

Humanitarian aspect:

Russian forces shelled **Mykolaiv** in the morning. According to the city's mayor Oleksandr Senkevich, "In the morning in Mykolaiv, the invaders carried out missile strikes. Rescue personnel, medics, emergency crews, and utility workers are already working on the ground. I will inform you more later," Senkevich wrote.

The Russian military massively shelled the center of **Slovyansk** with cluster munitions. This was announced by the head of the city, Vadym Liakh. As a result of the enemy shelling of Slovyansk's Central Market, at least two people were killed. Seven others were injured. The head of the Donetsk Regional Military Administration (RMA), Pavlo Kyrlyenko, urged residents to evacuate. "It is necessary to evacuate from Slovyansk as long as it can be done safely. Unfortunately, people are motivated to evacuate only when their neighbors die," Liakh explained.

Russians fired 7 missiles at the **Dnipropetrovsk Region** this morning. 6 of them were shot down by the Ukrainian air defense.

Enemy aircraft launched Kh-59 missiles and attacked the port infrastructure of **Ochakiv and Chornomorsk**. Ukrainian air defense forces destroyed all three missiles, Serhiy Bratchuk said.

Russian troops continue to bomb schools in the **Kharkiv Region**. A strike was carried out today at about 2 a.m. in the Saltovsky district of Kharkiv. No casualties have been identified, and the debris analysis continues, according to the head of the Kharkiv RMA, Oleh Synehubov.

Patients of the Atynske psychoneurological facility in the **Sumy Region** were evacuated. The employees and patients are safe and were placed in a separate block on the premises of another facility. Head of the Sumy RMA Dmytro Zhyvytsky reported that the victims of the shelling are receiving medical care.

The mayor of **Melitopol**, Ivan Fedorov, reported that Russian occupiers are trying to start schools with a Russian curriculum in occupied Melitopol and threaten to deprive parents of their parental rights if they refuse to send their children to these schools. A similar situation is reported in the occupied **Polohy district of the Zaporizhzhya Region**. Occupying authorities force Ukrainian children to study in schools and kindergartens that work according to the Russian curriculum with Russian teachers and educators. In case of disagreements, the children are threatened with being sent to group homes, their fathers to be sent to the so-called "army of the DPR," and mothers to be sent to conduct communal work to clean the city.

1.5 million Ukrainian children are at risk of long-term psychological consequences due to the horror of war, according to a World Vision report. These include problems such as anxiety, depression, and social disorders. Ukrainian parents admit that their children's mental health is their biggest concern. International children's aid organization World Vision says that without

rapid intervention in Ukraine and refugee-hosting countries, the psychological wounds of war could lead to a workforce suffering from mental disorders in 15 years.

Operational Situation

The 132nd 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.

There were no signs of forming an offensive group in the Siversky direction. The enemy fired mortars at the positions of Ukrainian Defense Forces in the areas of Mkha and Zaliznyi Mist in the Chernihiv region and Vasylivske, Bilopillia, Atynske, and Shalyhyne in the Sumy region. In addition, they carried out an airstrike from a Mi-24 helicopter on a school building in Esman in the Sumy region.

There is still a threat of the enemy launching missiles and air strikes from the territory and airspace of Belarus. The Armed Forces of Belarus continue fortification of defense positions in the border areas.

The Armed Forces of Ukraine carried out a series of strikes on Russian ammunition depots with M142 HIMARS in the areas of Popasna, Melitopol, Chornobayivka, and Snizhne.

The cessation of enemy Kh-22 missile strikes since July 1 may indicate the exhaustion of the stock of usable missiles of this type in the Russian Air Force.

To justify its destruction of civilian objects on the territory of Ukraine, the enemy continues to spread false information about the location of military units in schools, churches, and hospitals.

Putin and Shoigu presented the capture of Lysychansk and the Luhansk region as a great victory of Russian forces in Ukraine.

The President of the Russian Federation awarded the commander of the troops of the Central Military District, Colonel-General Alexander Lapin, and the deputy commander of the 8th Combined Arms Army of the Southern Military District, Major-General Esedulla Abachov, with the title "Hero of Russia" for leadership of troops during the "Lysychansk Operation."

Last week the Ukrainian Defense Forces left the city of Lysychansk and moved to a previously prepared line, thereby avoiding the encirclement of the Lysychansk garrison.

The morale of the personnel of the invasion forces remains low. The Russian occupiers are demoralized and look for any opportunity to receive minor injuries, resort to self-mutilation, and various simulations of ill health.

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.*

In the last four days, the Russian Armed Forces, with aviation support, tried to advance in the southern direction, primarily in the area of Prudyanka. The enemy was defeated in the Sosnivka area. Ukrainian Defense Forces repelled both of their assaults.

The enemy is concentrating its primary efforts on holding occupied lines and preventing the advance of Ukrainian troops, shelling the areas of Kutuzivka, Nove, Ruski Tyshky, Mala Danylivka, and Dementiivka with artillery, MLRS, and tanks. In addition, it carried out airstrikes on the city of Kharkiv and near Petrivka.

Trying to interrupt the logistical support of the Ukrainian units, the enemy remotely mined the area near Cherkasky Tyshky. A counter-battery fight continues in that direction.

Russian troops relocated BTGs from Izyum to Snizhkiivka - south of Izyum in the direction of Barvinkovo. This may indicate that the occupiers are preparing to renew their offensive southeast of Izyum in the direction of Barvinkovo.

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.*

On the night of June 29-30, units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine successfully completed the withdrawal of their garrison from Lysychansk and all civilians willing to leave through Bilohorivka

and Serebyanka to Siversk. Over the past three days, the Ukrainian Defense Forces have repelled at least three major Russian attacks on Dolyna, repelled an assault on Bilohorivka and Vuhlehirsk TPP, and forced the occupiers to retreat. Ukrainian troops also repulsed the enemy reconnaissance attack in the direction of Berestove.

In the **Kramatorsk** direction, the enemy shelled the positions of Ukrainian Defense Forces near Dibrivny, Krasnopillya, Bohorodychne, Adamivka, Dolyna, and Mazanivka with artillery and carried out airstrikes near Slovyansk, Dibrivne, Tatyaniivka, Bohorodychne. They also conducted assaults in the direction of Mazanivka and had partial success. The Russians captured most of Bohorodychne, and fighting continues in its southern part.

A Russian MLRS "Smerch" carried out a powerful strike on Slovyansk and Kramatorsk, causing numerous civilian casualties and the destruction of several buildings.

In the **Siversky** direction, the enemy's primary efforts are focused on establishing control over the territory of the Luhansk region within its administrative borders. The occupiers shelled the areas of Bilohorivka and Verkhnyokamyanske with artillery and carried out an airstrike near Zvanivka.

In the **Bakhmut** direction, units of the 7th separate motorized rifle brigade of the so-called "People's Militia of the LPR" are storming Novoluhanske, 4th separate motorized rifle brigade - Spirne, hostilities continue. The enemy shelled Kodema, Novoluhanske, Pokrovske, Berestove, Spirne, Ivano-Daryivka, and Sukha Balka with artillery and carried out airstrikes near Soledar, Spirne, Pokrovske, and Shumy.

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 defense forces successfully repelled enemy attacks on Pobieda and Maryinka.

Russian troops have occupied the high ground around Novoselivka II (10 km north-east of Avdiivka) and use this position to have fire control over Avdiivka, carrying out more than 20 fire raids on it during the day. They also launched airstrikes on Avdiivka and Ternivka.

In the Polohy area, fighting continues. On July 2, Ukrainian partisans blew up a railway bridge near occupied Lyubymivka between Melitopol and Tokmak, which the Russians used to transport food for their troops. The railway echelon derailed. The enemy is trying to restore transport infrastructure behind the front lines.

The enemy was conducting air reconnaissance with Orlan-10 UAVs in the direction of Pokrovsk - Pavlohrad.

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*

Units of the Ukrainian Armed Forces overcame two of the three lines of defense created by the Russian troops and approached from the western direction close to the suburbs of Kherson, in particular to the Chornobayivka airfield.

The enemy is focused on preventing the advance of Ukrainian Defense Forces, shelling their positions near Lupareve, Myrne, Shevchenkove, Chervona Dolyna, Kobzartsi, Partyzanske, Bereznehuvate, Topolyne, Ivanivka, Potiomkine, Knyazivka, Dobrianka, Trudolyubivka and Osokorivka with barrel and rocket artillery. A pair of Ka-52 helicopters carried out airstrikes near Zarichne and Olhyne. The enemy unsuccessfully attacked Ivanivka, Potiomkine, and Myrne.

The command of the enemy troops is trying to form a reserve for conducting a counterattack in the Kryvyi Rih direction to stop the advance of the Ukrainian Armed Forces near Vysokopillya. To this end, units from the 83rd separate airborne assault brigade and the 106th airborne division are being transferred from Zaporizhzhya and Luhansk directions.

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. The Admiral Makarov frigate, the flagship of the Black Sea Fleet of the Russian Federation, heads the grouping of surface forces. One submarine (project 636.3) went to sea. Three Russian BSF ships patrol the Sea of Azov; one of them, a minesweeper, is searching for sea mines.

There are five missile launchers combat-ready for a salvo in the sea; the total volley is 32 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.

Russian invaders have already removed up to 500 thousand tonnes of grain crops from temporarily occupied territories. Before the beginning of the full-scale invasion, there were almost 1.5 million tons of grain in the now-occupied regions.

Ambassador of Ukraine to Turkey Vasyl Bodnar explained information about a 25% discount on the purchase of Ukrainian grain by Turkey, which was announced in early June by the Turkish Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Vahit Kirişci. According to Bodnar, the discount is not a payment for mediation but a legal mechanism for buying grain from the territory of Ukraine to

foreign markets. Furthermore, he noted that if the Turkish side provided its ships to export the grain from ports on the Danube, this logistics would be much cheaper than the available export routes across the western border with Poland, which cost almost 40% of the grain's price.

Turkey has been actively negotiating with Ukraine, the UN, and Russia for a month to unblock Ukrainian grain exports.

Meanwhile, as of the morning of July 05, the vessels *Matros Koshka*, *Matros Posinich*, *Fedor*, and *St. Constantine* in occupied Sevastopol, have already been loaded with grain. But none of the ships went to sea and are waiting near Crimea for the decision by Turkish authorities regarding the Russian ship *Zhibek Zholy*, detained in the port of Kurasu with stolen Ukrainian grain. Therefore, as of now, the flow of Ukrainian grain from occupied Crimea has been suspended.

Total combat losses of the enemy from 24.02 to 05.07 were approximately

Personnel – almost 36,350 people (+150);

Tanks – 1,594 (+5);

Armored combat vehicles – 3,772 (+18);

Operational-tactical missile systems – 4 (0);

Artillery systems – 806 (+2);

Multiple rocket launchers (MLRS) – 247 (+1);

Anti-aircraft warfare systems – 105 (0);

Vehicles and fuel tanks – 2,634 (+5);

Aircraft – 217 (0);

Helicopters – 187 (0);

Operational-tactical UAV – 660 (+2);

Intercepted cruise missiles – 144 (0);

Boats/ships – 15 (0).

Ukraine, general news:

Ukraine presented a plan for the country's recovery at an International Conference in Lugano (Switzerland), which took place from July 4 to 5. It covers 15 programs. The presentation was published on the official website of the Ukrainian Conference on Recovery. The project is designed for ten years. In total, 24 working groups were involved. The main topic on which the meeting was focused was planning the restoration of destroyed infrastructure and compensating for the damage caused by Russia's invasion. The amount of losses today is estimated at \$100 billion, and according to project representatives, this amount continues to grow. But the restoration plan also spells out the modernization and development of other areas that have suffered fewer losses from the war. In total, \$750 billion in funding is needed to implement the project.

After the war, the restoration of certain regions of Ukraine will be assigned to specific countries. Prime Minister of Ukraine Denys Shmyhal presented the corresponding approved list of partner countries at the conference in Lugano, Switzerland. The list includes:

- Ireland - Rivne Region
- Germany - Chernihiv Region;
- Canada - Sumy Region;
- USA and Turkey - Kharkiv Region;
- Czech Republic, Finland, and Sweden - Luhansk Region;
- Belgium - Mykolaiv Region;
- Sweden and the Netherlands - Kherson Region;
- Switzerland - Odesa Region;
- Norway - Kirovohrad Region;
- Austria – Zaporizhzhia Region
- Poland and Italy - Donetsk Region.

President Volodymyr Zelenskyy believes that Ukraine is gradually emerging from a fuel shortage crisis. He expressed this opinion during a briefing with the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Sweden, Magdalena Andersson, in Kyiv. Zelensky noted that the Cabinet of Ministers is gradually fulfilling the task of filling the fuel resources of Ukraine.

Ukrainians have already collected almost UAH 200 million for the Army of Drones. This was reported by the Ministry of Digital Transformation:

"On Friday, we announced the "Army of Drones" project, where anyone can donate for a drone for the Ukrainian military. On the first day alone, more than UAH 84.6 million were collected for the Ukrainian Armed Forces! Together with the General Staff of the Ukrainian Armed Forces and UNITED24, we strive to provide drones to the military. This technology will help not only to track the enemy in advance but also to protect the lives of our defenders and civilians,".

The Russian occupiers have damaged, destroyed, or seized about 90% of Ukrainian wind power plants. This was reported by Ukrainian Energy Minister Halushchenko. In addition to this, 30% of Ukraine's solar stations, 30.1% of cogeneration plants, as well as the Zaporizhzhya NPP suffered destruction or seizure, Halushchenko said.

International diplomatic aspect:

The UK government sanctions Belarus for backing the Russian war of aggression against Ukraine. The new piece of legislation will target \$72.7 million worth of trade of oil refining goods, advanced technology parts, luxury items, etc. Belarus won't be able to export its iron and steel to the UK either. Since the illegal annexation of Crimea, Belarus turned into a middleman helping

Russia to avoid sanctions. The Lukashenka regime fell under the total control of the Kremlin after the brutal suppression of popular protest against the shameful presidential elections. So, going after Putin's junior partners is necessary to close loopholes in sanctions and mount pressure.

With a one-off expenditure of almost €1 billion, Spain boosts its military spending to comply with NATO's 2% of GDP commitment. Out of 30 members, only 10 spend at least 2% of GDP, and out of those ten, only six spend 20% of total military expenditure on the procurement of new equipment. Since Russia is defined as a direct threat to Transatlantic security, more and more allies will follow suit. In the meantime, as an EU member and bilaterally, Spain provided Ukraine with €1.8 billion or 0.15% of its GDP.

Finnish Minister of Foreign Affairs Pekka Haavisto and Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs Anne Linde have signed the protocols on joining NATO. They will then be transferred to all Member States for ratification under their national law. The NATO Secretary-General expects that ratifying the protocol on Sweden and Finland joining the Alliance will take about a month.

Putin voiced no concern about Finland and Sweden joining NATO. Instead, he emphasized that Ukraine is a different case because the West was "turning" it into an "anti-Russia," where the Russian language and culture were "suppressed." Meanwhile, Satellite images obtained by Yle reveal that more than a hundred vehicles or equipment units have been taken away from the Russian Alakurt military base near the Finnish border. It's just one more proof that the Russian war of aggression against Ukraine isn't about NATO "encircling" Russia but the neo-imperial subjugation of a democratic country. And the war effort consumed all fighting capable forces and resources, opening a historical window of opportunity for Finland and Sweden to join the Alliance.

Pope Francis expressed his wish to visit Ukraine and Russia. The latter is for the first time in entire history. "I would like to go to Ukraine, and first I would like to go to Moscow. We exchanged messages about this because I thought that if the Russian president would give me a small window to serve the cause of peace," said the pontiff. Previously, he called off his meeting with the patriarch of the Russian Orthodox church. Though Pope Francis was expressing pacifist appeals, he was criticized by Ukrainians for employing some of the Kremlin narratives about the war.

Russia, relevant news:

Japan has expanded sanctions against Russia and Belarus. The new restrictions will apply to gold imports from Russia, accounting audit services, consulting, and trust services. In addition, 90

individuals and legal entities from the Russian Federation, including defense enterprises, were sanctioned.

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