



Vatniksoep in het Nederlands (officieel) @vatniksoep_nl

Jun 16, 2024 · 27 tweets · [vatniksoep_nl/status/1802235647748436155](https://twitter.com/vatniksoep_nl/status/1802235647748436155)

1/25 In deze exclusieve soep stel ik je aan Andrej Hunko voor, het is een Duits Europarlementariër die regelmatig het Kremlin verdedigt. Hunko gaf ook acte de presence bij een vredesconferentie van de SP, daarin verspreidde hij opnieuw Russische propaganda.



2/25 Hunko werd in 1963 geboren in Duitsland, zijn grootvader is echter van Oekraïense komaf. In 1985 start hij met een studie medicijnen die hij niet afmaakt. “Het was een reactie op de Golfoorlog” aldus Hunko in een interview in 2018. Het is een vreemd excuus...

Hunko was born in [Munich](#) and grew up in [Aachen](#),^[6] where he graduated from the Kaiser-Karls-Gymnasium in 1983 and did his [Alternative civilian service](#) with the Federation of Welfare Associations in Germany ([Deutscher Paritätischer Wohlfahrtsverband](#)). He is of [Ukrainian](#) descent.^[7] His grandfather fought for the [Ukrainian National Army](#).

In 1985, he began studying medicine at the [Albert-Ludwigs-University of Freiburg](#) in southern Germany, which he terminated without graduation in 1991.^[7] In an interview in 2018, he said that this was “a reaction in 1991 to the Iraq war”, “a not very mature reaction, as I find in retrospect”.^[8] Afterwards, he held various jobs in Freiburg, Aachen, and [Berlin](#), including truck driver, printer, nurse and journalist. From 1999 to 2004, he completed professional training as a media designer and worked as a media designer and printer. From 2007 to 2009 he was an employee of MEP [Tobias Pflüger](#).

3/25 In 2007 vindt Hunko zijn roeping als politicus hij begint als een assistent van Tobias Pflüger, een parlamentslid voor Die Linke. Twee jaar later verovert Hunko zelf een plek in de Bundestag. Enige tijd later schopt hij het tot Europarlementariër voor de linkse partij.

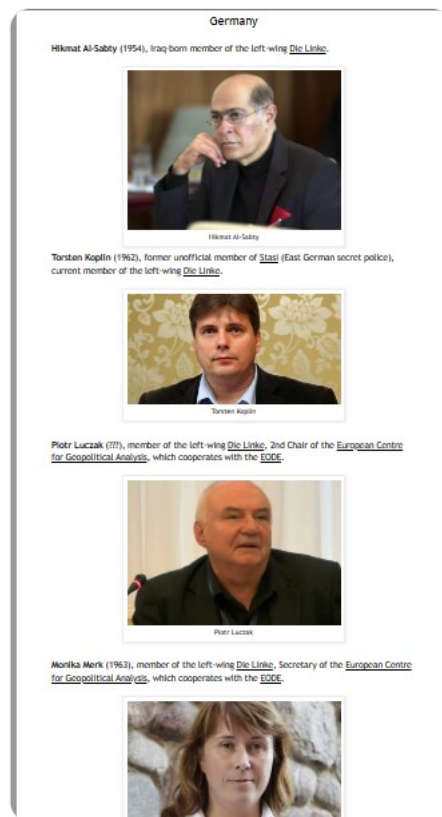


4/25 Hunko wordt ook lid van verschillende EU organisaties, zoals PACE en de OVSE. Hij wordt regelmatig ingevlogen als waarnemer van verkiezingen. Turkije weigert hem in 2017

het land omdat hij eerder poseerde met een vlag van de Koerdische PKK.



5/25 Die Linke speelde een nogal controversiële rol tijdens het illegale Krimreferendum van 2014. De partij had niet minder dan 4 'waarnemers' gestuurd naar het schiereiland. Partijleider Sahra Wagenknecht stelde zelfs dat de uitslag niet in vraag gesteld mocht worden.



Left-wing leader calls for Crimea poll acceptance



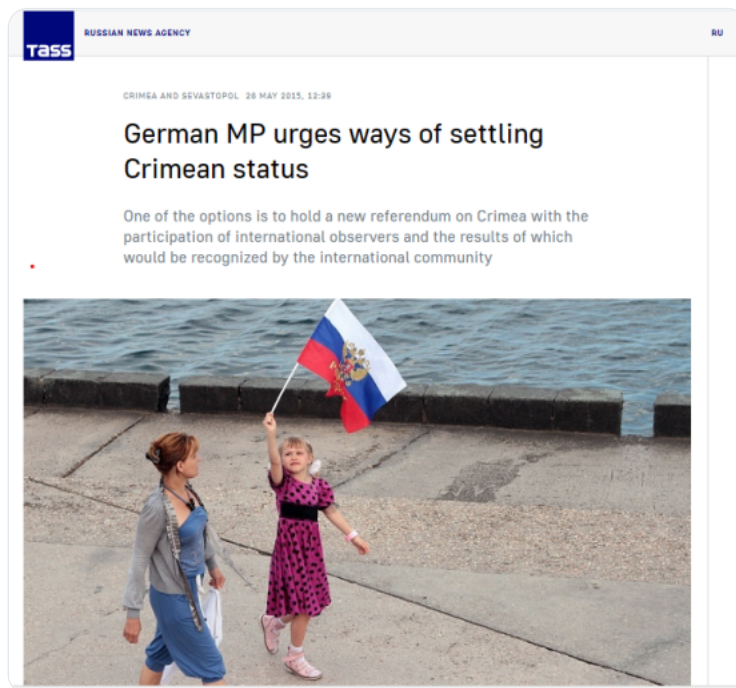
AFP/DPA/The Local - news@thelocal.de
Published: 12 Mar 2014 CET. Updated: Wed 12 Mar 2014 15:06 CET



Sahra Wagenknecht. Photo: DPA

The deputy leader of Germany's left-wing Die Linke party has called on Western powers to accept the results of an "illegal" referendum due to take place in Crimea on Sunday.

6/25 Hoewel Hunko zelf geen voet op de Krim zet is hij Rusland wel op andere manieren van dienst. Zo stelt hij "het Westen moet de Krim erkennen als Russisch grondgebied, anders ligt escalatie op de loer." Russisch persbureau TASS neemt de woorden dankbaar over.



In the German media, the forces of the so called “People’s Republics” of Donetsk and Lugansk are portrayed as “pro Russian separatists”. How would you analyze the political actors and what is your relation to them?

We should keep in mind that the protests in the south-east developed in a way very similar to what happened at the Maidan. People organized large protests and demonstrations in the main cities, they were demanding rights and respect. When the government ignored their protest, they occupied administrative buildings. The answer of the “democratic” Maidan government were riot-police and special forces. Hundreds of activist have been arrested and imprisoned at a time when the Maidan protesters had still been occupying administrative buildings in Kiev. We are being confronted here with a government that is showing ugly double standards.

It is true that many people in the east feel pro-Russian. But this fact cannot be considered a crime! There are many different reasons for people to feel pro-Russian in this part of Ukraine. Some people feel very strong about the common language and history, some people feel strong about a common culture and religion, but a lot of people are also worried about their jobs.

Besides the SPD, two opposition parties—the post-communist Die Linke and the far-right populist party Alternative für Deutschland (Alternative for Germany or AfD)—cultivate contacts with Russia and vice versa. The deputy parliamentary leader of Die Linke in the Bundestag, Wolfgang Gehrcke constantly argues that the United States played the crucial role in the Ukraine conflict.⁴³ Gehrcke travelled with his party colleague Andrej Hunko to the separatist-controlled regions in Eastern Ukraine in February 2015. Both delivered relief aid and met the leaders of the self-described “Donetsk People’s Republic” (DNR). In the Bundestag, Gehrcke and Hunko argue for closer cooperation with Russia,⁴⁴ and they recently organized a conference on Eastern Ukraine involving individuals linked to the former Ukrainian President Victor Yanukovich.⁴⁵

7/25 In 2014 sluit Hunko een opmerkelijke vriendschap met Oekraïens dissident Sergei Kirichuk. In eigen land had Kirichuk de communistische partij Borotba opgericht. De partij is fel gekant tegen de maidan en was regelmatig te zien met Russische vlaggen.

A protest of 'workers party' Borotba



Taking the name of oppositional political party in Soviet Ukraine, from 1920 until 1925, which had merged with the [Ukrainian Communist Party](#) in 1920,^[6] Borotba has been described as part of the emerging heterogeneous New Left in Ukraine.^[7] Its leader is the Russian, Victor Shapinov, formerly active in [Russian Communist Workers Party](#) before moving to Ukraine in 2005.^[8] The association was established in May 2011 by former members of the Stalinist wing of "Organization of Marxists" (a Marxist-Leninist group formed in 2007^[9]), the [Communist Party of Ukraine](#) (KPU) and its youth wing the "Leninist Communist Youth Union of Ukraine, the "All-Ukrainian Union of Workers", the "Youth Association Che Guevara" and the "Youth against capitalism" movement, with some individual leftist activists also joining.^{[8][10]} The founding congress was attended by delegates from across Ukraine. International guests from [Sweden](#) and [Russia](#) were also present.^[10]

8/25 Dat Kirichuk de grond in Oekraïne te heet onder de voeten werd is begrijpelijk. Zijn aanhangers hadden massaal pro Oekraïense betogers in elkaar geslagen en steun verleend aan een pro Russische coup in Kharkiv.



9/25 Bij die Linke wordt Kirichuk echter met open armen onthaalt. Hij wordt zelfs de dominante pion in het bepalen van het buitenlands beleid aangaande Oekraïne. Op partijbijeenkomsten verspreidt Kirichuk zo ongestraft Russische propaganda.

Kiritschuk and Hunko appeared at multiple meetings together, one of them even interviewed the other, reinforcing the many Kremlin talking points against Ukraine (how the country was in the hands of fascists, and had become a pawn in NATO's geopolitical games, etc.). The German party would even send Kiritschuk to international conferences, where his stories would cause a pan-European group of MPs to express concern about the rise of nationalism in Ukraine.

10/25 Vladislav Surkov, Poetins propagandacoördinator was ook blij met Kirichuks Borotba. Het Oekraïense hackerscollectief Cyber Hunta onderschepte zijn e-mails waarin Borotba geprezen werd als trouwe bondgenoot. “Ze nemen alle propagandapunten trouw over.”

Oct. 28, 2016, 12:00 AM CEST / Updated Oct. 28, 2016, 3:39 AM CEST

By Robert Windrem

Karma, it turns out, is a borscht.

A Ukrainian group calling itself Cyber Hunta has released more than a gigabyte of emails and other material from the office of one of Vladimir Putin's top aides, Vladislav Surkov, that show Russia's fingerprints all over the separatist movement in Ukraine.

While the Kremlin has denied the relationship between Moscow and the separatists, the emails show in great detail how Russia controlled virtually every detail of the separatist effort in the Russian-speaking regions of Ukraine, which has torn the country apart and led to a Russian takeover of Crimea.

And unlike the reported Russian hack of the Democratic National Committee, the Ukrainian hack reached deep into the office of the Russian president.

“This is a serious hack,” said Maks Czuperski, head of the Digital Forensic Research Lab of the Atlantic Council (DFRL), which has searched through the email dump and [placed selected emails on-line](#).

11/25 In 2015 reist Hunko illegaal af naar Donetsk om er krijgsheer Alexander Zakharchenko te ontmoeten. Die weigerde alle internationale hulp maar Hunko's hulppakketten zijn meer dan welkom. Hunko gaat samen met partijgenoot Wolfgang Gehrcke vrolijk op de foto met Zakharchenko.



ro-Russian right-wing terrorist Aleksandr Zakharchenko (2nd from the left) and the delegation of Die Linke: Wolfgang Gehrcke (3rd) and Andrej Hunko (4th), Donetsk, 16 February 2015



12/25 Zakharchenko schopt het als rebellenleider tot eerste minister van marionettenstaat Donetsk. Tijdens zijn schrikbewind 'verdwijnen' Oekraïens gezinde burgers. In 2018 maakt een bom een einde aan zijn leven.

The leader of a Kremlin-backed separatist republic in war-torn eastern **Ukraine** has been killed in a blast that tore through a cafe close to his official residence in Donetsk.

Alexander Zakharchenko, 42, was named prime minister of the so-called Donetsk People's Republic (DNR) in November 2014. The DNR's official news agency confirmed his death and said the republic's finance minister, Alexander Timofeev, was injured when the explosive device went off in the Separ café in the centre of Donetsk. The bomb was planted in a nearby vehicle, Ukrainian media reported.

Zakharchenko is the latest in a series of separatist leaders to have been assassinated during the ongoing conflict in eastern Ukraine, where more than 10,000 people have died since fighting broke between Kremlin-backed separatists and pro-Ukrainian government forces in 2014, according to UN figures. More than 1.5 million people have been displaced by the fighting.

Vladimir Putin called the killing a "dastardly" act that aimed to destabilise the fragile peace in the region and the Russian president expressed his condolences to Zakharchenko's family.

Human rights abuses [\[edit \]](#)

Zakharchenko

In October 2014, Zakharchenko declared that he can shoot at any Ukrainian city with a clear conscience. In an interview he said: "I don't care at all. If I don't shoot in [Avdiivka](#) because my people live there, then I can shoot in any other Ukrainian city, and I won't feel sorry for the civilians or anyone else. This is a different war. You came to kill us, just to destroy us. So you will get what you are doing here".^[40]

During the war in Donbas there were many cases of [forced disappearances](#) in the Donetsk People's Republic. Zakharchenko said that his forces detained up to five "Ukrainian subversives" every day. It was estimated that about 632 people were under illegal detention by separatist forces by 11 December 2014.^[41]

13/25 Dat Hunko met zijn bezoek legitimiteit toekent aan de leiders van Donetsk wordt hem niet in dank afgenomen. Omdat Hunko ook geen toestemming had gevraagd voor zijn trip besluit Oekraïne hem permanent de toegang tot het land te ontfeggen.

**Comment of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine
regarding the illegal visit of the members of the Left Party of
the German Bundestag Wolfgang Gehrcke and Andrej Hunko to the temporarily occupied area of the Donetsk
region**

20 November 2015 18:52

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine condemns the illegal crossing of the state border of Ukraine by the members of the Left Party of the German Bundestag Wolfgang Gehrcke and Andrej Hunko on 19 November 2015.

German MP handed travel ban by Ukraine

By Matthias Meisner | Der Tagesspiegel | translated by Sam Morgan | Est. 4min

3 feb 2016



Andrej Hunko [Die Linke/Plickr]

Euractiv is part of the Trust Project >>>

Languages: Deutsch

Print

A delegation from the Bundestag's European Affairs Committee will travel to Ukraine without one of its members, after Kyiv banned him from travelling. [EURACTIV's partner Tagesspiegel](#)

14/25 In het Duits parlement stelt Hunko vragen over de geleverde Leopard Tanks van Duitsland in Oekraïne. Er waren exemplaren met een rood zwarte markeringen die volgens Hunko een duidelijke verwijzing zijn naar het naziverleden van het Oekraïense verzetsleger uit de jaren '40.



Sascha Schmitz @SaschaSchmitzTV · Jun 8, 2023

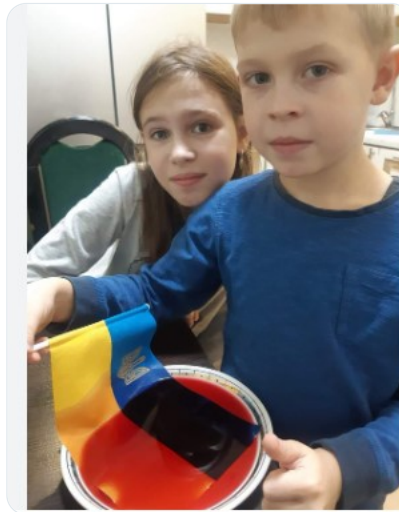
Das @BMVg_Bundeswehr wurde von @AndrejHunko im Bundestag darauf aufmerksam gemacht, dass @DefenceU Bilder der Leopard-2 Panzer mit schwarz-roter Nazi-Flagge verbreitet. Dem Verteidigungsminister sei der "Sachverhalt nicht bekannt". Ob sich nun damit beschäftigt wurde? #Ukraine



15/25 De rood zwarte vlag wordt echter al veel langer gebruikt in Oekraïne. Al op de schilderijen van Ilya Repin vinden we hem terug. Het is de oorlogsvlag, als bloed zich met de Oekraïense nationale kleuren vermengt.

The history of the red&black flag as a symbol of the struggle for the freedom of Ukraine has existed for a long time.
In Ilya Repin's painting "Cossacks writing a letter to the Turkish Sultan", two poles with folded panels can be seen.
One flag is , and the second is red-black





16/25 In 2023 nodigt de SP Hunko uit voor haar 'Vredesdag'. De keuze is opmerkelijk, Hunko noemde het onderzoek naar de MH17 crash anti Russische propaganda. Ook trekt hij het Russisch daderschap van de Skripalmoorden in twijfel.



17/25 Op de SP conferentie houdt Hunko Boris Johnson verantwoordelijk voor het falen van de vredesonderhandelingen in Istanbul, april 2022. Het is wederom een sterk staaltje propaganda, uit een reconstructie blijkt dat Oekraïne ver verwijderd was van een akkoord.

Another study, **published last week** by the historian Sergey Radchenko and the political scientist Samuel Charap, focuses on the poorly understood but consequential peace negotiations that played out between Russia and Ukraine in the spring of 2022 over ending the conflict. These negotiations – held predominantly in Istanbul – have become a focus for critics of the war in the US, who often argue that the west, and particularly then British prime minister, Boris Johnson, sabotaged these negotiations and prevented a successful ceasefire. Vladimir Putin would go on to make a similar argument in his now infamous **interview with Tucker Carlson**.

As Charap and Radchenko show, the reality is a bit more complicated. Johnson didn't directly sabotage a ceasefire deal in spring 2022; indeed, there was no deal ready to be signed between Russia and Ukraine. The two sides hadn't agreed on territorial issues, or on levels of military armaments permitted after the war. Ukraine's position during the negotiations necessitated security guarantees that western states were hesitant to provide. And there were domestic political questions inside Ukraine related to Russian **demands about "denazification"** to contend with.

18/25 Hunko ziet de 'protesten' in Oost-Oekraïne als een intern federaal conflict wat escaleerde door het Oekraïense leger. Hij miskent daarmee de rol van de door Rusland geïnstrueerde milities zoals die van Zakharchenko en Girkin.

21 JANUARY 2023

PEACE DAY: DISCUSSIONS ON WAR AND PEACE IN EUROPE



At the annual SP Peace Day in Amersfoort, experts talked about war and peace in Europe. Led by SP MP Jasper van Dijk, a variety of speakers talked about the war in Ukraine, opportunities for peace in Europe, human rights and multilateralism.

Consecutive speakers Tiny Kox of the Council of Europe, Kristina Petrasova and Cyril Schmidt of Free Russia talked about the situation in Russia and Ukraine. Cor Oudes of Pax and Jan Hoekema of Pugwash talked about nuclear weapons and a new arms race in Europe. Andrej Hunko of Die Linke and Jeremy Corbyn gave their views on the war as well as an explanation of the situation in their countries. The panel included Kirsten Meijer (Netherlands Helsinki Committee), Wendela de Vries (Call for negotiations) and Bastiaan van Apeldoorn (SP, VU professor).

These are some of the topics that were discussed during the event. The first

19/25 Hunko deelt Oekraïne nog maar eens de zwarte piet toe, hij wijst het land aan als schuldige voor het klappen van Minsk II. "Als Oekraïne haar belofte over de federalisering waargemaakt had was dat niet gebeurd". Hij 'vergeet' uiteraard alle gebroken Russische beloftes.

For years, Ukrainian and Russian representatives met with members of the OSCE to discuss the situation. They focused on de-escalation in the region. Russia, however, **constantly broke the ceasefires**. The Russian Federation refused to withdraw its troops and military equipment from the Russian-occupied regions in the Donbas, and this resulted in **greater tensions**. By February 2022, Russia had broken the protocols entirely. It declared the Russian-occupied regions in eastern Ukraine as **autonomous** and, three days later, **launched** its full-scale invasion.

4. Russia is in violation of the Minsk Agreements. The deals require a ceasefire, withdrawal of foreign military forces, disbanding of illegal armed groups, and returning control of the Ukrainian side of the international border with Russia to Ukraine, all of this under OSCE supervision. Russia has done none of this. It has regular military officers as well as intelligence operatives and unmarked "little green men" woven into the military forces in Eastern Ukraine. The LPR and DPR forces are by any definition "illegal armed groups," that have not been disbanded. The ceasefire has barely been respected by the Russian side for more than a few days at a time.

20/25 Hunko lanceert nog een propagandaklassieker: "De mensen op de Donbass lijden al sinds 2014 door de acties van Oekraïne." Ook hier etaleert onze politicus weer een sterk staaltje victimblaming want het was uiteraard Rusland die hand had in alle ellende.

"Why were you silent for eight years while children were killed in Donbas?" This line with some variations is currently one of the most popular arguments of those who support Russia, as well as the essence of all Russian propaganda about Ukraine. It accuses Kyiv of starting the aggression, justifies any atrocities against our country and messes with the moral right to criticize the Kremlin's actions. Propagandists, bot networks and honest Russophiles use this argument so much that during the first week of a full-scale invasion every Ukrainian has already known what "eight years" mean. And the line itself has become one of the markers of identification "our people or outsiders". Like "palyanytsia" inside out.

Where have you been for eight years? 7 languages

Article Talk Read View source View history Tools

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

 You can help **expand this article** with text translated from the [corresponding article](#) in Russian. (March 2022) Click [show] for important translation instructions. [show]

"Where have you been for eight years?", "Where have you been for the last eight years?", or "Why have you been silent during the past eight years?" is a rhetorical question widely used by Russian propaganda in the context of the Russian invasion of Ukraine in support of Russia, mainly pointing out what Ukraine has been doing to the Donbas during the war in Donbas (2014–2022),^[1] and that the Russo-Ukrainian War has been ongoing since the 2014 Russian annexation of Crimea.^{[1][2][3]} It has been described as Russian pro-war propaganda.^{[1][4]}

21/25 Het is opvallend dat geen van de aanwezigen kanttekeningen plaats bij het verhaal van Hunko. Een deel van de verklaring zit hem in het feit dat de SP geen Oekraïners had uitgenodigd, die hadden hem waarschijnlijk van repliek gediend.



22/25 Eind 2023 is de Wagner Group betrokken bij een militaire coup in Niger. Volgens Hunko een emancipatiebeweging waarin het land zich onttrekt van Westerse invloed. “Duitsland moet niet ingrijpen maar juist samenwerken met land!” Weer komt Hunko op voor het Russische belang.



23/25 Eind 2023 rommelt het in Die Linke, de charismatische Sahra Wagenknecht botst met de partijleiding en richt een nieuwe partij op: “De Sahra Wagenknecht Alliantie”. Zij behoorde tot de factie die op de hand is van Rusland, dat Hunko haar volgt is dus weinig verrassend.

After Wagenknecht's resignation: Why the Left Party in Aachen breathes a sigh of relief

Status: 24.10.2023, 04:43 PM

Along with Sahra Wagenknecht, nine other members of parliament have left the Left Party, including Andrej Hunko from Aachen. What is the mood like at the party in Aachen today?

By Michael Schroll

A day has passed since Sahra Wagenknecht and several comrades-in-arms announced their resignation from the Left Party in Berlin on Monday and presented plans for the founding of a new party. Andrej Hunko, a member of the Bundestag from Aachen, has also directly declared his resignation from the party. He had long sympathized with Wagenknecht's ideas.

At noon, it is quiet in the office of the district association of the Left Party in Aachen's Augustastraße. On Tuesdays there are always office hours between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. But there is no sign of the political earthquake that has just occurred in Berlin. And this despite the fact that Andrej Hunko is one of the so often quoted nine members of the Bundestag who left the party with Wagenknecht.

24/25 Veel Kremlinpropagandisten ruimden het veld na de Europese verkiezingen zoals Mick Wallace, Clare Daly, Marcel De Graaff, Maximilian Krahel en Tatyana Zdanoka. Die Linke bleef zonder zetels maar Hunko had het spoor van Wagenknecht gekozen wat hem toch een plekje opleverde.

Irish MEP Clare Daly loses seat

Controversial MEP will not be returning to Brussels after she was eliminated on 17th count in Dublin constituency.

SHARE



25/25 Andrej Hunko is een Russische propagandist die zich lang heeft kunnen verschuilen achter een dun laagje vernis van internationale organisaties zoals de OVSE. Hunko is de perfecte advocaat voor het Kremlin hij pleit Rusland altijd vrij en beschuldigt immer haar tegenstanders

Proletarians of some countries – unite!

It is not uncommon for a far-left movement to have a soft spot for the Soviet Union, and too readily its members would extend those warm feelings towards Putin's Russia, despite the latter being anything but left-wing or progressive. As many of these fringe political parties are anti-establishment by definition, they are more welcome targets for Russian influence operations. The story of Andrej Hunko appears to be a case study of the alignment between a European anti-establishment party and the Kremlin's narrative. It shows not only the expected political sympathies, but also a method in which Russia can use Western politicians as its messaging surrogates.

@AndrejHunko since you are all concerned with black and red flags I am wondering what you think of this flag used by the Borotba party of your friend Sergei Kirichuk.



@threadreaderapp unroll

...