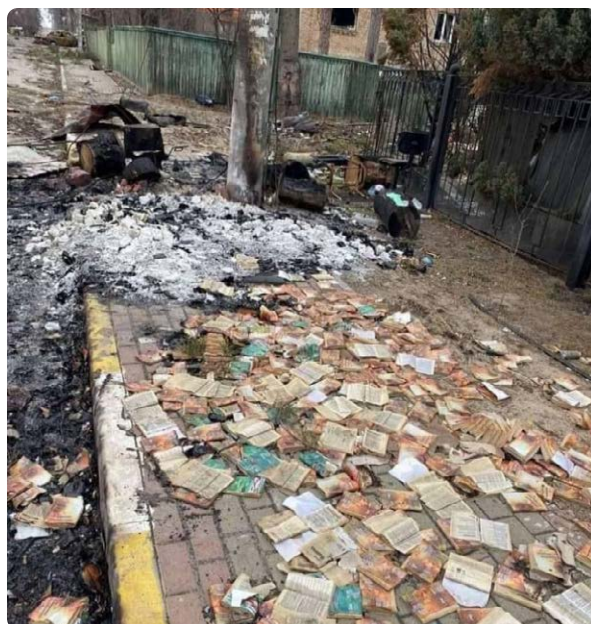


Russian propaganda resources publish materials demonstrating the seizure of Ukrainian literature, in particular, 1,500 Ukrainian books were confiscated from one of the libraries in the temporarily occupied Mariupol at 60 Nakhimova Avenue. In the news report, they were called books from the “federal list of extremist materials”. Even Ukrainian classics, including works by Lesia Ukrainka, were included in this category.



The occupiers not only confiscate Ukrainian books, but also loot rare collections of old printed books. Before the liberation of Kherson by the Armed Forces of Ukraine in November 2022, the occupiers took priceless pre-Soviet publications from the Kherson Regional Scientific Library, named after Oles Honchar. It was the largest collection of local history funds on the history of the southern part of Ukraine.





During the occupation of Irpin, the Russians vandalised and burned hundreds of copies of the Bible, taking the books outside and setting them on fire.

In the cathedral of St. Petro Mohyla in Mariupol, the entire large library collected by volunteers and benefactors was seized and burned in the courtyard. It contained several unique copies of Ukrainian-language publications that are now lost forever. The cathedral was built with the support of the townspeople and is listed in the Ukrainian Book of Records as the only church in the world fully decorated with Petrykivka paintings.

PERSONNEL PROBLEMS IN THE LIBRARY SECTOR CAUSED BY RUSSIAN ARMED AGGRESSION ³⁸

Ukrainian libraries are sorely short of specialists, especially in those settlements that suffer from constant enemy shelling. The problems are primarily related to the forced evacuation of library staff to other, safer regions of Ukraine and abroad. This resulted in the loss of jobs and, as a result, a shortage of specialised staff. Due to the active hostilities, regular shelling of the territories, and the destruction of homes, some employees were forced to take unpaid leave to evacuate. In addition, a significant number of library workers were temporarily idle or had their employment contracts suspended, some of them even terminated.

According to the study “Ukrainian Public Libraries in the Context of Russian Armed Aggression” by the National Library of Ukraine, named after Yaroslav the Wise, **at least 1,201 people have been dismissed** from public libraries in the territories controlled by Ukraine since the start of full-scale hostilities. For various reasons, **at least 2,621 employees are not working** (unpaid leave, idle time, suspension of employment contracts).

The highest number of dismissals was recorded in Lviv (186), Dni-pro (129), Poltava (68), Donetsk (66), Kherson (59), Ternopil (57), Kirovohrad (56),

³⁸ Information provided by the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy of Ukraine, regional and local military administrations
<https://oth.nlu.org.ua/?p=8081>

Odesa (55), Volyn and Zhytomyr (54 each), Kharkiv (53), Mykolaiv (50), Chernivtsi (43), Rivne and Khmelnytskyi (42 each), Ivano-Frankivsk (39), Zakarpattia (37), Kyiv oblast (32) and Kyiv city (52). In other oblasts, this figure ranges from 20 to 30 people.

As of August 2023, the number of **employees whose employment contracts were suspended** slightly decreased to 612 (compared to 654 in May of the same year). The number of employees on **unpaid leave** also decreased by 10 % to 685 people, down from 759 in the previous survey.

The most common form of suspension of work remains idle time (with payment of at least $\frac{2}{3}$ of the tariff rate of salary). At the end of the first half of 2023, **1,324 people were idle**, which is 27 % less than in the previous period (1,591). At the same time, in four oblasts, despite the overall decline, this figure remains quite high: 463 people in Kharkiv oblast, 162 in Kherson oblast, 145 in Donetsk oblast, and 139 in Dnipro oblast.

Collaborationism remains an equally serious problem, as some employees in the temporarily occupied territories have agreed to cooperate with the Russians.

The situation in Luhansk oblast, which is almost entirely occupied by the Russian Federation, remains very acute and difficult. The shortage of qualified cultural staff has been felt since 2014, and cultural institutions suffered critical staff losses after the full-scale invasion of Russia: out of 2,283 employees, only 65 are currently working in cultural institutions in the territorial communities. 320 employees were idle, while the rest either resigned or had their employment suspended due to lack of communication.

According to the Luhansk Regional Military Administration, the staffing problem will become even more acute after de-occupation. There is no certainty that all the specialists who left the occupied part of the oblast will return to the de-occupied territories, as many have nowhere to come back to. Most of those who remained in the occupation cooperated with Russians.

To solve the staffing problem, it is necessary to create a personnel reserve of specialists and administrative staff to work in all types of cultural institutions in the de-occupied territories, develop a package of benefits, and proposals for resolving social and domestic issues to help motivate and attract specialists to work in these areas.

In addition, at the state level, a mechanism should be developed, and the financing of targeted recruitment or temporary secondment of employees of national and state cultural institutions to the liberated territories in the format of “support tours” or “cultural assault” should be provided.

The Department of Culture, Nationalities, Religions, and Tourism of the Luhansk Regional State Administration has planned activities (signing agreements, memoranda of cooperation and volunteering) to voluntarily engage cultural workers from other regions of Ukraine to organise cultural events and to restore the sustainable operation of cultural institutions after the de-occupation.

A set of measures to restore the affected cultural institutions, including the library sector, has been included in the draft Priority Action Plan for the Stabilisation of the Situation in the De-occupied Territories of Luhansk Oblast and their Reintegration, which is being prepared for approval. However, the extent of the damage caused and the financial costs of restoration will only be possible to determine after the oblast is de-occupied.

VOLUNTEER AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE LIBRARY COMMUNITY

Activities of the Ukrainian Library Association in the face of Russian aggression³⁹

The Ukrainian Library Association (hereinafter referred to as the ULA) is a leading all-Ukrainian non-governmental organisation that promotes the development of the library and information sector. Since the beginning of the full-scale war, the ULA has focused its activities and daily work on several areas:

- prompt and clear defining of the ULA's position as a spokesperson for the professional library community of Ukraine regarding the war and certain problems and issues caused by it;
- communication with the international community, professional community, public associations and organisations, foundations to help libraries and librarians of Ukraine during the Russo-Ukrainian war;
- monitoring the current situation with libraries and library collections in Ukraine in the context of the destruction caused by the Russian Federation and the anti-Ukrainian policy of the occupation authorities;
- organisational and methodological assistance to Ukrainian library institutions in restoring and providing readers with relevant library services.

³⁹ <https://ula.org.ua/resursy/byuleten/1223-2022>

The ULA, as a member of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), has repeatedly appealed to **this organisation to exclude the Russian Library Association and all institutions of the aggressor country from IFLA membership, and their representatives from all governing bodies of the Federation**. In response, a statement was published on the IFLA website, in which the organisation limited itself to expressing deep concern about the “situation” and “conflict” in Ukraine and reaffirming solidarity with its Ukrainian colleagues.

On 1 March 2022, the ULA announced the start of collecting documents about the current Russo-Ukrainian war for the future National Digital Library of Ukraine and called on librarians to document and preserve the facts (photos, videos, audio, anything else) of Russian aggression and the struggle of the people of Ukraine (posters, memes, etc.) and explained how best to do so. Together with the Library Country Charitable Foundation, the ULA has begun monitoring and recording the damage sustained by libraries as a result of Russian military aggression. The collected information can be used as evidence for the criminal prosecution of those involved in the crimes.

An important achievement of the ULA is to establish communication and cooperation with foreign colleagues on preserving library and information resources of Ukrainian libraries, organising efforts to restore damaged library buildings and lost collections. A volunteer group consisting of librarians, researchers, and programmers from different countries and institutions has been created to preserve Ukraine’s digitised cultural heritage. The project involves the organised archiving of Ukrainian cultural heritage websites, including information from Ukrainian library websites.

Volunteer activities of libraries⁴⁰

Since February 2022, libraries in Ukraine have been forced to reorient their activities to meet the needs of communities and internally displaced Ukrainians by becoming humanitarian headquarters, volunteer and counselling centres, and sometimes even shelters.

⁴⁰ <https://oth.nlu.org.ua/?p=6572>
<https://rubryka.com/blog/biblioteky-pid-chas-vijny>

At the beginning of the full-scale invasion, librarians prepared food for the Ukrainian military, baked bread, collected and distributed humanitarian aid. During the “hot” phase of the war, libraries actively informed community residents about the decisions of local and central authorities, and fought disinformation as well as fakes. Library staff have been weaving camouflage nets, making trench candles, sewing flags, underwear, bedding, and knitting socks for the defenders of Ukraine. Libraries participate in charity fairs, raise funds for the Armed Forces and collect books for colleagues in the de-occupied areas.

At the same time, libraries hold lectures, film screenings, book and art exhibitions, meetings of clubs and hobby groups, meetings with famous people, book presentations, and courses to improve the Ukrainian language. Patriotic workshops for children are organised, including Petrykivka painting, magnet and amulets making, etc. The products are sold, and the proceeds are donated to the needs of the Armed Forces. On their official Facebook pages, the libraries post official information from local authorities, rules of conduct during curfews, psychological advice, and works by local authors and classics of Ukrainian literature to provide moral support to residents of their communities. According to Lesia Tsyba, director of the Bobrovytsia library in Chernihiv oblast, it was active citizenship and volunteer work that saved the community librarians from downtime.

Librarians are also demonstrating success in cultural diplomacy: they actively speak at national and international conferences, communicate with colleagues, and persistently fight Russian propaganda in Ukraine and abroad.

ANNEXES

Annex 1

List of public libraries in Zaporizhzhia oblast that were destroyed/damaged

#	Name of the public library	Library address	Date of destruction/ damage	Circumstances of destruction/ damage	The state of library collections	Degree of damage to the library building
1	Municipal institution "Zaporizhzhia Regional Universal Scientific Library"	142, Sobornyi Ave., Zaporizhzhia	04.03.2022	blast wave		5% (almost all windows are damaged. Everything is restored)
2	Novoiakovlivka village branch library	7, Tsentralna St., Novoiakovlivka village, Komyshevskha settlement territorial community, Zaporizhzhia district	22.05.2022	ammunition hit	100% of the collection is lost	100% of the building is destroyed
3	Library point of the No-vooleksandrivka village library	7, Druzhby St., Yulivka village, Novooleksandrivka village territorial community, Zaporizhzhia district	24.03.2022	ammunition hit		5%
4	Dolynka village library of the separate structural unit "Pidhirne public library of the municipal institution 'Vasylivka cultural services centre'" of Vasylivka city council	35, Peremohy St., Dolynka village, Vasylivka city territorial community, Vasylivka district	21.03.2022	ammunition hit		50%
5	Kamianske village library of the separate structural unit "Vasylivka Public Library of the communal institution 'Vasylivka cultural services centre'" of the Vasylivka city council	15, Tsentralna St., Kamianske village, Vasylivka city territorial community, Vasylivka district	06.11.2022	ammunition hit		5%

#	Name of the public library	Library address	Date of destruc-tion/ damage	Circumstances of destruc-tion/ damage	The state of library collec-tions	Degree of dam- age to the library building
6	Vidnozhynne village library, a branch of the municipal institution "Mala Bilozerka public library" of the Mala Bilozerka village council, Vasylivka district, Zaporizhzhia oblast	50-v, Shkilna St., Vidnozhynne village, Mala Bilozerka village territorial community, Vasylivka district	25.01.2022	other activities of Russian troops		5%
7	Mali Shcherbaky village library	2, Kulturnyi Lane, 2, Mali Shcherbaky village, Stepanohirsk settlement territorial community, Vasylivka district	03.05.2022	ammunition hit		75%
8	Central Library named after V. Didenko of the municipal institution "Huliaipole centralised library system"	2, Heroiv Ukrainy St., Huliaipole city, Polohy district	12.04.2022	ammunition hit	partially damaged	100% of the building is destroyed
9	Library for children of the municipal institution "Huliaipole centralised library system"	12, Shevchenko St., Huliaipole city, Polohy district	09.03.2022	ammunition hit		50%
10	Huliaipilske village branch library	32, Tsentralna St., Huliaipilske village, Huliaipilske city territorial community, Polohy district	19.04.2022	ammunition hit		5%
11	Dorozhnianka village branch library	31-a, Haharin St., Dorozhnianka village, Huliaipilske city territorial community, Polohy district	03.05.2022	other activities of Russian troops	100% (books are burned)	5%
12	Myrne village branch library	12b, Tsentralna St., Myrne village, Huliaipilske city territorial community, Polohy district	23.05.2022	ammunition hit		25%
13	Novomykolaivka village branch library	1, Haharin St., Novomykolaivka village, Huliaipilske city territorial community, Polohy district	28.02.2022	ammunition hit		5%
14	Temyrivka village branch library	48-zh, Myru St., Temyrivka village, Huliaipilske city territorial community, Polohy district	01.04.2022	ammunition hit		75%

#	Name of the public library	Library address	Date of destruc-tion/ damage	Circumstances of destruc-tion/ damage	The state of library collec-tions	Degree of dam- age to the library building
15	Chervone village branch library	1, Kosmichna St., Chervone village, Huliaipilske city territorial community, Polohy district	28.03.2022	blast wave		75%
16	Marianivka village branch library	49, Ukrainska St., Marianivka village, Kamianske settlement territorial community, Polohy district	04.03.2022	ammunition hit		5%
17	Liubymivka village library	21, Shkilna St., Liubymivka village, Malynivka village territorial community, Polohy district	22.05.2022	blast wave		5%
18	Malynivka village library	39, Kosmichna St., Malynivka village, Polohy district	24.03.2022	ammunition hit		75%
19	Poltavka village library	57-a, Sanzharivska St., Poltavka village, Malynivka village territorial community, Polohy district	24.04.2022	ammunition hit	100% of the collection is lost	100% of the building is destroyed
20	Bilohiria village library	13, Verkhnia St., Bilohiria village, Mala Tokmachka village territorial community,	01.05.2022	влучання ракет	100% (Фонд весь згорів)	75%
21	Mala Tokmachka village library	294, Myru St., Mala Tokmachka village, Polohy district	03.04.2022	ammunition hit		15%
22	Myrne village branch library	6, Yassana St., Myrne village, Orikhiv city territorial community, Polohy district	23.03.2022	missile hits		50%
23	Novoandriivka village branch library	39, Vyshneva St., Novoandriivka village, Orikhiv city territorial community, Polohy district	20.07.2022	ammunition hit	100% of the collection is lost	75%
24	Novodanylivka village branch library	109, Khrustalkova St., Novodanylivka village, Orikhiv city territorial community, Polohy district	20.01.2023	ammunition hit	100% of the collection is lost	100% of the building is destroyed
25	Polohy Central Library of the municipal institution "Polohy centralised library system"	3, Vodoproviznyi Lane, Polohy, Polohy district	14.03.2022	ammunition hit		25%

#	Name of the public library	Library address	Date of destruc-tion/ damage	Circumstances of destruc-tion/ damage	The state of library collec-tions	Degree of dam-age to the library building
26	Tarasivska village library of the municipal institution "Polohy centralised library system"	76, Myru St., Tarasivka village, Polohy city territorial community, Polohy district	31.05.2022	ammunition hit		5%
27	Preobrazhenka village library	56, Preobrazhenska St., Preobrazhenka village, Polohy district	30.06.2022	ammunition hit		5%
28	Azov village branch library	10, Tsentralna St., Azov village, Rozivka settlement territorial community, Polohy district	28.03.2022	other activities of Russian troops		5%
29	Orikhiv Public Library of the municipal institution "Centre of Culture and Leisure" of Orikhiv city council	41, Pokrovska St., Orikhiv, Polohy district	21.03.2022	ammunition hit		5%
30	Shyroke village library of the separate structural unit "Pidhirne public library" of the municipal institution "Vasylivka cultural services centre" of the Vasylivka city council	48-b, Myru St., Shyroke village, Vasylivka city territorial community, Vasylivka district	29.08.2022	ammunition hit		5%
31	Inzhenerne village library of the municipal institution "Polohy Centre of Culture and Leisure 'Hirnyk'" of the Polohy city council	216-B Tsentralna St., Inzhenerne village, Polohy city territorial community, Polohy district	05.10.2022	ammunition hit		15%
32	Novopavlivka village branch library	5, Suvorova St., Novopavlivka village, Orikhiv city territorial community, Polohy district	07.10.2022	ammunition hit		5%
33	Municipal institution "City public library system of	Дослідна станція, 84, м. Запоріжжя	26.09.2022	вибухова хвиля		5%
34	Stepnohirska settlement library	9, Kozachyi Lane, Stepnohirska settlement, Vasylivka district	22.10.2022	ammunition hit		5%
35	Novotroitske village branch library	49a, Zakhysnykiv Ukrainy St., Novotroitske village, Komyshevskha settlement territorial community, Zaporizhzhia district	21.11.2022	ammunition hit		5%

#	Name of the public library	Library address	Date of destruc-tion/ damage	Circumstances of destruc-tion/ damage	The state of library collec-tions	Degree of dam- age to the library building
36	Zarichne village branch library	1, Administratyvna St., Zarichne village, Komyshevukha settlement territorial community, Zaporizhzhia district	02.12.2022	ammunition hit		5%
37	Zhovta Krucha village branch library	46-A, Peremohy St., Zhovta Krucha village, Komyshevukha settlement territorial community, Zaporizhzhia district	13.12.2022	missile hits	partially damaged	5%
38	Rivnopillia village library, a branch of the municipal institution "Centralised Library System" of the Huliaipilske city council	25, Shkilna St., Rivnopillia village, Huliaipilske city territorial community, Polohy district	04.10.2022	ammunition hit	the collection survived	roof and windows are damaged (25%)
39	Uspenivka village library, a branch No. 2 of the municipal institution "Centralised Library System" of the Huliaipilske city council	70, Shevchenko St, Uspenivka village, Huliaipilske city territorial community, Polohy district	11.10.2022	ammunition hit	the collection survived	windows are damaged (25%)
40	Zaliznychne village library, a branch of the municipal institution "Centralised Library System" of the Huliaipilske city council	2A, Rankova St., Zaliznychne settlement, Huliaipilske city territorial community, Polohy district	01.11.2022	ammunition hit	partially damaged	roof and windows are damaged (25%)
41	Huliaipole city library, a branch No. 3 of the municipal institution "Centralised Library System" of the Huliaipole city council	337, Velyka St., Huliaipole, Huliaipilske city territorial community, Polohy district	10.08.2022	ammunition hit	unknown	windows are damaged (25%)
42	Marfopil village library, a branch of the municipal institution "Centralised Library System" of the Huliaipole city council	2, Cheliuskina St., Marfopil village, Huliaipilske city territorial community, Polohy district	22.08.2022	ammunition hit	100% (there was a fire)	roof, windows, doors are damaged (25%)
43	Pryutne village library	48, Shevchenko St, Pryutne village, Malynivka village territorial community, Polohy district	18.04.2022	ammunition hit	partially	roof, windows, facade, doors (75%)

#	Name of the public library	Library address	Date of destruc-tion/ damage	Circumstances of destruc-tion/ damage	The state of library collec-tions	Degree of dam- age to the library building
44	Novozlatopil village library	10v, Chornofo St, Novozlatopil village, Malynivka village territorial community, Polohy district	24.03.2022	ammunition hit	100%	roof, windows, facade, doors (75%)
45	Tavriiske village library	22 Shkilna St., Tavriiske village, Zaporizhzhia district	16.09.2022	ammunition hit	everything remained intact	windows, doors (5%)
46	Kopani village branch library	9A, Sadova St., Kopani village, Orikhiv city territorial community, Polohy district	30.03.2023	ammunition hit	100% of the collection is lost	roof, windows (75%)
47	Nesterianka village branch library (administrative building)	8, Tsentralna St., Nesterianka village, Orikhiv city territorial community, Polohy district	30.03.2023	ammunition hit	100% of the collection is lost	a shell hit a building, no windows (75%)
48	Municipal institution "Komyshuvakha Central Territorial Library" of the Komyshuvakha settlement council	1, Kooperatyvna St., Komyshuvakha settlement, Zaporizhzhya district	16.04.2023	ammunition hit	the collection survived	no roof and windows; facade and doors are damaged (50%)
49	Komyshuvakha settlement library, a branch for children of the municipal institution "Komyshuvakha Central Territorial Library"	1, Kooperatyvna St., Komyshuvakha settlement, Zaporizhzhya district	16.04.2023	ammunition hit	the collection survived	no roof and windows; facade and doors are damaged (50%)
50	Omelnik village library (the premises of the Omelnik headman's office)	4, Peremohy St., Omelnik village, Preobrazhenka village territorial community, Zaporizhzhia district	06.06.2023	missile hits	75% of the collection is lost	no roof and windows; facade and doors are damaged (75%)

Annex 2

Information on the damaged libraries of the municipal institution of the Ivankiv settlement council “Ivankiv Public Library” in 2022

Library of the Ivankiv territorial community	Date of shelling	Circumstances of destruction	Damage	% of funds lost	Notes
Ivankiv Public Library	25-26.02	During the shelling	2 windows were shot through, a TV set, books, a shelf, a wall near the light switch and the front door were damaged	0	—
Blidcha village branch library	15.03	Blast wave	glass in the windows (2 windows) was broken, part of the plaster from the ceiling fell off, the ceiling moved away from the walls, part of the ceiling fell	0	—
Varivsk village branch library	18.03	Blast wave	doors to the library (2 doors) smashed; porch, two windows damaged by shrapnel; walls, roof of the library demolished; household equipment and fire extinguisher stolen; librarian's work diary missing	12	—
Zaprudka village branch library	28.02	Shockwave	glass panes in two windows were smashed, one window was detached from the wall, the front door was damaged, and the roof slates were broken in some places	0	—
Zaruddia village branch library	14.03	During the shelling	smashed windows, broken glass from double-glazed frames and windows - 2 pcs.	0	—
Kropyvnia village branch library	21.03	During the shelling	5 metal-plastic double-glazed windows with an area of 20 m ² were smashed, the roof of the building (100 m ² of slate) was damaged, the outer wall of the library (2 m ² of gable) was damaged, a computer was stolen, shelves and doors were partially damaged, and the book collection was partially destroyed (approximately 15%)	0.4	Lived in the library
Kukhari village branch library	27.02; 5.03	Blast wave	glass was broken in the windows (two double windows), plaster crumbled from the walls, the lock was broken in the door to the library	0.5	—

Library of the Ivankiv territorial community	Date of shelling	Circumstances of destruction	Damage	% of funds lost	Notes
Makarivka village branch library	27.02	Blast wave	4 window panes cracked	0	—
Obukhovychi village branch library	27.02	During the shelling	9 doors were damaged (doors torn off their hinges, locks broken, parts of doors knocked out, hinges for locks torn out, glass in doors broken), 13 windows (broken glass, broken frames), the roof over the library and museum was damaged (15% damaged by shrapnel), the threshold was damaged (cracked), the walls were partially damaged by shrapnel, the ceiling was cracked. Damaged and missing property: three shelves, 18 chairs disappeared, two lampshades were broken, there was no electricity, the heating system (batteries, electric boiler) was destroyed, part of the book collection (approximately 20%) disappeared, one system unit, two monitors disappeared, hard drives and speakers were removed from two computers, Internet connection equipment was damaged (the Wi-Fi router disappeared), the Internet cable was cut, two bookcases were damaged (glass was broken), the heater disappeared, the carpet was rendered unusable, household equipment, two fire extinguishers were missing, and 70 plastic dividers were damaged. The property of the Museum of Weaving was destroyed: the museum's equipment was partially damaged (stands, broken lampshades), and some museum exhibits disappeared (the list will be updated after the inventory)	18	Lived in the library
Olizarivka village branch library	8.03	The blast wave, a bomb fell near the building	The library was located in the school building. The blast wave knocked out a door and a window, blew off the roof, the walls are cracked, the premises are beyond repair, the collection is damaged and partially stolen (approximately 50% of children's literature), shelves are scattered, 18 chairs are stolen, catalogues and file cabinets are scattered, partially destroyed	23	—
Olyva village branch library	1.03	Blast wave	broken windows (4 pcs.), pierced roof (slates), bullet holes in the facade, damaged byleryan and book collection, stolen household equipment	5	Entered the library
Pidhaine village branch library	25-26.03	During aerial bomb attacks	destroyed by 100%, beyond repair	100	—
Potaliivka village branch library	25.02	Entered the library	three shelves, the front door to the library, books, and periodicals were damaged	10	Entered the library

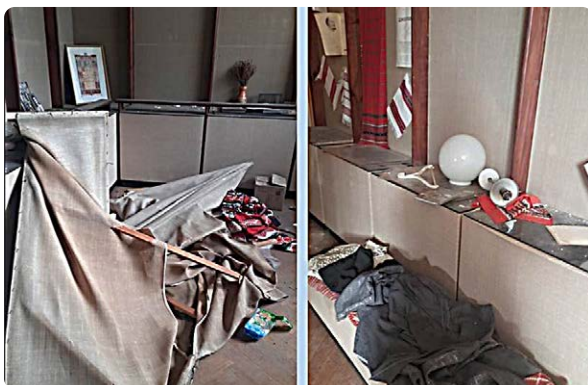
Library of the Ivankiv territorial community	Date of shelling	Circumstances of destruction	Damage	% of funds lost	Notes
Pryborsk village branch library	26.02	Entered the library	the system unit was stolen, the book collection was partially damaged	0	Entered the library
Rozvazhiv village branch library	16.03	During the shelling	doors damaged (locks and frames torn out — 2 pcs.), windows with frames broken (4 pcs.), system unit, modem with antenna to a computer, flash drive disassembled, part of the book collection (approximately 10%), household equipment, chairs (5 pcs.), electric kettle stolen, chair and bedside table damaged	30	Entered the library
Rusaky village branch library	25.02	During the shelling	the door was damaged with the lock and door frame torn out, the floor was cracked, three shelves were damaged, three chairs were stolen, 35% of the book collection missed, catalogues and files were scattered		Lived in the library
Sydorovychi village branch library	25.02	During the shelling	the entrance door and two windows were damaged (glasses were broken), books and periodicals were stolen and damaged (approximately 15%), catalogues and files were scattered	30	Entered the library
Sosnivka village branch library	26.02	During the shelling	three doors were damaged (doors were knocked out, locks were broken), 2 chairs were smashed, household equipment and a fire extinguisher were stolen	0	Entered the library
Stari Sokoly village branch library	March	During the shelling	two doors damaged (beyond repair), windows (broken glass), signboard broken, fire extinguisher, part of the book collection (approximately 10%) stolen; catalogues, file cabinets scattered, music centre stolen, documentation damaged	10	Lived in the library
Sukachi village branch library	25.02	During the shelling	one window was damaged with a cracked glass unit	0	—
Termakhivka village branch library	26.02		broken glass in the windows (10 windows), damaged locks in two internal doors, part of the book collection is missing (10%), a stand with photos of Anti-Terrorist Operation soldiers has disappeared, a heater has disappeared, there are cracks in the walls, and plaster has fallen off	14	Entered the library
Teterivske village branch library	March	During the shelling	front door, windows on the veranda damaged, door lock broken	0	—



Pidhaine village branch library



Ivankiv Public Library



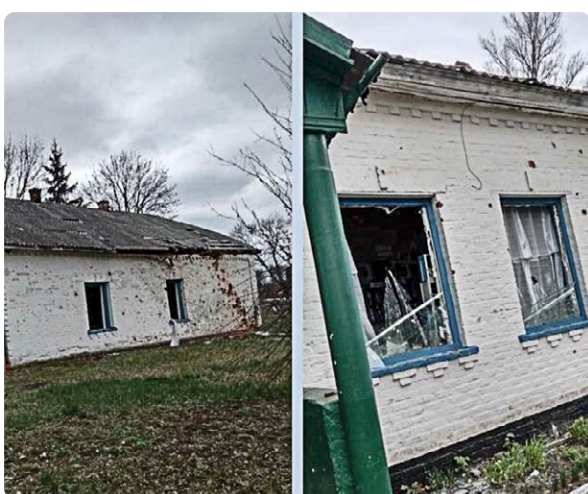
Obukhovychi village branch library



Kropyvnia village branch library



Varivsk village branch library



Olyva village branch library





Olizarivka village branch library (located in a secondary school)



Rozvazhiv village branch library (located in the building of the former village council)



Termakhivka village branch library



Blidcha village branch library



Kukhari village branch library



Pryborsk village branch library

Annex 3

List of destroyed and damaged libraries in Mykolaiv oblast

#	Name of the library	Destroyed	Damaged	Loss of the library collection	Loss of property
1	Branch library No. 17 of the M. L. Kropyvnytskyi Central City Library of the centralised library system for Adults in Mykolaiv	+		Total	
2	Bila Krynytsia village library, a branch of the Bereznehuvate territorial community of Bashtanka district.	+		Total	Total
3	Murakhivka village library, a branch of the Bereznehuvate territorial community of Bashtanka district.	+		Total	Total
4	Rakove village library, a branch of the Voznesensk city territorial community.	+		Partial	Partial
5	Blahodatne village library, a branch of the Pervomaiske Public Library of the Pervomaiske settlement territorial community of Mykolaiv district.	+		Total	Total
6	Kyselivka village library, a branch of the Pervomaiske Public Library of the Pervomaiske settlement territorial community of Mykolaiv district.	+		Total	Total
7	Kobzartsi library, a branch of the Snihurivka territorial community of Bashtanka district.	+		Partial	Partial
8	Ukrainka village library, a branch of the Halytsynove territorial community of Mykolaiv district.	+		Total	Total
9	Zelenyi Hai library, a branch of the Shevchenkove territorial community of Mykolaiv district.	+		Total	Total
10	Novohryhorivka library, a branch of the Shevchenkove territorial community of Mykolaiv district.	+		Partial	
11	Luchka public library of the Shevchenkove territorial community of Mykolaiv district.	+		Partial	Total
12	Chervona Dolyna village library of the Shyroke territorial community of Bashtanka district.	+		Total	Partial
13	Mykolaiv Regional Universal Scientific Library.		+		
14	Mykolaiv Regional Library for Children, named after V. Liahin.		+		

#	Name of the library	Destroyed	Damaged	Loss of the library collection	Loss of property
15	Central City Library, named after M. L. Kropyvnytskyi of the centralised library system for adults in Mykolaiv		+		
16	Branch library No. 6 of the centralised library system for adults in Mykolaiv		+		
17	Branch library No. 8 of the centralised library system for adults in Mykolaiv		+		
18	Branch library No. 9 of the centralised library system for adults in Mykolaiv		+		
19	Branch library No. 12 of the centralised library system for adults in Mykolaiv		+		
20	Branch library No. 16 of the centralised library system for adults in Mykolaiv		+		
21	Branch library No. 18 of the centralised library system for adults in Mykolaiv		+		
22	Branch library for young people of the centralised library system for adults.		+		
23	Branch library No. 2 of the Central City Library for Children, named after Sh. Kober and V. Khomenko.		+		
24	Branch library No. 5 of the Central City Children Library, named after Sh. Kober and V. Khomenko.		+		
25	Branch library No. 7 of the Central City Library for Children, named after Sh. Kober and V. Khomenko.		+		
26	Branch library No. 8 of the Central City Library for Children, named after Sh. Kober and V. Khomenko.		+		
27	Branch library No. 10 of the Central City Library for Children, named after Sh. Kober and V. Khomenko.		+		
28	Branch library No. 11 of the Central City Library for Children, named after Sh. Kober and V. Khomenko.		+		
29	Bashtanka Public Library (Bashtanka territorial community).		+		
30	Khrystoforivka village branch library of the Bashtanka Public Library (Bashtanka territorial community).		+	Partial	
31	Public Library of the Bereznehuvate settlement council (Bereznehuvate territorial community).		+	Partial	
32	Library for children of the Public Library of the Bereznehuvate settlement council (Bereznehuvate territorial community).		+	Partial	
33	Vysunsk village branch library (Bereznehuvate territorial community).		+	Partial	Partial

#	Name of the library	Destroyed	Damaged	Loss of the library collection	Loss of property
34	Lepetykha village branch library (Berezhnuevate territorial community).		+	Partial	Partial
35	Liubomyrivka village branch library (Berezhnuevate territorial community).		+		
36	Pryshyb village branch library (Berezhnuevate territorial community).		+		
37	Lymany village branch library (Halytsynove territorial community).		+	Partial	
38	Prybuzke village branch library (Halytsynove territorial community).		+	Partial	Partial
39	Barativka village branch library (Horokhivske territorial community).		+		Partial
40	Oleksandrivka village branch library (Horokhivske territorial community).		+		Partial
41	Sadove village branch library (Horokhivske territorial community).		+	Partial	Partial
42	Nechaiane public library (Nechaiane territorial community).		+		
43	Novyi Buh public library (Novyi Buh territorial community).		+		
44	Novyi Buh branch library No. 1 (Novyi Buh territorial community).		+		
45	Nova Odesa public library (Nova Odesa territorial community).		+		
46	Ochakiv city library (Ochakiv territorial community).		+		
47	Bilozirka village library, a branch of the Pervomaiske Public Library (Pervomaiske settlement territorial community).		+	Partial	
48	Novomykolaivka village library, a branch of the Pervomaiske Public Library (Pervomaiske settlement territorial community).		+		
49	Kvitneve village library, a branch of the Pervomaiske Public Library (Pervomaiske settlement territorial community).		+	Partial	Partial
50	Kostiantynivka village library, a branch of the Pervomaiske Public Library (Pervomaiske settlement territorial community).		+	Partial	
51	Pervomaiske Public Library of the Pervomaiske settlement council (Pervomaiske settlement territorial community).		+	Partial	
52	Kozyrka village library (Radisnyi territorial community).		+		
53	Public library of the Snihurivka city council (Snihurivka territorial community).		+	Partial	Partial
54	Vasylivka village branch library (Snihurivka territorial community).		+	Partial	
55	IvanoKepyne village branch library (Snihurivka territorial community).		+	Partial	Partial
56	Kalynivka village branch library (Snihurivka territorial community).		+	Partial	Partial

#	Name of the library	Destroyed	Damaged	Loss of the library collection	Loss of property
57	Pavlivka village branch library (Snihurivka territorial community).		+	Partial	Partial
58	PavloMarianivka village branch library (Snihurivka territorial community).		+	Partial	
59	Tamaryne village branch library (Snihurivka territorial community).		+	Partial	Partial
60	Liubomyrivka branch library (Shevchenkove territorial community).		+	Partial	
61	Myrne branch library (Shevchenkove territorial community).		+	Partial	Total
62	Kotliareve branch library (Shevchenkove territorial community).		+		
63	Novopetrivske village branch library (Shyroke territorial community).		+	Partial	Partial
64	Shyroke village branch library (Shyroke territorial community).		+	Partial	Partial
65	Novoselivka village library, a branch of the Pervomaiske Public Library (Pervomaiske settlement territorial community).			Total	
66	Partyzanske village library, a branch of the Pervomaiske Public Library (Pervomaiske settlement territorial community).			Total	
67	Kaluha village branch library (Berezhnivate territorial community).			Partial	
68	Afanasiivka village branch library (Snihurivka territorial community).			Partial	
69	Halahanivka village branch library (Snihurivka territorial community).			Partial	
70	Yevhenivka village branch library (Snihurivka territorial community).			Partial	
71	Yelyzavetivka village branch library (Snihurivka territorial community).			Partial	
72	Novovasylivska village branch library (Snihurivka territorial community).			Partial	Partial
73	Pershotravneve village branch library (Snihurivka territorial community).			Partial	
74	Trudoliubivka village branch library (Snihurivka territorial community).			Partial	
75	Yurivka village branch library (Snihurivka territorial community).			Partial	Partial
76	Kashpero-Mykolaivka village branch library (Pryvilne territorial community).			Partial	Total

Annex 4

Information on damaged libraries in Sumy oblast

#	Full name of the library	Library address	Degree of damage
1	Zhyhailivka village library of the Boromlia village council	Zhyhailivka village, Okhtyrka district	1000 copies of books destroyed, 1 computer and printer stolen
2	Novhorodske village library of the Boromlia village council	Novhorodske village, Okhtyrka district	Printer, 2 system units stolen, 100 copies of books destroyed
3	Municipal Institution "Velyka Pysarivka Public Library" of the Velyka Pysarivka village council	Velyka Pysarivka settlement, Okhtyrka district	25 smashed windows, 17 of which are 2.0×2.0, the rest are 0.7×0.7. One glass unit in the door was damaged
4	Velykyi Bobryk village library, a branch of the municipal institution "Public library of Verkhnia Syrovatka village council"	Velykyi Bobryk village, Sumy district	The facts of looting by Russians have been established: 1 computer, 1 Epson multifunctional device, 1 desk were stolen
5	Mezenivka village library, a branch of the municipal institution "Krasnopillia Public Library" of the Krasnopillia settlement council	Mezenivka village, Sumy district	A window was shot through, the ceiling was damaged
6	Hlybne village library, a branch of the municipal institution "Krasnopillia Public Library" of the Krasnopillia settlement council	Hlybne village, Sumy district	The front door was shot through
7	Municipal institution "Krasnopillia Public Library" (reading room) of the Krasnopillia settlement council	Krasnopillia settlement, Sumy district	Damaged ceiling, deformed large plastic window
8	Byshkin village library, a branch of the municipal institution "Lebedyn Central City Library" of the executive committee of the Lebedyn city council	Byshkin village, Sumy district	Glass in 4 windows was smashed and broken. The size of the window is 2×1.3 m
9	Vorozhba village library, a branch of the municipal institution "Lebedyn Central City Library" of the executive committee of the Lebedyn city council	Vorozhba village, Sumy district	Broken glass in 4 windows

#	Full name of the library	Library address	Degree of damage
10	Central Library of the municipal institution "Okhtyrka Public Library"	Okhtyrka city	Two shop windows were smashed by the blast wave, the double-glazed windows (12 pieces) were pushed back by 10 cm, the mechanisms of the entrance door and emergency exit door (2 pieces) were damaged and torn out, and the glass of the interior door (1 piece) was smashed.
11	Branch No. 1 of the municipal institution "Okhtyrka Public Library"	Okhtyrka city	4 windows smashed, and radiators frozen (14 pcs.)
12	Branch No. 2 of the municipal institution "Okhtyrka Public Library"	Okhtyrka city	The front door was damaged, the balcony door (emergency exit) was smashed, glass in the interior door (1 pc.) was broken, 2 windows were smashed
13	Branch No. 3 of the municipal institution "Okhtyrka Public Library" (one room with Branch No. 2)	Okhtyrka city	Glass in the interior door (1 pc.) broken, 5 windows smashed, roof punctured, ceiling damaged, walls in the book depository damaged (plaster collapsed)
14	Pryvokzalne village branch library of the Central Library, a branch of the municipal institution "Centre of Culture, Leisure, and Sports" of the Popivka village council	Pryvokzalne village, Konotop district	Broken locks in the front door. Part of the library collection (up to 1000 copies) was destroyed. A printer was stolen
15	Municipal institution of Sumy city council — Sumy city branch No. 7	Sumy city	Glass was broken in 5 windows inside the building measuring 190x100cm and in 4 windows outside the building measuring 180x95cm (wooden frames)
16	Soldatske village library, a branch of the municipal institution of the Trostianets city council "Trostianets Public Library"	Soldatske village, Okhtyrka district	The window glass was smashed and the window frames (6 pieces) were damaged. The roof of the library building was partially damaged. The suspended ceiling of the building (69.3 m ²) was completely destroyed.
17	Central Library of the municipal institution of the Trostianets city council "Trostianets Public Library"	Trostianets city, Okhtyrka district	Damaged double-glazed window in the plastic front door — 1.11x0.76m
18	City library, a branch of the municipal institution of the Trostianets city council "Trostianets Public Library"	Trostianets city, Okhtyrka district	Damaged glass units in 2 windows

#	Full name of the library	Library address	Degree of damage
19	Stanova village library, a branch of the municipal institution of the Trostianets city council "Trostianets Public Library"	Stanova village, Okhtyrka district	The front metal door was damaged (the lock was shot through)
20	Oleksyno village library, a branch of the municipal institution of the Trostianets city council "Trostianets Public Library"	Oleksyno village, Okhtyrka district	The library porch was broken, 3 windows were smashed together with their frames
21	Artemo-Rastivka village library, a branch of the municipal institution of the Trostianets city council "Trostianets Public Library"	Artemo-Rastivka village, Okhtyrka district	3 large and 2 small windows were damaged (smashed together with the frame), the front door was smashed, the ceiling collapsed
22	Pysarivka village library	Pysarivka village, Okhtyrka district	The roof and windows were damaged
23	Iskryskivshchyna village branch library of the Bilopillia district	Iskryskivshchyna village, Bilopillia district	The roof, windows and doors of the house of culture, which housed the library, were damaged

Annex 5

List of affected libraries of the Derhachi community in Kharkiv oblast

#	Library	Type of damage (destruction)	Date
1	Municipal institution "Derhachi Public Library"	The windows, the front door, and the library's lining on the side of the boiler room were damaged. The ceiling in the department of acquisition is damaged.	March 2022 June 2022
2	Derhachi children's library	Totally destroyed.	12–13.05.2022
3	Slatyne library	In March, an explosive wave blew out the windows and doors, which were subsequently covered with film and plywood. At the end of April, shelling damaged the roof, again damaged windows and doors, and the ceiling collapsed inside. The fund, material and technical facilities were damaged.	March 2022 April 2022
4	Prudianka library	Totally destroyed	18.05.2022
5	Shovkopliasy library	The blast wave damaged windows, part of the library collection and material and technical resources.	March 2022
6	Ruska Lozova library	The windows were partially smashed, the gas boiler room and the roof were damaged, causing leaks.	March 2022
Libraries that were under occupation			
1	Veterynarne library	There is no way to perform monitoring	
2	Kozacha Lopan library	The library is located in the premises of the headman's office. Part of the collection and computer equipment were taken by the Russian military. The building is intact.	April 2022
3	Tsupivka library	Totally destroyed.	
4	Mali Prokhody library	Walls and windows, furniture and stock are damaged.	Date unknown
5	Velyki Prokhody library	As a result of the attack on the lyceum, where the library was located, its premises and material and technical resources were damaged.	Date unknown
6	Tokarivka library	As a result of the hostilities, part of the collection, furniture and technical facilities were destroyed. Library premises were destroyed.	June 2022