

**Humanitarian aspect:**

As of the morning of July 9, 2022, more than 994 Ukrainian children are victims of full-scale armed aggression by the Russian Federation. **The official number of children who have died has not changed and is 347, and the number of children wounded has increased to more than 647.** On July 7, a 12-year-old boy was seriously injured as a result of shelling by the occupiers of Bakhmut, Donetsk region. However, the data is not conclusive since data collection continues in the areas of active hostilities, the temporarily occupied areas, and liberated territories

According to the Deputy Head of the Presidential Office, Kyrylo Tymoshenko, as a result of the morning MLRS Grad shelling of Ingulets district of **Kryvyi Rih, Dnipropetrovsk Oblast**, a woman born in 1981 died, and two other people were hospitalized with shrapnel wounds. The shelling damaged the roof and smashed windows in the school building. The number of victims grew to 2 later in the day, Head of Dnipropetrovsk Oblast Military Administration Valentyn Riznichenko reported.

In the morning, the Russian occupiers launched a rocket attack on one of the residential areas in **Kharkiv**, Oleg Synehubov, the head of the Kharkiv Oblast Military Administration, reported. Three civilians, including one child, were hospitalized.

In **Kharkiv Oblast**, the enemy shelled fields, poultry complex, landfills, and open areas. A 64-year-old woman was hospitalized due to shelling in the Tsyrkun community; she received shrapnel wounds, the head of the Kharkiv Oblast Military Administration Oleg Synehubov wrote. In addition, barley and wheat fields burned [due to the shellings] in Chuguyivska, Sakhnovshchynska, and Slobozhanska communities, the total area being more than 25 hectares.

In **Sumy Oblast**, 18 times during the day, Russian troops used various types of weapons for shelling. Khotin, Esman, Yunakivka, Myropillia, Krasnopillia, Bilopillia, Shalygine, and Nova Sloboda communities suffered from enemy fire. A local farmer was wounded and hospitalized.

In **Donetsk Oblast**, five civilians were killed, and seven more were injured in shelling by Russian troops over the past day. Bakhmut, Avdiivka, Maryinka, Georgiivka, Novomykolaivka, Myrolyubivka, Khrestishche and Zaitseve came under enemy fire. Three private residential buildings, one high-rise building, a bus depot, and a village cooperative were damaged by shelling. At night and in the morning, Russian troops shelled Slovyansk, Hirnyk, and Chasiv Yar and carried out an attack (preliminarily — a missile attack) on Druzhkivka. At least two people are known to be injured. This was reported in the morning round-up of heads of Oblast Military Administrations.

In the morning of July 9, the Russian troops fired 6 C-300 rockets on **Mykolayiv**, the city mayor Oleksandr Senkevych reported. Two low-rise residential buildings have been completely destroyed. No civilian victims are reported.

Minister of Youth and Sports Vadym Gutzait said that the **Russian invaders killed 100 Ukrainian athletes and coaches**, both adults and children, and captured another 22.

In **Kyiv Oblast**, 52 objects of infrastructure and housing damaged due to the Russian attack have already been restored at the expense of the Ukrainian state budget reserve fund, Kyiv Oblast Military Administration reported. As of July 8, work is ongoing at 248 facilities.

**The Bystre channel of the Danube-Black Sea can be used** for the entry/exit of ships transporting agricultural products, Ukrainian Infrastructure Ministry said. The fact is due to the liberation of Snake Island from the Russian troops and the accumulation of a large number of ships waiting to pass through the Sulina channel.

The police of **Dnipropetrovsk Oblast** delivered food and evacuated 50 primarily elderly residents from a village in the northern part of Kherson Oblast constantly shelled by the Russian troops, the press service of the National Police reported.

Borozenske and Velyka Oleksandrivka rural communities in **Kherson Oblast** are left without gas supplies due to constant Russian shelling, Kherson Military Administration reports. In addition, the latter community has no internet and mobile phone connection.

#### **Occupied territories:**

Head of the Crimean de facto government Sergey Aksyonov and head of the so-called DPR Denys Pushilin visited Mariupol. They toured the industrial district of the city and the Mariupol port. "The number one task is to restore peaceful life and build supply chains between our regions", – Aksyonov wrote on his Telegram channel on July 9.

Yesterday (July 8), five large buses with the Russian military arrived in the city of Mariupol from Volnovakha/Donetsk direction. Such a rotation indicates the strengthening of [occupation forces] security, primarily in the port in connection with the beginning of its restoration as a military cargo base, advisor to the Mayor of Mariupol Petro Andryushchenko reported.

The occupying administrations of the Mariupol city and its port was ordered to ensure the complete restoration of the port in the first ten days of July. Generally, scrap metal, grain, and coal are exported from Mariupol, and fuel and military equipment get imported into the city, the Ukrainian national Ukrinform news agency reports.

Residents of the occupied Kherson Oblast should leave the region, and those who cannot should prepare for hostilities, look for shelter, and prepare water and food, said First Deputy Chairman of the Kherson Regional Council Yuriy Sobolevskiy. He stressed that although Ukrainian troops [in their offensive] will try to preserve every life possible, war is still war.

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## **Operational Situation**

The 136th 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 Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts and maintain the land corridor with temporarily occupied Crimea.

On July 7, the Russian military command announced an operational pause, thus recognizing that the state of Russian forces at this stage of the campaign does not allow them to continue the offensive. The Russian troops, which have completed the capture of Sievierodonetsk and Lysychansk, clearly need to restore their combat capability, get re-equipped, and resupplied before the start of the next large-scale offensive operation.

Aware of the danger that the Ukrainian forces may seize the initiative and start the offensive, Russian troops continue local offensive actions in the Siversky direction and other places along the front line. The enemy involves a limited number of forces that had been [previously] deployed in the attacks on Sievierodonetsk and Lysychansk.

There are no significant changes in the actions of enemy units in other areas. The enemy fired at the positions of Ukrainian troops near Senkivka and Mykolayivka in Chernihiv Oblast and Esman and Oleksiyivka villages in Sumy Oblast.

Units of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus conduct reconnaissance and strengthen countermeasures against technical Ukrainian reconnaissance means, primarily UAVs. The Republic of Belarus prolonged the closure of the airspace over the southern part of the country to October 7, 2022. The ban on civil aircraft flights has been in effect since February 24 of this year.

Ukrainian Defense Forces destroyed Russian ammunition depots in Nova Kakhovka, Donetsk, Ilovaysk, and Shakhtarsk, critically damaged a bridge in the area and struck a concentration of occupying forces at the training ground near Budyonovka.

On July 8, the Federation Council of the Russian Federation approved a bill on granting veteran status to civilian personnel participating in the "special military operation in Ukraine." The bill provides for the right to veteran benefits and pensions for civilian personnel of the Russian Armed Forces, repair crews, and medical personnel. The Kremlin is trying to incentivize more Russians to join the military, but these measures also place a long-term burden on the Russian budget to financially support more veterans.

**The morale of the invasion force personnel remains low.** The Russian military command deployed eight mobilization centers in occupied towns and villages of the Donbas region of Ukraine to recruit reserves. Russian military recruiters conducted aggressive conscription

campaigns among men of draft age in the so-called "DPR" and "LPR" and encouraged, in particular, homeless people and drunkards to join the Russian army. By mid-June, Russian troops had mobilized approximately 140,000 conscripts in the Donbas, starting the mobilization of reservists in the so-called "DPR" and "LPR" and transferred 48 thousand mobilized people to the front line in Ukraine.

Military servicemen of the so-called "DPR" and "LPR" were poorly equipped as they arrived in Valuyky, Russian Belgorod Oblast, before being sent to Kharkiv Oblast.

The 4th battalion of the 109th regiment of the so-called "DNR" published a video appealing to the Russian President Putin and the head of the so-called "DPR" Denys Pushylin, and complained that the conscripts were not provided with the necessary equipment and documents confirming their participation in the war. Their appeal noted that the unit lacked highly qualified officers.

### **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.*

Russian troops in Mali and Velyki Prokhody are trying to attack in the direction of Dementiyvka to reach the Ukrainian logistics line on the T2117 highway, which supports the positions of the Ukrainian Defense Forces in Prudyanka. Both attacks were repulsed, and the enemy was pushed back. Two water reservoirs north and south of Dementiivka complicate a possible Russian passage to T2117 and direct Russian forces towards Ukrainian defensive positions in Dementiivka.

The Russian troops continued heavy shelling of Kharkiv and its suburbs. The enemy fired tanks, mortars, cannon, and rocket artillery in the areas around Yavirske, Stara Hnylytsya, Ukrainka, Mykilske, Bazaliyivka, Ruski Tyshky, Cherkaski Tyshky, Pyatyhirske, Prudyanka, Chornohlazivka, Kutuzivka, Stary Saltiv, Shestakove, Udy, Dementiyivka, Lebyazhe, Pishchane, Zamulivka, Petrivka, Pytomnyk, Mospanove, Korobochkine, Slatyne, Svitlychne, Shevelivka, Peremoha, Verkhniy Saltiv, Nove, Bayrak and Rubizhne. The enemy launched an air strike near Petrivka.

The Russian command deployed soldiers of the so-called "DPR" to "defend" the villages around Kharkiv.

### **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 shelled civilian infrastructure in areas of Dibrivne, Bohorodychne, Adamivka, Karnaukhivka, Sulihivka, Dolyna, Mazanivka, Krasnopillya, Husarivka, Novopavlivka, Chervone, Virnopillya, Khrestishche, Kramatorsk, Karpivka, Slovyansk, and Kryvya Luka.

The enemy offensive in Bohorodychne was choked due to Ukrainian forces' fire impact, and the occupiers withdrew, sustaining losses.

In the **Siversk** direction, the enemy shelled civilian and military infrastructure in the areas around Siversk, Hryhorivka, Ivano-Daryivka, Spirne, Serebryanka, Berestove, Verkhokamyanske, carried out an airstrike near Tetyanivka. The Ukrainian defense forces inflicted powerful fire damage on enemy positions in the Verkhnyokamyanske area, forcing enemy units to retreat from the village. With artillery and aviation support, the Russian occupiers unsuccessfully tried to launch an offensive in the areas around Spirne and Ivano-Daryivka, suffered losses, and withdrew. The enemy attempts to advance in the area of Hryhorivka using assault tactics; the fighting continues.

In the Bakhmut direction, enemy shelling was recorded near Zaytseve, New York, in the area of Vuhlehirska TPP and Klynove, and the enemy carried out airstrikes near Berestove and Pokrovske. Using offensive tactics, the Russian occupiers tried to establish control over the Vuhlehirska TPP and improve the tactical position in the area of Dolomitne. Fighting continues near Vesela Dolyna.

### **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 shelling of Ukrainian positions along the contact line continues. The enemy carried out airstrikes in the area of Mali Shcherbaky and Novoandriyivka.

### **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 Ukrainian Defense Forces have expanded their foothold, breaking through the Russian troops' 1st and 2nd defense lines along the M14 route and advancing along the Mykolaiv highway. Enemy units tried to conduct an offensive in the area of Velyke Artakove. Ukrainian troops quickly suppressed the enemy's attempt and chased the invaders away. The Russian counterattack on Chornobayivka was also repulsed, the Ukrainian artillery gained convenient positions for shelling the strongholds of the 49th Combined Arms Army on the western outskirts of Kherson. Ukrainian artillery repelled the enemy reconnaissance attempts and struck a Russian ammunition depot in the Vysokopylya area. Ukrainian troops also destroyed four forward ammunition depots and struck enemy concentration areas near Davydiv Brid, Pravdyne, and Nova Kakhovka.

Ukrainian aviation continues to successfully strike Russian positions in Kherson Oblast, which may indicate that the Russian forces do not have a sufficient number of air defense systems in this area.

Russian forces are trying to dislodge Ukrainian units from their positions on the eastern bank in Lozove.

The enemy continues systematic artillery shelling of civilian and military infrastructure along the contact line. A significant threat of missile strikes on the region's critical infrastructure remains. Russian troops continued shelling Mykolaiv and nearby villages and towns; Russian Su-30 aircraft struck the coast of Odesa Oblast with Kh-31 cruise missiles.

#### **Azov-Black Sea Maritime Operational Area:**

*Russian Black Seas Fleet (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) is at sea. Two Russian BSF ships patrol the Sea of Azov; one of them, a minesweeper, is searching for sea mines. Up to 13 fighter and bomber aircraft of the Russian Federation participated in the air duty.*

*Up to 13 Russian fighter and bomber aircraft are on air combat duty.*

*Four Russian missile carriers (one frigate, two missile corvettes, and one submarine) are combat-ready for a salvo in the sea; the total volley is up to 28 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.*

It is important to note that the frequency of use of sea-based Kalibr cruise missiles has decreased significantly. The use of the KR Kalibr-PL cruise missiles designed for firing from submarines (they have an additional launch capsule) from the surface ships is recorded.

The enemy is trying to restore control over the occupied ports of Berdyansk and Mariupol to bring supplies to the occupying forces by sea and export the stolen grain and metallurgy products.

Russian troops continue to launch rocket attacks and MLRS shelling the ports of Odesa, Mykolaiv, and Ochakiv. Recently, the shelling of Ochakiv and Mykolaiv with the Smerch MLRS from the Kinburnska spit on has become more frequent.

On July 9, another drifting sea mine was discovered and destroyed near the coast of Odesa.

The enemy continues to use Crimea as the main base for force generation in the south of Ukraine and as an equipment repair base. Daily movement of up to 200 units of armored vehicles in each direction towards Crimea and back is observed.

**The total combat losses of the enemy from 24.02 to 09.07 approximately amounted to**

Personnel - almost 37,200 people (+300);  
Tanks – 1,638 (+1);  
Armored combat vehicles – 3,815 (+4);  
Operational tactical missile systems - 4 (0);  
Artillery systems – 3,815 (+4);  
Multiple rocket launchers (MLRS) - 247 (0);  
Anti-aircraft warfare systems - 108 (+1);  
Vehicles and fuel tanks – 2,687 (+2);  
Aircraft - 217 (0);  
Helicopters - 187 (0);  
UAV operational and tactical level - 674 (+5);  
Intercepted cruise missiles - 155 (0);  
Boats / ships - 15 (0).

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**Ukraine, general information:**

President Volodymyr Zelenskyy dismissed the head of Kherson Military Administration, Hennadiy Laguta, who had filed for resignation. Laguta's deputy Dmytro Butriy replaced him as acting head of the Administration.

Ukraine seized UAH 5.9 billion [imposed on the corporate rights] of several enterprises connected to Russia, the Department of Strategic Investigations of the National Police of Ukraine reported. Several enterprises with 25 to 98% of the authorized capital owned by citizens of the Russian Federation were identified in Kirovohrad Oblast. The enterprises were involved in real estate leasing, grain cultivation, and iron casting and transferred their income to the [Russia] aggressor country.

**International diplomatic aspect:**

The US will send a new aid package worth \$400 million that includes four more HIMARS, bringing the total number to a dozen. There will also be additional ammunition for HIMARS, 1,000 rounds of 155 mm artillery high precision ammunition, demolition munitions, counter-battery systems, three tactical vehicles to recover equipment etc. With this package, Ukraine will be able to advance its precision strike capabilities, targeting Russian C2 and logistics nodes far beyond the frontlines we've been witnessing for the last two weeks. It's reported that Ukraine will get missiles with up to 300 km range. "Kerch bridge is a legitimate target," said General Philip Breedlove, the supreme allied commander for Europe (2013-2016). If confirmed, breaking the artificial limitation on the munition's range (up to 80 km) would be a step in the direction for Ukraine to explore. Russia's missile ships and subs are launching Kalibr missiles onto Ukrainian cities. Destroying cruise missile-carrying platforms would degrade Russia's ability to threaten Europe.

Canada faces a tough choice between irritating Germany and frustrating Ukraine as it weighs up on whether to violate the sanctions and send a Siemens turbine to Russia to restore Nord Stream-I full operations. "If it's a legal question for Canada, I want to make clear that I'm not asking them to deliver it to Russia, but to bring it to Germany," advised Germany's finance minister and deputy chancellor. "It is with a heavy heart that we had to ask for this," said Robert Habeck. Germany has been ignoring warnings of a dangerous increase in energy dependence on Russia for too long. Now, Berlin is forced to address an energy shortage of winter 2022-23 and to seek resolution, even if it implies going around sanctions.

Meanwhile, Bulgaria and Greece have officially launched a new 182-km long gas pipeline to reduce dependence on Russia. Russia cut Bulgaria off its gas supplies in April when Sofia refused to pay for it in rubles. With a €220 million investment, Bulgaria secures 3 billion cubic metres of Azeri gas annually, possibly increasing to 5 billion cubic meters.

"If the situation does not stabilise in the coming days, then Russia will take harsh measures against Lithuania and the European Union," stated the spokesperson of the Russian foreign ministry. Lithuania showed enormous resolve by applying colossal pressure on Russia. Lithuania introduced restrictions on certain sanctioned goods delivered to and from the Kaliningrad exclave. Yet, the German Chancellor publicly undermined Lithuania, calling it to lift the restrictions. It's reported that the German "compromise" envisages lifting restrictions on goods destined for Kaliningrad, not for a re-export. Although, the "re-export" requirements are impossible to control legally or technically. Germany tends to show its leadership by finding a middle ground with Russia.

Meanwhile, other Allies offer real backing. This Friday, the US Air Force's F-35 jets landed at the Estonian Ämari Air Base in support of NATO's Air Shielding mission on the Alliance's eastern flank. They participate in NATO's Air Policing and air patrols over the Baltic Sea region.

The all-out war started with Moscow's recognition of "the independence" of the Russian proxy entities in Donetsk and Luhansk. During the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum, the President of Kazakhstan lectured Putin on why his country would not join Russia and Syria in

recognising the statelets. The so-called international event was remarkable by the presence of a Taliban delegation and the absence of anyone from the democratic countries.

A district court in Novorossiysk, Russia's principal Black Sea port, ordered to shut down for a month a pipeline that exports 67 million tonnes of Kazakh oil to Europe annually. The decision came just a day after Kassym-Jomart Tokayev assured Charles Michel of his intentions to boost the energy supply to help the EU overcome the Russia-caused energy crisis. Now, Kazakhstan is retaliating by withdrawing from the 1995 CIS agreement on the Interstate Currency Committee. The war of choice and the deepening spiral of erroneous actions worsen the Kremlin's stance on the post-Soviet space. As a result, it will ruin structures designed to secure Russian domination.

**Russia, relevant news:**

Russian transportation minister Vitaly Savelyev said that the restriction of flights to 11 airports in the south of Russia has already led to a decrease in passenger traffic: in six months, air travel fell by 9% compared to the same period last year. By the end of the year, airline passenger traffic could drop by 19 million if restrictions are extended. If airports remain closed until autumn, airlines will miss 10 million passengers.

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