

Humanitarian aspect

As of the morning of July 3, 2022, more than 986 Ukrainian children are victims of full-scale armed aggression by the Russian Federation. The official **number of children who have died has not changed in the past day and is 344. The number of children wounded has increased to more than 642(+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 2, a 7-year-old boy and a 3-year-old girl were injured as a result of the Russian military's shelling of civilian infrastructure in Dobropillia, Donetsk region.

2,102 educational institutions have been damaged due to bombing and shelling by the Russian Federation Armed Forces. Of them, 215 were completely destroyed.

The Ukrainian Ministry of Internal Affairs reported that it had already welcomed home the first **17 border guards released during the largest exchange of prisoners** when 144 Defenders of Ukraine were released [from Russian captivity]. All of them have serious injuries and are currently under the supervision of doctors. "We are waiting for the return of other border guards who are currently still in captivity," the Ministry added.

In the past day, the occupiers made 24 strikes on the **Donetsk Region** and shelled 18 towns. According to the National Police of Ukraine, 31 civilian objects were destroyed. There are dead and wounded among the civilian population.

As a result of shelling in **Slovyansk**, at least six people were killed and another 15 were wounded, reported the speaker of the Donetsk Regional Military Administration (RMA), Tetyana Ignatchenko-Tyurina. The head of Slovyansk [Administration], Vadym Lyakh, said that today's attack on the city is the largest in recent times. Many were killed and wounded. In addition, about 15 fires broke out in the town as a result of shelling.

For the second day, the occupiers hit **Kramatorsk** with the "Smerch" MLRS, reported the mayor Oleksandr Honcharenko. Russian troops launched three rocket attacks on Kramatorsk; a hotel was destroyed and a road in a residential area was damaged, said the speaker of the Donetsk RMA Tetyana Ignatchenko-Tyurina.

Russian Federation troops again shelled the **Dnipropetrovsk Region**, reported the head of the RMA Valentyn Reznichenko. In the morning, the enemy attacked the Kryvyi Rih district. They hit Zelenodolsk several times; three houses were destroyed, and one was damaged.

The Russians tried to hit with artillery the warehouses with ammonium nitrate in the **Kherson Region**, reported the Kakhovka Operational Grouping of the Ukrainian Armed Forces. Warehouses with explosive substances (ammonia and saltpeter) are located not far from where the rocket hit. "This is not the first time when the enemy is shelling warehouses with ammonium nitrate; previously, similar shelling was recorded in Kramatorsk and the Kharkiv region," the Kakhovka military grouping said in a statement.

Since the beginning of the war, at least 800,000 Ukrainians have lost their homes, and more than 15 million square meters of housing have been destroyed, Member of Parliament Olena Shulyak reported.

Operational Situation

The 130th 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.

The enemy continues to cover the section of the Ukrainian-Russian border. It fired at the Ukrainian Defense Forces' positions in Studenok, Tovstodubove, Nova Sloboda, Bilopillya, Bachivsk, and Vovkivka of the Sumy region.

There were no signs of the formation of enemy offensive groups on the territory of the Republic of Belarus. The rotation of units of the Belarus Armed Forces began in the Brest region. The Belarus air defense system is being strengthened with the deployment of air defense units of the Eastern Military District of RF Armed Forces. Training on guiding pontoon crossings is being conducted.

Aviation of the Ukrainian Air Forces operated in the Mykolaiv, Zaporizhzhya, Kharkiv, Donetsk, and Luhansk regions. It carried out up to fifteen group sorties: about twenty units of enemy equipment and two field ammunition depots were destroyed.

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

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.*

The enemy is in defense of the previously occupied positions. It shelled the areas of Ruska Lozova, Peremoha, Verkhniy Saltiv, Zamulivka, Volobuyivka, Mylova, Protopopivka, Pytomnyk, Prudyanka, Zolochiv, Khrestyshche, Molodova, Korobochkyne, Velyka Babka, Malynivka, Ivanivka, Cherkaska Lozova, Slatyne, Chepil and Nortsivka. The enemy launched airstrikes near Verkhniy Saltiv, Prudyanka Mospanove, and Hrakove. It unsuccessfully conducted assault operations in the area of Dementiivka and was forced to retreat.

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.*

Ukrainian troops successfully repelled the enemy assault actions in the area of Bogorodychne.

During the last 24 hours, units of Ukrainian missile forces and artillery hit ammunition warehouses of the Russian group in the Popasna and Rovenky districts, a fuel warehouse and an ammunition warehouse in Yasynuvata, and the Yasynuvata railway junction was partially destroyed.

In the **Kramatorsk** direction, the enemy forces are on defense. They are shelling the areas of Bilogorivka, Dibrovne, Mazanivka, Krasnopillya, Sukha Kamianka, Virnopillya, Dolyna, Kurulka, Adamivka, Barvinkovo, and Mayaky with tanks, mortars, barrel and rocket artillery. The enemy has repeatedly tried unsuccessfully to conduct assaults near Mazanivka but was repulsed by Ukrainian troops and retreated. The enemy uses EW complexes.

In the **Siverskyi** direction, the enemy concentrated their primary efforts on consolidating the positions in Lysychansk and Verkhokamyanka areas; they launched an offensive near Bilogorivka but were defeated and retreated. The enemy shelled civilian infrastructure near Ivano-Daryivka and Zolotarivka.

After heavy fighting for Lysychansk, the Defense Forces of Ukraine were forced to withdraw from their positions and frontiers. This was reported in the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. "In the conditions of the multiple superiority of the Russian occupying forces in artillery, aviation, MLRS systems, ammunition and personnel, the continuation of the city's defense would lead to fatal consequences. In order to save the lives of the Ukrainian defenders, a decision was made to withdraw. We continue the fight. Unfortunately, steel will and patriotism are not enough for success - material and technical resources are needed. The defenders of the Luhansk region and other regions of our country heroically perform their civil and military duties. We will return, and we will definitely win!" - the message of the UAF General Staff.

In the direction of **Bakhmut**, the enemy fired at the positions of the Ukrainian Defense Forces near Novoluhanske, Kodema, Berestove, and Travnevo. It carried out an air strike near Pokrovske and attacked the village of Spirne; hostilities continue.

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*

Ukrainian defenders stopped the enemy offensive in the area of Novomykhailivka and pushed the enemy back to their original position. Fighters of the Ukrainian resistance movement blew up the railway tracks in the occupied Melitopol region and sent an enemy echelon of ammunition under the slope.

The enemy fired at Ukrainian positions in the areas of Avdiivka, Opytne, Netaylove, Pavlivka, Orikhove, Malynivka, Novosilky, Novoandriivka, Pisky, Nevelske, Novomykhailivka, Novodanilivka, Poltavka, Biloghirya, Olgivske, and Kamianske, trying to improve the tactical position with assault actions near Spartak, carried out airstrikes near Pavlivka.

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 concentrated its efforts on preventing the advance of the Ukrainian Defense Forces' units on the likely lines of attack. It systematically fired artillery at the Ukrainian troops' positions and launched an air strike in the area of Ivanivka. The enemy regularly launches missile strikes in the direction of Mykolaiv, and conducts air reconnaissance with UAVs.

Azov-Black Sea Naval 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. There are three missile launchers combat-ready for a salvo in the sea; the total volley is 24 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 the remote survey of the Black Sea coast of the Odesa and Mykolaiv regions and continues to launch missile strikes.

The Russian occupying authorities of Mariupol announced that the large Russian amphibious assault ship Saratov (project 1171), which sank due to a missile strike near the seaport pier, has been raised. Due to its size, this ship significantly limited the ability to use the berth and crane for unloading. The Russians carried out a series of explosive works while lifting the boat from underwater. Despite a statement by the Russian occupation authorities, the possibility

of repairing this ship is minimal due to significant damage and its considerable age - 58 years (an estimated 25 years of operation).

During June, 183,700 tons of stolen Ukrainian grain were exported from occupied Sevastopol. The investigators of the SeaCrime project recorded 21 voyages of ships that were loaded at the grain terminal of the stevedoring company Avlita (registered as Aval in Russian Federation registers). Vessels under the Russian Federation and Syrian flags participated in the illegal export of grain from the port of Sevastopol. There are three possible routes for illegal logistics of Ukrainian grain exported from the Sevastopol port (under sanctions since 2014): Turkey, Syria, and the port of Kavkaz.

According to the preliminary information, at the request of the Ambassador of Ukraine to Turkey and the Prosecutor General of Ukraine, Turkey stopped the ship Zhibek Zholy, which was involved in the illegal export of grain from the Ukrainian port of Berdyansk to the Turkish port of Kuras on July 3. The vessel carried 7,000 tons of stolen Ukrainian grain. The Turkish authorities did not allow the vessel to be unloaded at the port of Kuras and plans to take grain samples for forensic examination to determine its origin.

The ship Zhibek Zholy was built in Russia for the Kazakh company KTZ Express Shipping. The ship flies the flag of the Russian Federation.

It is also expected that the Turkish court will soon decide on the criminal liability of the ship's captains for loading, delivering, and unloading in Turkey of grain stolen from the Ukrainian owner.

The enemy's total combat losses from February 24 to July 3 amounted to approximately:

Personnel - almost 35,970 people (+100)

Tanks – 1,584 (+2)

Armored combat vehicles (APC) – 3,744 (+7)

Operational tactical missile systems – 4 (0)

Artillery systems – 801 (+1)

Multiple rocket launchers (MLRS) – 246 (0)

Vehicles and fuel tanks – 2,618 (+4)

Anti-aircraft warfare systems - 105 (0)

Aircraft – 217 (0)

Helicopters – 187(+1)

UAVs of the operational-tactical level - 654(+1)

Intercepted cruise missiles – 144 (0)

Boats/cutters – 15 (0)

Ukraine, general news

Today is the Ukrainian Navy Day. The Ukrainian Navy is celebrating its 30th anniversary.

The National Bank of Ukraine estimates a fall in Ukraine's GDP at 40% (preliminary data) based on the results of the current year's second quarter, according to Deputy Chairman of the National Bank of Ukraine Serhii Nikolaychuk.

Bloomberg reported that the EU plans to allocate more than €500 billion for reconstruction in Ukraine after the war's end. Bloomberg writes that Ukraine will introduce a recovery plan to mobilize hundreds of billions of euros, even as the country struggles with the Russian invasion that has destroyed cities, torn apart the economy, and forced millions of people from their homes. According to Bloomberg, the plan includes a comprehensive list of projects in infrastructure and security, investments in the climate and digital economy, and diversification of energy resources.

In June, Ukraine managed to export 2.7 million tons of agricultural products, 30% more than in May, reported the Ukrainian Agribusiness Club. They noted that oilseed crops, specifically sunflower seeds, show the highest growth rates.

Russia, relevant news

75% of Russians support "the special military operation," the Kremlin's euphemism for its war of aggression against Ukraine, while 20% are against it, according to the Levada Centre. The most belligerent age groups are "Homo Sovieticus," an artificial political identity of those born before Perestroika (1985). Among those 55 and older, the support hits 83%, while 40–45-year-old ones also back the war at 74%. The least enthusiasm is shown by potential soldiers (18-24 years old) and reaches a considerable 55%. Just 36% are opposing the war.

While 80% of Russians are concerned with the events in Ukraine, only 55% follow the situation closely or to a degree. A third of Russians don't pay much attention, and 13% don't follow the news about the war at all. In the meantime, almost half of Russians (49%) believe the war will go on for six months to more than a year. 23% think that it will end within six months

Vladimir Putin has the support of 83% of Russians, while 16% don't support his policies. Meanwhile, 68% believe Russia goes in the right direction, and 22% that it does not.

TV is the primary news source for 67% of Russians, followed by Russian social media (39%) and internet outlets (32%). Instagram and Facebook are banned in Russia by the Moscow city court's ruling that defined them as "extremist organizations."

So far, the Russian authorities illegally blocked 11.87M websites (68.4% of all blocked sites), according to the watchdog RosComSvoboda. Radio Liberty, Voice of America, Deutsche Welle, Bild, and many other foreign media are banned, not to mention the Russian opposition outlets. RosComNadzor, a government censor arm, deleted thirty-eight thousand appeals to protest the Russian war on Ukraine between 24 February and 26 May 2022. During the same period, the censorship blocked 117 thousand "fakes" about the Russian war and casualties of the Russian forces [that are still not officially reported by the Russian government].

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