

Humanitarian aspect:

As of the morning of July 6, 2022, more than 991 Ukrainian children are victims of full-scale armed aggression by the Russian Federation. **The official number of children who have died is 346, and the number of children wounded is more than 645.** However, the data is not conclusive since data collection continues in the areas of active hostilities, the temporarily occupied areas, and liberated territories.

It has been reported that the 4-year-old girl who was seriously injured on July 3 as a result of the Russian shelling of Bakhmut, Donetsk region, has died. A 2-year-old boy was injured as a result of the July 5 shelling of Pechenihiy, Kharkiv region.

2,108 educational institutions have been damaged due to bombing and shelling by the armed forces of the Russian Federation. Of them, 215 have been completely destroyed.

Up to 15,000 people remained in temporarily occupied **Lysychansk**. And up to 8 thousand in **Sievierodonetsk**. Serhiy Haidai, the head of the Luhansk Regional Military Administration, reported this in an interview with Suspilne. He also added that some citizens refused to evacuate. According to him, around 50,000 people were evacuated (from the frontline areas).

Ukraine returned 44 children taken to Russia and the occupied territories. Most of these children are orphans or are deprived of parental care, the Ministry of Reintegration reported.

The **Kharkiv** Regional Military Administration reported on a night-time rocket attack on the city. The shelling was carried out from the territory of Russia. An administrative building and the premises of a Kharkiv Pedagogical University were damaged. During the day, occupiers shelled the Izyum, Kharkiv, Chuhuyiv, and Bogoduhiv districts. Head of the Kharkiv Regional Military Administration, Oleh Synehubov, reported that three people were injured.

At night, occupiers shelled the **Dnipropetrovsk** region again. This was reported by the head of the Regional Military Administration, Valentyn Reznichenko. Several residential buildings were damaged.

Operational Situation

The 133rd 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.

Russian military leadership will continue planning on advancing beyond the borders of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions and is preparing for a protracted war with the intention of seizing much more of Ukrainian territory.

The enemy shelled Ukrainian positions near border villages Mkha, Zaliznyi Mist, Shalyhyne, and Esman and also carried out an airstrike near Esman. It fortifies front positions in the border areas and continues enhancing the Ukrainian-Russian border.

There are no signs of the formation of the enemy offensive grouping on the territory of Belarus. Belarusian Armed Forces are undergoing reviews of their C2 and notification system.

Ukrainian Armed Forces continue to attack ammunition warehouses of Russian groupings in the Donbas with M142 HIMARS. They successfully struck warehouses deployed in the "KAMAZ Center" in Luhansk, in the Kadiivka district, and in Yakovlivka. The Donetsk railway station was also hit

Russian occupation authorities are preparing to mobilize the local residents in Russian-occupied Berdyansk: the heads of housing bureaus have been ordered to provide lists of persons of conscription age. Russian authorities continue preparations for conscription in occupied territories to restore the fighting capacity of their forces.

The morale of the personnel of the invasion forces remains 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 Ukrainian 93rd separate mechanized brigade, with the support of the 40th separate artillery brigade, repelled a Russian attack and captured two enemy T-80 tanks and 82a armored personnel carrier intact. Ukrainian Defense Forces also repelled an assault near Sosnivka, Prudyanka, Dementiivka, and Pytomnyk.

The enemy is on the defensive on previously captured frontiers. It shelled with tanks, mortars and artillery near Sosnivka, Slatyne, Mala Danylivka, Cherkassky Tyshky, Vesele, Kutuzivka, Mospanove, Husarivka, Chepil, Nova Mykolaivka, Udy, Dementiivka, Nove, Ruski Tyshky,

Tsyrkuny, Kutuzivka, Bazalivka, Pryshyb, Shevelivka and Protopopivka. The enemy unsuccessfully stormed Sosnivka and carried out an airstrike in the Kharkiv region. Russian occupiers remotely mined areas near Shestakovo and Peremoha.

As a result of the shelling of the northern outskirts of Kharkiv, a unit manned by foreign citizens was hit. Two Brazilian citizens, a French citizen and one more, whose nationality is unknown, are reported to be KIA.

Russian troops fired artillery at Ukrainian positions southeast of Izyum along the E40 highway in the areas of Dibrova, Dolyna, Adamivka, Bohorodychne, Mazanivka, Kryva Luka. They are continuing to prepare for an offensive on Slovyansk from the southwest of Lyman.

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 units conducted an unsuccessful assault on the Vuhlehirsk TPP. Ukrainian Defense Forces stopped an enemy offensive in the areas of Spirne, Berestove, and repelled an attack near Vershyna, inflicted losses on the occupiers, and pushed them back. The enemy unsuccessfully stormed Ukrainian positions near Novoluhanske, Krasnopillia, and Dolyna, and was forced to retreat. An attack by Russian special forces on Bohorodychne was also repelled, which allowed Ukrainian units to regain control over the center of the village. Taking advantage of Russian failures near Hryhorivka, Ukrainian Defense Forces regained control over Bilohorivka with a bold counterattack.

The enemy suffered significant losses in the areas of Verkhokamianske, Bilohorivka, and Hryhorivka.

In the **Kramatorsk** direction, the enemy units (of the 8th, 41st, 58th combined arms armies and the 2nd tank army, the 68th Army Corps, the 90th tank division, the mobilization reserve of the 1st and 2nd Army Corps of the so-called LPR and DPR and the Russian Airborne Forces) are trying to improve their tactical position and develop an offensive in the direction of Slovyansk. For the offensive, they also concentrated up to 20 BTGs and four artillery brigades in the area between Mala Komyshevka and Yarova.

The enemy units, supported by artillery, continued to attack Krasnopillia, Dolyna, and Bogorodychne. Artillery shelling has been recorded near Dibrovny and Adamivka.

The enemy captured Mazanivka and unsuccessfully tried to advance through the forest terrain toward Krasnopillia.

Sosnove junction railway station resumed its functioning. It is the key railway station in the system of Russian logistics in this direction.

In the **Siversk** direction, the enemy's primary efforts are focused on establishing control over the territory of the whole Luhansk region and preventing Ukrainian Defense Forces from establishing a steady defense on the new frontier near Siversk.

The enemy shelled Kryva Luka, Bilohorivka, Hryhorivka, and Serebryanka; launched an airstrike near Zvanivka and a missile strike near Siversk. They stormed Verkhokamianske with the support of artillery and occupied Spirne.

Russian forces began demining and clearing Sievierodonetsk and Lysychansk to expand their administrative and policing presence in the area and continue to use it as a base for future offensive operations in the western direction.

In the **Bakhmut** direction, the primary efforts of the enemy are concentrated on taking control of the Bakhmut - Lysychansk roadway and attempts to seize the town of Bilohorivka. Russian SOF captured Klynove. A new tactic of using special forces as an attack lead should be noted. Most likely, the failures of the Wagner PMC formations in previous battles and significant losses caused such changes. Russian SOF units conduct combat reconnaissance in the direction of Bakhmut and the M03 highway. The enemy is advancing in the Luhansk region and stormed Novoluhanske, Spirne and Vershyna. Hostilities continue.

Russian forces are seeking to gain access to field roads between Novoluhansk and Bakhmut, which lead to the T0513 highway, which runs north directly to Bakhmut. The capture of this route, together with the E40 way, would allow advancing on Bakhmut in two converging directions.

The enemy shelled the positions of Ukrainian Defense Forces with artillery near Berestove, Bilohorivka, Travneve, Shumy, Kodema, Pokrovske, Novoluhanske, Zaitseve, Zalizne, Novoselivka, and New York, and launched an airstrike in the area of the Vuglegirsk TPP. The enemy is trying to regroup.

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 liberated the village of Solodke (north of Volnovakha); the Ukrainian military command smartly used the opportunity when so-called DPR forces were transferred from this direction to the Severodonetsk-Lysychansk region.

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*

Ukrainian Defense Forces liberated Snihurivka and Myrne, consolidated in Chornobayivka, and are advancing in the direction of Stepanivka. Ukrainian troops suppressed enemy attempts to attack in the direction of Lozove and Mirnyi. The artillery of the Ukrainian 28th separate mechanized brigade destroyed several combat vehicles of the Russian Uragan MLRS.

Enemy artillery shelled the areas of Trudolyubivka, Knyazivka, Mykolaivka, Topolyne, Kobzartsi, Blagodatne, Shevchenkove, Lupareve, Osokorivka, Dobryanka, Potiomkine, Ivanivka, Bereznehuvate, Partyzanske, Chervona Dolyna, Kyselivka, and Myrne.

The Russian occupiers continue to launch rocket attacks at the Mykolaiv region. The Russian occupiers continue to launch rocket attacks at the Mykolaiv region.

The enemy continues to replenish losses. Russian troops are strengthening their positions in the southern direction with units of the 57th and/or 64th separate motorized rifle brigade (subordinate to the 5th and 35th combined armies, respectively).

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

Four Russian missile launchers are combat-ready for a salvo in the sea; the total volley is up to 28 Kalibr missiles. On July 5, ships from this grouping launched about 10 Kalibr missiles from the Black Sea at targets in Ukraine.

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.

Turkey intends to intensify the negotiation process regarding opening corridors for grain export from Ukraine via the Black Sea, stated Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan after a meeting with Italian Prime Minister Mario Draghi. Erdogan noted that an agreement on opening "grain corridors" from Ukrainian ports could be reached in 7-10 days. He promised that Turkey would intensify its efforts regarding the negotiation process between Ukraine and the aggressor country, the Russian Federation, and that the result would be achieved shortly. Ankara seeks to be a mediator for a speedy resolution of the issue under the auspices of the United Nations.

Russian-backed DPR separatists seized two foreign vessels in the port city of Mariupol and said they were now "state property". These vessels arrived at the port even before the start of the war to load Ukrainian metal. DPR "authorities" have informed two shipping companies that their vessels have been subject to "forcible seizure of movable property with forced repossession" without any compensation to the owners, according to two separate letters.

Liberia-registered Smarta Shipping, the owner of the Liberian-flagged dry cargo vessel Smarta, one of the two vessels seized, said it was informed of the seizure by email on June 30, calling it illegal and "contrary to all norms of international law." This was stated in a company statement.

At least three ships with [illegally seized] metal have already been taken from Mariupol to Rostov (Russia). "Metinvest", the Ukrainian company owner of the stolen products, appealed to the Prosecutor General's Office with a request to open a criminal case regarding the theft. "Metinvest" also called on all its international partners and seaport operators to refrain from buying stolen products and immediately report sales attempts instead.

The total combat losses of the enemy from 24.02 to 06.07 approximately amounted to

Personnel - almost 36,500 people (+150);
Tanks - 1,600 (+6);
Armored combat vehicles - 3,789 (+7);
Operational tactical missile systems - 4 (0);
Artillery systems - 812 (+6);
Multiple rocket launchers (MLRS) - 247 (0);
Anti-aircraft warfare systems - 107 (+2);
Vehicles and fuel tanks - 2,648 (+14);
Aircraft - 217 (0);
Helicopters - 187 (0);
UAV operational and tactical level - 664 (+4);
Intercepted cruise missiles - 153 (+9);
Boats / ships - 15 (0).

Ukraine, general news:

Ukraine's Natural gas transmission system (GTS) is ready to work in conditions of "zero" transit. The head of the "GTS Operator of Ukraine", Serhii Makogon, said, "It will be necessary to carry out a very large-scale optimization; we no longer need such capacity of the GTS. We understand: most likely, in the perspective of three to five years, Europe will completely abandon Russian gas, and there will be no actual need for transit through Ukraine's GTS".

Minister of Digital Transformation Mykhailo Fedorov said that Amazon saved Ukrainian digital infrastructure. Ukraine's cooperation with Amazon AWS began even before the full-scale war. The company has provided capacity for storing important state registers and databases, all of which have been transferred to the AWS cloud system. During a meeting with Amazon representatives, Fedorov presented them with an award from President Zelensky for supporting Ukraine.

All the destruction Russia has caused in Ukraine can be viewed in an [interactive map](#) published on the website of the Recovery Plan of Ukraine. The map contains detailed information about how many schools, hospitals, kilometers of roads, and square meters of living space the Russian Federation has destroyed.

International diplomatic aspect:

The first rotation of Ukrainian military personnel has recently arrived in the UK for a several weeks training course as a part of the UK government's pledge to train up to 2,500 Ukrainian recruits a month. The training, being conducted by elements from the 11 Security Force Assistance Brigade, includes weapons training, battlefield first aid, fieldcraft, patrol tactics and training on the Law of Armed Conflict. Before the initiative to drill novices, the UK has already trained more than 450 Ukrainian personnel on operating the western weapon systems of MLRS and howitzer.

Despite strong opposition (278 vs 328), the European Parliament voted for labelling natural gas and nuclear power plants as climate-friendly investments. It will help to cope with the deepening energy crisis caused by the Russian war of aggression. The German government works out contingency plans in case of being cut off the supplies, buys the record-high amounts of Russian gas since the illegal annexation of Crimea (€39bn), and fills its underground gas storage facilities at record speed (they're filled at the level of 62.27%). The skyrocketing energy prices undermined Germany's stance as an economic powerhouse on a global scale as the trade surplus has gone, and the foreign trade balance fell to €-1bn in May for the first time since 1991. Uniper, a German gas giant, asked the government to bail out as much as €9bn. The forthcoming troubles result from the deliberate policies on deepening reliance on Russian energy imports for the last two

decades. Yet the Chairman of the Bundestag Committee on Energy and Economy has called for ceasing the Russian energy sanctions and negotiating with Moscow on launching the Nord Stream II gas pipeline.

Meanwhile, Austria intends to give other operators Gazprom's storage facility in Haydas. Federal Chancellor Karl Nehammer said that this storage is not full and it belongs to the country. However, Austria will continue to use it in the future, Reuters reports.

Russia, relevant news:

In Russia, the largest lead production plant has temporarily suspended operations. According to Kommersant, the secondary lead production plant "Fregat" has suspended its work, and several other similar enterprises may close or undergo unscheduled repairs. The Russian Ministry of Industry and Trade did not issue any license to export metal. Due to the stoppage of exports, Russian lead production plants are on the verge of closure. So far, the plant has stopped working for about a month. "Fregat" produces up to 40,000 tons of lead and alloys annually.

Rosneft's largest project has stopped due to sanctions. Rosneft intended to spend 10 trillion rubles on the Vostok Oil project to develop oil in the Arctic, where it planned to produce 2% of the world's oil by 2030. Investors valued the project at 70 billion euros. The Vostok Oil base was estimated at 6.2 billion tons. The fields of the project contain light low-sulfur oil. Rosneft planned to start supplying oil in 2024, but now due to Western sanctions, according to Rystad Energy, it will be possible to execute not earlier than 2029.

Volvo Group is reducing the number of their Russian employees. The company produced trucks in Kaluga, but after the start of Russia's war in Ukraine and the introduction of sanctions, imported components are not available, and the plant is idle.

Finland has frozen Russian and Belarusian assets worth at least 82 million euros as part of EU sanctions. In connection with the sanctions imposed by the EU, Finland seized 865 freight cars belonging to Russian companies. This is evidenced by data from the Finnish state railway carrier VR and Russian Railways.

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