

Humanitarian aspect:

As of the morning of July 2, 2022, more than 984 Ukrainian children are victims of full-scale armed aggression by the Russian Federation. **The official number of children who have died has increased to 344(+1). The number of children wounded has increased to more than 640(+5).** However, the data is not conclusive since data collection continues in the areas of active hostilities, the temporarily occupied areas, and liberated territories.

On July 1, an 11-year-old boy was injured in Bakhmut, Donetsk region, as a result of an enemy airstrike on civil infrastructure. It became known that a 9-year-old child was injured as a result of a rocket attack by the Russian Armed Forces on June 27 at the Amstor shopping center in Kremenchuk, Poltava region. The number of victims of an enemy rocket attack at the Bilhorod-Dnistrovsky district of the Odesa region on July 1 also increased during the past day; one more child died, and three were injured: a 2-year-old girl and two boys aged 8 and 13. The two wounded children are in critical condition.

Search and rescue operations at the Amstor shopping center in **Kremenchuk** have been completed. The Ukrainian Ministry of Internal Affairs reported that 29 body fragments were found under the debris. The final death toll from the Russian Federation's missile attack on the shopping center is still being determined. Currently, it is known that 21 people died, and 66 were injured due to the rocket attack, of which 26 were hospitalized. More than 1,060 people and about 140 pieces of equipment were involved in the rescue operation.

More than 10,000 **Mariupol** residents are in prisons of the so-called Donetsk People's Republic (DPR). People are kept in terrible conditions, locked in cramped cells, and receive almost no water or food. In addition, Mariupol residents do not have access to medical care and are exposed to various forms of torture, the Mariupol City Council reports. "I call on the International Red Cross and the UN to pay attention to the illegal detention of the city's residents," said Mayor Vadym Boychenko.

Operational Situation

The 129th 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 regions and maintain the land corridor with temporarily occupied Crimea; they are continuing their offensive in the east of Ukraine, attempting to defeat the Ukrainian Joint Forces.

In order to cover the Russian-Ukrainian border in the Bryansk and Kursk regions, the enemy continues to keep up to three battalion tactical groups (BTGs) from the 1st Tank and 20th Combined Arms Armies of the Western Military District and Airborne Forces units. The enemy fired artillery at the Ukrainian Defense Forces positions in the areas of Hremyach,

Mikhalchyna Sloboda, and Kolos in the Chernihiv region and Starykovo and Atynske in the Sumy region. In order to disrupt the Ukrainian Defense Forces C2 system, the enemy uses electronic warfare systems in the areas of settlements located near the state border in the Belgorod region.

In Belarus Armed Forces, mobilization training has been extended until July 9 (previously, it was June 22 - July 1, 2022). The military commissariats of the Gomel region are issuing call-up papers during the training. In addition, doctors have been notified of a ban on traveling outside the country.

In connection with the significant losses of military personnel of the troops of RF Eastern Military District, an active conscription company is being held in the area of their permanent deployment. In particular, the recruitment center of the mobilization reserve was deployed in Vladivostok and in Sergeevka, the permanent deployment base of the 127th motorized rifle division of the 5th Combined Arms Army.

On June 30, the Kremlin proposed to the Russian Federation State Duma an amendment to federal laws on supplying the Russian Armed Forces, which provides for introducing "special measures in the economic sphere" that oblige Russian companies to supply Russian special and anti-terrorist operations. The amendment would prohibit Russian companies from refusing to accept government orders to support special military operations. Additionally, it would allow the Kremlin to change employee contracts and working conditions, such as forcing workers to work at night or on federal holidays.

The morale and psychological state of the personnel of the invasion forces remain low.

The Russian occupiers and their henchmen are afraid of the local population's resistance in the occupied territories, which is growing in particular in the Kherson region. The occupiers' leadership moves around in armored cars with many guards and body armor. Local residents continue to put up total resistance.

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 struck a technical base of the Russian Air Force near Kuni, located 22 km north of Izyum. Ukrainian Defense Forces artillery struck Russian stockpiles and vehicles in the area north of Izyum.

Enemy units are concentrating their efforts on restraining the actions of Ukrainian troops and preventing their further advance. In order to regain lost positions, the enemy carried out assaults in the direction of Kochubeivka-Dementiivka; fired artillery at the Defense Forces in

the areas of Zolochiv, Ruska Lozova, Khrestyshche, Peremoha, Dementiivka, Verkhniy Saltiv, Molodova, Stary Saltiv, Korobochkine, Zamulivka, Velyka Babka, Volobuyivka, Chepil, Rubizhne, Pechenigy, Kharkiv, Pytomnyk, Bazaliivka, Prudyanka, and Malynivka; and carried out airstrikes near Verkhny Saltov, Prudyanka, and Mospanovyy.

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.*

The enemy tried to storm Bohorodychne and Verkhnyokamianske but did not succeed. Ukrainian troops successfully and competently repelled the enemy's reconnaissance attack attempt in the direction of the Lysychansk Gelatin Plant, the enemy withdrew.

In the **Kramatorsk direction**, the enemy shelled the areas of Bilohorivka, Mayaky, and Donetsk with artillery.

In the Siversk direction, the enemy is fighting mainly defensive battles. They are shelling the areas of Hrushuvakha, Dolyna, Dibrivne, Dovhenke, Kurulka, Mazanivka, Bogorodychne, Krasnopillya, Adamivka, Siversk, Sukha Kamianka, Asiivka, Slovyansk, Mykilske, Husarivka, Zolotarivka, Verkhniokamianske, and Krynychne and trying to improve logistic support in this direction. Russian troops attacked Topolivka and the northern part of Vovchoyarivka and Maloriantseve, blocked Ukrainian communications on the Topolivka-Lysychansk highway, conducted combat operations near the Lysychansk Rubber Plant in the southeastern part of the city, intensified hostilities in the Lyman area, and shelled Siversk, probably in an attempt to break Ukrainian ground supply lines in the Siversk district leading to Lysychansk.

The situation in the Privillia has worsened. The situation in the Privillia has worsened. The enemy managed to force the Siverskyi Donets river, occupied the village, and advanced to the Shipylivka-Novodruzhesk frontier, further complicating Ukrainian troops' situation in the Lysychansk area. Fierce fighting continues in the Verkhniokamyanka and Maloriantsevo areas. The enemy seeks to advance in the direction of Zolotarivka and Bilohorivka to completely block Lysychansk. The enemy additionally deployed a BTG (composed of the 39th separate motorized rifle brigade, 24th separate SOF brigade, 394th motorized rifle regiment, battalions of the 4th separate motorized rifle brigade of the 2nd Army Corps) and two BTGs of the Wagner PMC from the Sievierodonetsk grouping, which had a plan to storm and clear Lysychansk after encirclement. This indicates that the BTGs formed of the 6th motorized rifle regiment of the 2nd Army Corps and battalions from the 1st and 100th separate motorized rifle brigade of the 1st Army Corps are critically exhausted.

According to information that needs to be verified, the enemy is preparing for remote mining of the area between Bilohorivka and Zolotarivka, which will involve the experimental system Zemledeliye (passed preliminary military tests in 2020). The use of the VSM-1 remote mining helicopter system is not excluded. Such actions may aim to complicate the supplies of the Ukrainian garrison in Lysychansk and block its getaway routes.

In the **Bakhmut direction**, the enemy shelled Ukrainian positions near Sydorove, Pereyizne, Kryva Luka, Mayaky, Privillia, Lysychansk, Vovchoyarivka, Bakhmut, Klynove, Kodema, Novoluhanske, Berestove, Loskutivka, Pokrovske, Zaitseve, Travneve, Vershyna, and Spirne carried out airstrikes in the area of Vershyna, Klynove, and Pokrovske.

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 with artillery of various calibers the areas of Avdiivka, Vodyane, Vremivka, Vuhledar, Hirske, Hulyaipole, Zalizne, Zaliznychne, Zolota Niva, Krasnohorivka, Maryinka, Novoandriivka, Novodanilivka, Novomykhailivka, Novoselivka Druha, New York, Orihiv, Pavlivka, Pisky, Staroukrainka, Tonenka, Chervone, Shevchenko, and Shumy. Enemy airstrikes were recorded near Novobakhmutivka and Avdiivka.

In Melitopol area, the units staffed by Syrian mercenaries were noticed.

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 enemy continues to systematically fire on civilian and military infrastructure, conduct air reconnaissance, and regroup troops. It launched missile and air strikes on Knyazivka, Potemkine, and Berezhuvate. The threat of missile strikes on the region's critical infrastructure continues.

The enemy concentrates its efforts on holding the occupied frontiers and preventing the Ukrainian Defense Forces from advancing. They shelled Ukrainian positions near Blahodatne, Veliky Artakov, Dobryanka, Kavkaz, Kalynivka, Kobzartsy, Luparevo, Mykolaivka, Myrny, Novohrihorivka, Oleksandrivka, Partizanske, Pervomaiske, Posad-Pokrovsky, Potiomkyne, Prybuske, Stepove, Stepova Dolyna, Tavriysky, Trudolyubivka, Chervony Yar, Shevchenkove, and Shyroke. The enemy carried out an airstrike in the area of Dyviziya.

In Mykolaiv region, an anti-aircraft missile unit of the Ukrainian Air Forces destroyed the Russian UAV "Forpost" with an estimated cost of \$7 million.

Azov-Black Sea Maritime Operational 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. 2 missile launchers are ready for a salvo in the sea; the total volley is 16 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.

On July 1, Russian Tu-22m3 aircraft fired three X-22 cruise missiles at the resort village of Serhiyivka, Bilhorod-Dnistrovsky district, Odesa region, killing 21 people and injuring 39.

The enemy continues the remote survey of the Black Sea coast of the Odesa and Mykolaiv regions and continues to launch missile strikes. On the morning of July 2, the enemy fired at Mykolaiv 10 P-800 Onyx missiles of the "Bastion" complex, which was redeployed to the Kherson region from Crimea.

On July 1, a pair of Russian Su-30 MK fighter jets from the Belbek airfield struck Zmiiny (Snake) Island with phosphorus bombs, probably intending to destroy the remaining weapons and military equipment left behind by the Russian contingent. Meanwhile, part of the equipment (including the Tornado anti-aircraft missile system) remained on the island's pier, probably for further covert evacuation. This fact was discovered by the Ukrainian Bayraktar UAV, which struck at a cluster of this equipment. Considering the current RF superiority at sea and in the air and the presence of a significant number of cruise missiles at the enemy's disposal, the most optimal option for control over the island from the Ukrainian side would be using unmanned vehicles: air and surface.

On June 29, near Mariupol, an RF Black Sea Fleet D-106 landing craft of project 1176 ("Akula", NATO classification "Ondatra") was blown up by a mine. Although this project is still quite old (the 1970s), D-106 is the newest such boat in the series, which was built in 2009.

On June 30, a sea anchor mine (most likely a Russian YAM-type mine) was discovered and destroyed off the coast of Bulgaria. The mine was discovered on the surface of the water. The condition of the mine at the time of discovery was not reported. As a rule, such mines have a special mechanism that deactivates the mine if its anchor rope is detached while in combat mode. After surfacing, the mine must be deactivated.

On June 30, the Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine sent a letter to the Ministry of Justice of Turkey stating that the ship Zhibek Zholy was involved in the illegal export of 7,000 tons of Ukrainian grain from Berdyansk to Kuras. The office asked Turkey to inspect the vessel and take grain samples for forensic examination and demanded an explanation about the location of the grain. The ship Zhibek Zholy was built in Russia for the Kazakh company KTZ Express Shipping. The ship flies the flag of the Russian Federation.

Turkey previously supported the UN plan to export grain from Ukraine. Also, Ankara declared that it would not allow grain stolen from Ukraine to be delivered to Turkey.

The enemy's total combat losses from February 24 to July 2 amounted to approximately:

Personnel – almost 35,870 (+120)
Tanks – 1,582 (+5)
Armored combat vehicles (APC) – 3,737 (+1)
Operational tactical missile systems – 4 (0)
Artillery systems – 800 (+4)
Multiple rocket launchers (MLRS) – 246 (0)
Anti-aircraft warfare systems – 105 (0)
Vehicles and fuel tanks - 2614 (+4)
Aircraft – 217 (0)
Helicopters – 186 (0)
UAVs of the operational-tactical level - 653 (+8)
Intercepted cruise missiles - 144 (+1)
Boats/cutters – 15 (0)

Ukraine, general news:

Andriy Yermak and Anders Fogh Rasmussen held the first meeting of the Group on International Security Guarantees for Ukraine. "We are faced with a titanic and important task: to neutralize the Russian threat, to develop recommendations that will form the basis of security guarantees for Ukraine," said Andriy Yermak, co-chairman of the Group. According to him, there are three blocks of guarantees: ensuring Ukraine's ability to exercise the right to self-defense, a system of bilateral and/or multilateral treaties, which will provide for detailed mechanisms of action by the guarantors in the event of aggression against Ukraine, and sanctions policy as an effective tool for preventing the recurrence of aggression.

The Russian Federation is stealing water from the Dnipro River to supply it to Crimea: losses amount to approximately 4 billion hryvnias, according to the data provided by the Ukrainian Environmental Inspection. These figures are indicative as it currently is possible to monitor water consumption only with the help of satellite images. Such an arbitrary and uncontrolled withdrawal of water from the Dnipro River for the needs of Crimea can lead to extraordinary ecological, technical, and man-made consequences, the BBC reports.

International diplomatic aspect:

Ukraine submitted a major filing to the International Court of Justice. "We prove that Russia violated the Genocide Convention by justifying its aggression with a false pretext of a 'genocide' that never was. Critical step to hold Russia accountable and make Russia pay for the harm it has inflicted," stated Ukraine's Foreign minister. It's a follow-up of the case initiated by Ukraine on February 26. On March 16, 2022, ICJ issued an order of provisional measures of protection (Russian and Chinese judges out of 13 voted against), ordering that "the Russian Federation shall immediately suspend the military operations that it commenced on February 24 2022 in the territory of Ukraine."

Russia has wilfully defied the Court's order. The Russian Foreign minister rejected the very notion of the Russian war against Ukraine by saying, "We didn't invade Ukraine." Instead, he repeated the official Kremlin propaganda line that there were Nazis in Ukraine. "We declared a special military operation because we had absolutely no other way of explaining to the West that dragging Ukraine into NATO was a criminal act," said Sergey Lavrov. Since the launch of the all-out war, Russian leadership and propaganda have been employing various "justifications" for the war. NYT, on July 2, published an article with an eloquent chart showing how the Russian Media spread false claims about Ukrainians being Nazis. It proves the fabricated nature of the claim and enormous propaganda effort to fool the public.

According to OHCHR, as of June 27, 2022, the Russian war of aggression caused the death of 4,731 civilians, including 330 children. Those figures do not include the death of Ukrainians in the recently occupied territories. For instance, the mayor of Mariupol assessed the death toll as high as 20 000 people. The General Prosecutor's office filed 19,808 cases of war crimes and crimes of aggression. On top of those murdered, there were 5,900 injured, and 1.4 million forcefully deported to Russia, including 230,000 children. "We're reiterating, including to the Russian Federation, that adoption should never occur during or immediately after emergencies," Asfhan Khan, the UNICEF regional director for Europe and Central Asia, said. The Russian authorities voiced plans to proceed with adopting the Ukrainian children forcefully deported to Russia. It per se constitutes a genocide, according to the Article II ((e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group) of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. Ukraine fights its war for survival on the battlefield and in cognitive and legal spaces. Defeating Russia in the war and in the courts is crucial for Ukraine and the rest of the world, for impunity encourages further crimes of Russia and other brutal regimes.

Russia, relevant news:

The sports ministers of more than 30 countries demanded the Russian Federation and Belarus be excluded from all international sports organizations.

The Association of European State Postal Operators PostEurop has suspended the membership of "Post of Russia" and "Belarus Post".

It also became known that the American film company Universal Pictures decided to finally leave the Russian Federation and close its Russian office.

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