

Humanitarian aspect:

As of the morning of July 1, 2022, more than 978 Ukrainian children are victims of full-scale armed aggression by the Russian Federation. **The official number of children who have died has increased to 343. The number of children wounded has increased to more than 635.** However, the data is not conclusive since data collection continues in the areas of active hostilities, the temporarily occupied areas, and liberated territories.

At night, the Russian troops hit civilian objects in **Odesa Oblast** with three missiles shot from Russian strategic aviation planes. A recreation center [resort] and an apartment building were hit. According to preliminary information, 21 people died, and 39 people, including 6 children, were injured. One rocket hit a 9-storey residential building; the second hit a resort in the Bilhorod-Dnistrovsky district. According to updated information, 5 people (including one child) died due to the impact on the resort's territory. The rescue operation continues.

28 body fragments were discovered under the rubble of the shopping center in **Kremenchuk** by local rescuers, the State Emergency Service reports. As of 9:00 a.m. on July 1, six more body fragments were discovered at the site of emergency rescue operations.

On June 30, the Russian troops killed four civilians in **Donetsk Oblast**, in Krasnohorivka, Avdiyivka, Ostrom and Siversky. According to the head of the local Oblast Military Administratuib Pavlo Kyrylenko, another 18 people were injured.

A new mass grave was discovered at 53, Kyivska str. in **Mariupol**. More than a hundred bodies have been buried in it since the end of February, adviser to the city mayor Petro Andryushchenko reported.

According to Ukrainian MOD spokesman Oleksandr Motuzanyk, the socio-economic situation in the territory temporarily occupied by Russia continues to deteriorate. Intelligence reports that in Mariupol and most of the Ukrainian territories seized by Russian invaders, almost all food stocks have been depleted, and no food is being supplied. Compared with the beginning of June, there is an increase in prices and a decrease in "humanitarian aid". "The occupiers focus on the Russification of the occupied territory, expanding the circulation of the Russian ruble and introducing Russian practices in all spheres of life," Motuzanyk stressed. Media also reported that Russian Deputy Defense Minister Timur Ivanov visited Mariupol to inspect the construction of the fortified residential building.

In the **Sievierodonetsk** diocese of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, more than 40 churches were destroyed and burned out beyond repair, the Information Center of the UOC, with reference to the press service of the diocese, reported. However, the exact number and nature of the damages cannot yet be established conclusively since, in some places, hostilities continue.

In the 125 days of the full-scale war, 7,029 couples got married, and 4,103 babies were born in Kyiv, said the first deputy chairman of the Kyiv Municipal Military Administration, Mykola Povoroznyk.

Operational Situation

The 128th day of the strategic air-ground offensive operation of the Russian Federation Armed Forces against Ukraine continues ('Donbas Defense Operation' in the official Russian terminology). The enemy is trying to establish full control over the territory of the Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts and maintain the land corridor with the temporarily occupied Crimea; it continues the offensive in eastern Ukraine with the aim of encircling and defeating the Ukrainian Joint Forces.

The enemy continues to keep Armed Forces units deployed in the border areas of the Russian Bryansk and Kursk Oblasts. The enemy shelled the positions of the Ukrainian Defense Forces with artillery in the areas of Gremyach, Mikhalchyna Sloboda, Kolos in Chernihiv Oblast and Starykove and Atynske in Sumy Oblast; conducted air reconnaissance with UAVs in the area of the village of Kysla Dubyna. The enemy deployed EW complexes near the settlement of Oleshnya in the Russian Kursk Oblast.

A rotation of one of the special operations units of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus, stationed in the area of Pinsk settlement, is expected. The Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus use EW complexes in the areas bordering the Ukrainian Volyn Oblast.

Russia practically does not use high-precision missiles to strike Ukrainian cities. "Previously, the enemy used more high-tech missiles such as X-101, Kalibr, and Iskander. Today, the tactics have changed. After all, missiles tend to run out. It is obvious that there was some order to save these missiles and use them only in the most important areas. Recently, the enemy began to use outdated weapons, many of which are in Russian warehouses - missiles of the X-22 and X-59 types of various modifications. They are old and extremely inaccurate," said the Air Force press secretary Yuriy Ignat.

The morale of the invasion force personnel remains low.

A group of 18-20-year-old deserters appeared in the temporarily occupied Kalynivka, Kherson Oblast, dressed in Russian-style military uniforms, without insignia and headwear, asking for food and water from the local population. One of them is probably injured. They have three Kalashnikov assault rifles with them. They move towards Crimea, move exclusively at night, and hide during the day.

Generally, frequent cases of desertion by the Russian military are observed in Kherson Oblast. The main reason for the escape is the heavy losses inflicted on the occupiers by the precise strikes of the Ukrainian artillery. Most often, fugitives try to get to Crimea via the Arabat Spit. This route is considered safe and well "tested".

Kharkiv direction

Zolochiv-Balakleya section: approximate length of combat line - 177 km, number of BTGs of the RF Armed Forces - 10, an average width of combat area of one BTG - 17.7 km;

Deployed BTGs:

- *north of Kharkiv - 7 BTGs from 1st and 6th armies, 11th Army Corps, and 1st Army Corps of so-called DPR,*
- *in the area of Malynivka - 3 BTGs from 29th and 36th armies,*
- *operational reserve of the grouping in the area of Olkhovatka, Russia: 9 BTGs from 1st and 20th armies and Airborne troops.*

Ukrainian troops suppressed an attempted enemy assault in the direction of Kochubeivka - Dementiivka.

The enemy has concentrated the grouping of troops of the Western Military District, defends previously occupied frontiers, and systematically shells units of the Ukrainian Defense Forces in order to constrain their actions. The occupiers shelled the areas around Bazaliyivka, Peremoha, Verkhniy Saltiv, Nortsivka, Chepil, Dmytrivka, Barvinkove, Mospanove, Velyka Babka, Sorokivka, Pryshyb, Pytomnyk, Dementiyivka, Ivanivka, Rubizhne, Yavirske, Petrivka, Ruski Tyshki, and Kutuzivka. The enemy launched airstrikes at Prudyanka and Odnorobivka and a missile attack on the city of Kharkiv, and conducted air reconnaissance with an Orlan-10 UAV near Prudyanka and Ruska Lozova.

Kramatorsk direction

Balakleya - Kostiantynivka section: approximate length of the combat line - 300 km, the number of BTGs of the RF Armed Forces - 54, the average width of the combat area of one BTG - 5.6 km;

Deployed BTGs:

- *in the area of Izyum - 20 BTGs from 1st, 20th, 35th, and 36th armies, 11th Army Corps, 106th airborne division,*
- *in the area of Lysychansk - 7 BTGs from 5th, 8th, and 41st armies, 2nd, and 7th brigades of Rosguard; 2nd Army Corps of the so-called LPR;*
- *in the area of Popasna - 17 BTGs from 1st, 5th, 8th, 41st, and 58th armies, 68th Army Corps, 1st Army Corps of the so-called DPR, 2nd Army Corps of the so-called LPR; reserve (in Starobilsk district) - 2nd, 41st armies, and 201st military base.*

All attempted offensive and assault actions of the Russian troops in the directions of Dovhenke – Mazanivka, Mykolaivka – Spirne, Volodymyrivka – Pokrovske, Dolomytne – Vugleghirsk TPP were successfully repulsed by the Ukrainian Defense Forces. Enemy attempts to capture Bohorodychne, Semihirya and Novoluhanske were unsuccessful. An attempt to take control of the section of the Bakhmut-Lysychansk highway also failed. Ukrainian troops stopped the advance of BTG (consisting of "Wagner" PMC, several units from the 24th separate SOF brigade and 394th motorized rifle regiment) in the direction of Loskutivka - Lysychansk gelatin plant and forced the enemy to withdraw.

In the **Kramatorsk direction**, the enemy is on the defensive; it is regrouping and trying to improve its tactical position. It shelled positions of the Ukrainian Defense Forces with artillery

near Bohorodychne, Krasnopillya, Kurulka, Virnopillya, Chervona Polyana, Dolyna, Mazanivka, Dibrivne, Hrushuvaha, Adamivka, Husarivka and Ivanivka, launched an airstrike at Tatyaniivka.

In the **Siverskiy direction**, the enemy focuses on encircling Ukrainian troops from the south and the west in the area of Lysychansk, establishing full control over the Luhansk region, and conducting assault operations in the area of the Lysychansk oil refinery. It is partially successful, holding the northwestern and southeastern parts of the plant, and conducting assault operations in the areas of Topolivka and the northern part of Vovchoyarivka and Maloryzantseve. The enemy is trying to block the logistical support of the Ukrainian Defense Forces units in the city of Lysychansk; the enemy advance units are trying to break through to the Molodizhny and Skhidny quarters of Lysychansk from the side of Bila Hora.

Units of the 24th separate SOF brigade and the Wagner PMC forced the Siverskyi Donets river and occupied Privillya. The "Wagner" PMC is keeping Spirne and Verkhokamyanka under control and is trying to develop an offensive in the direction of Verkhokamyanske.

The enemy is shelling Ukrainian positions with barrel and rocket artillery in the areas of Siversk, Bilohorivka, Lysychansk and Vovchoyarivka, and keeps the section of the Topolivka - Lysychansk road under fire control.

On the frontline of the Popasnaya area, the enemy deployed units of the *Wagner* and *League* PMCs merged into one BTG, some units of the 39th separate motorized rifle brigade, 155th separate marines brigade, so-called People's Militia from the 1st and 100th separate motorized rifle brigade of the 1st Army Corps, 4th separate motorized rifle brigade and 6th separate motorized rifle regiment of the 2nd Army Corps, reinforced by tanks of the 218th tank regiment. The Russians remotely mine the Bilohorivka - Serebryanka logistics routes.

In the **Bakhmut direction**, the enemy is shelling the areas around Berestove, Yakovlivka, Vidrozhennya, Bilohorivka, Pokrovske, Klynove, Novoluhanske, Mayorsk and Vugledarsk TPP with artillery. The enemy troops unsuccessfully tried to improve the tactical position in the area of Pokrovske, and launched a missile and air strike in the area of Soledar.

The situation south of the M06 highway has stabilized. BTG of Wagner PMC has withdrawn to Klynove and is keeping the section of the road under fire control from there.

Zaporizhzhya direction

Konstantynivka - Nikopol section: approximate length of the line of combat - 310 km, the number of BTGs of the RF Armed Forces - 22, the average width of the combat area of one BTG - 14 km;

Deployed BTGs:

- *from 8th, 58th armies, Airborne troops, 1st Army Corps of the so-called DPR, and 2nd Army Corps of the so-called LPR*

The enemy shelled the Ukrainian Defense Forces positions with artillery along the contact line, launched a missile attack on the outskirts of Avdiyivka, and conducted air reconnaissance with Orlan-10 UAVs.

Kherson direction

Nikopol - Stanislav section: approximate length of the battle line - 252 km, the number of BTGs of the RF Armed Forces - 13, the average width of the combat area of one BTG - 19 km; Deployed BTGs:

- *from 8th and 59th armies, 7th Air assault division, 1st Army Corps of so-called DPR, and 2nd Army Corps of so-called LPR*

The Armed Forces of Ukraine advance in the north of Kherson Oblast; they have liberated Vysokopillia, Potyomkyne, and Olhyne, and are developing an offensive in the direction of Klapayi and Mododetske.

The enemy continued mortar, barrel and jet artillery shelling in the areas of Potemkine, Berezneguvate, Partyzanske, Kyselyvka, Shevchenkove, Tavriyske, Trudolyubivka, Knyazivka, Vesely Kut, Chervony Yar, Kobzartsi, Lyubomyrivka, Posad-Pokrovske and Lupareve. It conducted air reconnaissance with UAVs. The operation of the enemy EW equipment near Velyka Oleksandrivka was detected.

Azov-Black Sea Maritime Operations Area:

Russian BSF ships continue operations at sea to isolate the northwestern part of the Black Sea. The ships are located mainly along the coast of western and southern Crimea under cover of the S-400 continental air defense system. The grouping of surface forces is headed by the Russian Navy flagship, the Admiral Makarov frigate. There are 5 missile launchers ready for a salvo in the sea; the total volley is 36 Kalibr missiles. All the large landing ships of the Russian Black Sea Fleet are moored in the ports of Sevastopol and Novorossiysk, repairing and replenishing supplies. No signs of preparation and formation of landing forces are observed on the ships.

The enemy continues surveying the Black Sea coast of Odesa and Mykolaiv regions remotely and continues to launch missile strikes.

On the night of June 30, 2022, the enemy twice attacked the Black Sea coast of Odesa Oblast with Su-35 aircraft and three X-31D missiles.

On July 1, 2022, there was a rocket attack and three explosions in Odesa Oblast. As a result of the rocket strike, one rocket hit a 9-storey residential apartment building. The second rocket hit a recreation center. Currently, 21 people have been reported killed and 39 injured. Rescue and search operations at the sites of rocket strikes are ongoing.

It has been preliminarily established that the missile attack was carried out by TU22M3 strategic aircraft from the Black Sea. Two missiles launched in this direction were destroyed by Ukrainian air defense forces.

Between June 20 and June 30, 2022, Ukraine carried out a series of strikes with missiles, aircraft, drones, and artillery on Snake Island. In particular, with the Bohdana artillery system, a modern Ukrainian project with a 155 mm NATO caliber gun on a KRAZ chassis. After repeated strikes on 06/29/2022 and the night of 06/30/2022, the Russian occupying forces left the island. The Russians blew up the remaining equipment and burned the stocks of

weapons, equipment and ammunition. The remnants of the Russian garrison were taken away on Raptor-type speedboats.

The enemy's total combat losses from February 24 to July 1 were approximately:

Personnel - almost 35,750 people (+150);
Tanks - 1,577 (+4);
Armored combat vehicles (BBM) - 3,736 (+10);
Operational tactical missile system - 4 (0);
Artillery systems - 796 (+6);
Multiple rocket launchers (MLRS) - 246 (0);
Motor vehicles – 2,610 (+8);
Air defense equipment - 105 (+1);
Aircraft - 217 (+0);
Helicopters - 186 (+1);
UAV, operational and tactical level - 645 (+4);
Boats / ships - 15 (+1).

Ukraine, general information:

Ukrainian Parliament appointed MP Dmytro Lubinets a new ombudsman for Human Rights. 250 deputies voted in favor. Dmytro Lubinets was a city council member in Volnovakha (since 2010), the first deputy chairman of the board of the People's Patriotic Union of Donbas, an MP in the previous convocation representing the Petro Poroshenko Bloc and currently is a non-party-affiliated MP.

The EU flag was erected in the chamber of the Ukrainian Parliament to loud applause. In order to join the European Union, Ukraine needs to adopt a law on mass media, reduce the influence of oligarchs, and appoint the highest officials in the fight against corruption, said the head of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, Ukrainian media reports. President Zelensky announced the signing of a joint statement as a sign of the unity of all branches of government on the way to EU membership:

"Today, together with the Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and the Prime Minister, we are signing the Joint Statement, which is a signal of the unity of all branches of government and evidence of our determination to achieve the strategic goal of Ukraine, namely full membership in the European Union. Our road to candidacy took 115 days. And our path to membership shouldn't take years or decades. We have to walk this path quickly. Doing our part of the job perfectly."

Ukraine appealed to the International Court of the United Nations and provided evidence that Russia violated the Convention on Genocide, the head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, Kuleba, said.

International diplomatic aspect:

"We're gonna stick with Ukraine, and all of the allies will stick with Ukraine, as long as it takes, and in fact make sure they are not defeated," declared Joe Biden. He continued, "I don't know how it's going to end, but it will not end with a Russian defeat of Ukraine." POTUS announced another \$800m of military aid to Kyiv that will include "new advanced weapon and air defence systems, more artillery ammunition, counter-battery radar, additional ammunition for HIMARS and a couple of large rocket systems". Canada will provide Ukraine with 39 armoured combat support vehicles and six additional high-resolution cameras for "Bayraktar" UAVs. Sweden will donate anti-tank weapons and demining equipment worth \$49m. Norway pledged \$1.04 billion to help Ukraine defend itself. It's reported that Germany and Spain are in talks about a potential delivery of Leopard 2 A4 tanks to Ukraine. "We decided today to support Ukraine, to make sure that Ukraine prevails as an independent sovereign state in Europe," stated NATO Secretary-General. "We support the idea of bringing a lot of advanced equipment, including also Western modern equipment... And of course, we have not a list of equipment we will rule out or exclude from that," said Jens Stoltenberg.

Unlike Putin, who fears no challenge to his authoritarian rule even under the deteriorating economic situation and may just sit this one out, the Western democratic leaders depend on electoral support considering amounting economic issues (recession, rising cost of living, food crisis, unemployment etc.). Thus, the statements of the US President, as well as other NATO leaders, on the continued support for Ukraine for "as long as it takes" is a crucially important political commitment under the trend that the Russo-Ukrainian war is going to be protracted. It's equally crucial for Ukraine that its partners have no limits on the range of weapons and equipment they may provide. After agreeing to send long-range artillery and MLRS, it's a turn for air defence systems, especially after the recent Russian massive strikes on peaceful Ukrainian cities.

Germany assumed the Presidency of the Council of the Baltic Sea States for one year. Berlin believes that cooperation between the Baltic Sea countries has gained additional importance in view of Russia's war against Ukraine. According to Spiegel, Germany and European bureaucrats are pushing Lithuania to end restrictions on certain goods that are transported to and from the Kaliningrad exclave via rail. Germany is worried Russia might resort to military action that would drag it into direct conflict, given the fact that the German soldiers are stationed in Lithuania. Berlin is still sticking to its "don't poke the bear" strategy. As Matas Maldeikis, a Lithuanian MP, nailed it: it's "good advice if the bear is sleeping peacefully. However, if the bear is running around stealing food and killing people, you shoot the bear until it is dead." Whether Germany had tried to soften the language in NATO's Strategic Concept or not, it signed that Russia "is the most significant and direct threat to Allies' security and to peace and stability in the Euro-Atlantic area", that seeks to "establish spheres of influence and direct control through coercion, subversion, aggression and annexation."

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