

Humanitarian aspect:

As of the morning of August 1, 2022, more than 1051 Ukrainian children are victims of full-scale armed aggression by the Russian Federation. **The official number of children who have died and have been wounded stayed unchanged at 358 and more than 693, respectively. At least 203 children are missing and at least 5754 have been deported to Russia.** 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 Deputy Prosecutor General Ihor Mustetsa, as of August 1, Ukrainian law enforcement agencies managed to find 4,039 children and return 47 from deportation.

During 5 months of the war, **Russia attacked civilian objects almost 60 times more often than military ones.** In numbers, this is 17,300 strikes on civilian targets, and about 300 on military targets, Serhiy Kyslytsya, Ukraine's permanent representative to the UN, said.

The Russian military fired MLRS on the city of Marhanets and the village of Chervonohryhorivka in **Dnipropetrovsk Oblast**. Two civilians were wounded, and one of them, a pregnant woman, was taken to the hospital in serious condition. In total, 28 private houses, 16 commercial buildings, 7 cars, a low-pressure gas pipeline, and power lines were damaged as a result, Dnipropetrovsk Oblast Emergency Service and Prosecutor's Office report. The Russian shelling of the Kryvy Rih district destroyed the railway infrastructure, and train traffic was stopped in the Hrushivska community.

On the night of August 1, the Russian military launched a massive attack on **Mykolaiv**, damaging a hospital emergency room and private houses. According to the city mayor Oleksandr Sienkievich, the emergency room was opened at the end of 2019 and was one of the most modern in Ukraine. Head of the Mykolayiv Oblast Military Administration Vitaly Kim said that three people were injured as a result of damage to private houses in Mykolaiv. A fire also broke out on the territory of the medical dispensary, and a warehouse with medical supplies and food burned down.

In Mykolaiv since February 24, Russian shelling has damaged 680 low-rise houses, of which 69 cannot be restored, and about 500 high-rise buildings, the mayor of Mykolaiv, Oleksandr Sienkevych, reported.

On the morning of August 1, the Russian forces struck the Saltiv district in **Kharkiv**, Oleg Synehubov, the head of the Kharkiv Military Administration, said. Men aged 30 and 72 were injured by the shelling. The latter died in hospital.

On July 31, the Russian forces killed 3 civilians in **Donetsk Oblast**, namely 2 in Bakhmut and 1 in Soledar. Another 16 people were injured, Pavlo Kyrylenko, the Head of Donetsk Oblast Military Administration, said.

During the day on July 31, the Russian forces shelled **Sumy Oblast** 7 times - as a result of the shelling, a field in the Bilopilnya community caught fire, and 25 hectares of wheat were destroyed.

Occupied territories

Although the occupying authorities actively pay 10,000 rubles in exchange for receiving the Russian passport, so far, about 10,000 residents of the occupied Kherson and Zaporizhzhia Oblasts have received it, that is, about 1% of the adult population, the National Resistance Center of the Special Operations Forces reports.

The Security Service of Ukraine intercepted Russian documents regulating the fake referendum planned by the Russian Federation in the temporarily occupied territory of Kherson Oblast. The final voting date has not been set. The SBU has identified and established the whereabouts of all traitors and their "coordinators" from the Russian Federation involved in the organization of the pseudo-referendum, SBU spokesperson Artem Sytnyk said.

Since August 1, Ukrainian **government-owned postal operator "Ukrposhta"** has stopped its operation in territories not controlled by Ukraine, Ukrposhta General Director Ihor Smilyanskyi announced. "Until yesterday, despite all the obstacles and thanks to the heroic work of our staff, in particular in Zaporizhzhya, and before that in Kherson, we paid out hundreds of thousands of pensions, accepted and transferred utility payments, and also delivered food. But we can no longer do this," Smilyanskyi said.

The Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation announced that Russia would begin restoring gas supply networks in the occupied territory of Luhansk Oblast from August 1. In addition, the ministry reported that a list of priority works to restore the energy supply had been determined. Currently, Russian power engineers move diesel generators to the occupied territory and check whether facilities are ready to be connected to the power grid. The activity is portrayed as assistance to the local energy company.

A show trial over the members and the head of a non-existent Ukrainian "extremist grouping" Medvedi SS Oleksandr Kravtsov has started in the occupied Donetsk.

Operational situation:

The 159th 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.

The Russian military continues to deploy units of its Armed Forces in the border areas of Bryansk and Kursk Oblasts, Russia. They fired artillery at Hai and Senkivka in the Ukrainian Chernihiv Oblast and Shevchenkove, Ryzhivka, Bilopyllya, Iskryskivshchyna, Romashkove, and Pavlivka in Ukrainian Sumy Oblast. They carried out aerial reconnaissance using UAVs near the Zalizny Mist in Chernihiv Oblast.

The units of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus strengthen the protection of the section of the Belarusian-Ukrainian border in the Belarussian Brest and Gomel Oblasts. At the same time, additional deployment of electronic warfare complexes is noted.

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 Russian forces shelled Novomykolaivka, Prudyanka, Nove, Dementiivka, Pytomnyk, Borshchova, Ruska Lozova, Ruski Tyshki, Petrivka, Bazaliivka, Korobochkyne, Stara Hnylytsia, Ivanivka, Kharkiv, Duvanka, Udy, Dementiivka, Pryshyb, Pushkarne, Protopopivka, Verkhnya Rohanka, Staryi Saltiv, Slatyne, and Sosnivka with tanks and artillery, and carried out airstrikes near Mospanove and Stary Saltiv.

In the Izyum area, the Russian forces fired at the positions of the Ukrainian Defense Forces near Chepyl, Protopopivka, Hrushuvaha, Husarivka, Dibrivne, Mazanivka, Krasnopillya, Slovyansk, Andriyivka, Dovhenke, Kurulka, Adamivka, Bohorodychne, Karnaukhivka, Chervone, Semylanne, Chervona Polyana, Dolyna, and Barvinkove. A Russian reconnaissance group tried to identify the positions of the Ukrainian troops in the direction of Mazanivka but was unsuccessful and retreated. The Russian troops unsuccessfully attempted to advance in the direction of Husarivka, but were repulsed and retreated.

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 Russian military shelled the area of Kryva Luka with artillery and tanks.

In the **Siversk** direction, the Russian forces fired artillery at the positions of the Ukrainian Defense Forces near Siversk, Serebryanka, Kalenyky, Pereizne, Vyimka, Hryhorivka, Verkhnyokamyanske, Zvanivka, Ivano-Daryivka, and Spirne. They carried out airstrikes near Hryhorivka and Spirne. In the Serebryanka area, a Russian reconnaissance group tried to identify the positions of the Ukrainian troops, but was unsuccessful and withdrew. The Russian forces used a UAV for reconnaissance near Hryhorivka.

There are 3 Russian tactical groups operating in the Bakhmut direction. The first consists of up to three BTGs (one in the first echelon, two in the second) from the 102nd and the 6th Motorized Rifle Regiments of the 2nd Army Corps, and is trying to bypass Bakhmut from the north, advancing on Yakovlivka and Soledar. The second, which is the most dangerous, consists of up to five BTGs (four in the first echelon, one in the second) from the 31st Separate Airborne Assault Brigade and 5th Separate Motorized Rifle Brigade of the 1st Army Corps, supported by tanks of the 26th Tank Regiment. It tries to break through the defense of Ukrainian units by a frontal attack east of Bakhmut, in the Pokrovsky district, directly to the city's eastern outskirts. The actions of both groups are supported by two divisions from the 147th Self-Propelled Artillery Regiment. The third group consists of two or three BTGs from the "Wagner" PMC and the 5th Separate Motorized Rifle Brigade of the 1st Army Corps. It is advancing in the direction of Vershyna - Zaitseve, trying to break into the Opytne district on the southern outskirts of Bakhmut. With the support of the "Diesel" tank battalion of the 1st Army Corps, this group is also trying to advance through Semihirya to Kodema. According to the battle formations of this tactical group, up to four rifle battalions of the mobilization reserve operate east and northeast of Bakhmut (2430th and 2614th rifle battalions in the Trypillya area, 2612th rifle battalion in Volodymyrivka, and 2740th rifle battalion in Stryapivka).

The enemy is trying to achieve two key goals at the same time: to make the Ukrainian units defending in the area of Zaytseve - Semihirya - Hladosove - Kurdyumivka withdraw from this salient, and to break through to the Blahodatne - Soledar - Krasna Hora - Paraskoviivka area, where they will cut the main rocade supplying the entire Ukrainian grouping that defends the area east of the Kostyantynivka - Kramatorsk - Slovyansk line.

Shelling was recorded near Berestove, Soledar, Bakhmut, Kostyantynivka, Vesela Dolyna, Zaytseve, Vershyna, Kodema, Yakovlivka, Pokrovske, Bilohorivka, and Travneve. The Russian forces launched an airstrike near Kodema, and tried to conduct reconnaissance of the positions of the Ukrainian Defense Forces in the direction of Yakovlivka. However, their reconnaissance group was neutralized.

Under cover of aviation, the Russian troops tried to advance in the areas of Vershyna, Soledar, Yakovlivka, and Pokrovske. Ukrainian defenders stopped these advances with precise fire. After the unsuccessful assaults, the attackers retreated.

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 Russian forces shelled Novokalynove, Novoselivka, Nevelske, Umanske, New York, Krasnohorivka, Novobakhmutivka, Avdiivka, Netaylove, Pisky, and Krasnohorivka, and carried out airstrikes near Vesele, Avdiivka, Novoselivka, and Yuryivka. They attempted assaults in the areas of Pisky and Kamianka but failed and retreated. In the Avdiivka area, the enemy individual units have had partial success.

In the Novopavlivsk area, enemy shelling was recorded in the areas of Maryinka, Prechistivka, Velyka Novosilka, Novopil, Novosilka, Vremivka, Bilohirya, Zelene Pole, Pavlivka, Olhivske, Vuhledar, Novoukrainka, Temyrivka, Stepanohirsk, Hulyaipole, Mala Tokmachka, Zaliznychne, Nesteryanka, Novomykhailivka, Shevchenko, Malynivka, Charivne, Orihiv, Kamianske, and Mali Shcherbaky. The Russian military attacked near Mali Shcherbaky, Stepove, Maryinka, Yehorivka, Novomykhailivka, Vuhledar, and Novoandriivka. They conducted aerial reconnaissance near Stepanohirsk and Myrne. The enemy carried out a reconnaissance attack in the direction of Maryinka but had no success and withdrew.

The movement of individual enemy units from Sloviansk to Zaporizhzhya was recorded.

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 Russian forces shelled Myrolyubivka, Novovoznesenske, Visokopillya, Mykolaiv, and more than 25 other villages with artillery and tanks, carried out an airstrike near Olhyne and conducted aerial reconnaissance. The Russian military is strengthening the grouping of troops in the Kryvyi Rih direction.

Azov-Black Sea Maritime Operational Area:

The enemy actively engages aviation to control the surface and air situation in the northwestern part of the Black Sea area. The threat of missile strikes on military facilities and critical infrastructure facilities on the territory of Ukraine remains.

About 18 Russian warships and one submarine are in the open sea. Among them are two frigates ("Admiral Makarov" and "Admiral Essen"), four large landing ships, and several patrol ships and small missile ships (Buyan-M type). Most of the ships left the Sevastopol base on July 31, 2022. The ships that were in Novorossiysk did not go to sea.

Russian ships maneuver to the south of the Crimean Peninsula. More than 40 Kalibr missiles (carried by 5 surface ships and a submarine) are ready for a missile attack on the territory of Ukraine.

Today, August 1, 2022, at 09:15, the ship RAZONI (under the flag of Sierra Leone) left the port of Odesa and will sail to the port of Tripoli in Lebanon. It will move along a corridor, the safety of which was confirmed by the UN and Turkey. There are 26,000 tons of Ukrainian corn on board.

According to the Ukrainian Infrastructure Minister Kubrakov, 16 more ships are waiting for their turn in the Odesa port. "These are the vessels that have been blocked since the beginning of the full-scale invasion of Russia. At the same time, Ukraine received applications for the arrival of new ships to load agricultural products. In the coming weeks, with the support of our partners, we plan to reach the full capacity of the export of agricultural products," he added.

By the end of this week, foreign ships will arrive at Ukrainian ports for Ukrainian grain. "In the future, we are preparing to send ships both from our ports, and at the end of the week, we expect the first ships to enter our ports. The first two ports - Odesa and Chornomorsk - are ready. This week, we will both send ships from them and, we expect, ships will enter," the minister said on the air of the national telethon. By the end of this week or the beginning of the next, the "Yuzhny" port will also be ready to send and receive ships. Minister Kubrakov also noted that Ukraine has been working at the mouth of the Bystre for more than a month - it is the Ukrainian exit from the Danube to the Black Sea - during this time, about 100 ships of various tonnages have passed through this route.

The Ukrainian government expects to receive at least two anti-mine ships from London, on which the Ukrainian military is currently undergoing training in the UK. In the first stage, there are talks about the transfer of two such ships, but in the future, their number may be increased. But according to experts, the number one priority for the Ukrainian Navy should be to acquire the capability to detect and destroy the enemy's missile ships, which are currently blocking the northwestern part of the Black Sea. This priority includes implementing the project of the British missile boats "R-50", which should be implemented as soon as possible.

The most effective mine protection option in Ukraine's littoral sea zone (ports and a 40-mile zone from the coast) is unmanned mine protection systems. They are effective, more durable, and mobile, and their acquisition and operation are less complicated than minesweepers with the same capacity of mine countermeasures near the coast.

The total combat losses of the enemy from 24.02 to 01.08 approximately amounted to

Personnel - almost 41,030 people (+200);
Tanks - 1,768 (+5);
Armored combat vehicles - 4,011 (+7);
Operational tactical missile systems - 4 (0);
Artillery systems - 932 (+16);
Multiple rocket launchers (MLRS) - 259 (0);
Anti-aircraft warfare systems - 117 (0);
Vehicles and fuel tanks - 2,912 (+10);
Aircraft - 223 (0);
Helicopters - 190 (0);
UAV operational and tactical level - 736 (+1);
Intercepted cruise missiles - 174 (0);
Boats / ships - 15 (0).

Ukraine, general news

In July, the Ukrainian state budget received 64 billion hryvnias, which is 144.7% of the planned indicators, said "Servant of the People" party MP and Chairman of the parliamentary Committee on Finance, Tax and Customs Policy, Danylo Hetmantsev. In the first six months of this year, the state budget's general fund received UAH 413.9 billion, exceeding the planned indicators by 3.5% (+ UAH 13.8 billion).

According to a public opinion poll conducted by the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology, 79% of Ukrainians believe that borders with visas and customs should be established between Ukraine and Russia. Only 11% believe both countries should be independent but friendly states with open borders without visas and customs. Also, only 1% of respondents favour uniting into one state. The survey was conducted on July 6-20, 2022.

The government-run portal for the search for children, "Children of War", became operational in Ukraine on August 1, said Daria Herasymchuk, the plenipotentiary adviser to the President of Ukraine on children's rights and child rehabilitation. The information platform allows parents and law enforcement agencies to collect information about children who suffered during the war, went missing, or were illegally deported to Russia or temporarily occupied territories.

About 80 Russian citizens applied for Ukrainian visas within a month after Ukraine introduced a visa regime with the Russian Federation. However, none of them has yet received such a document, said Andriy Demchenko, press secretary of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine.

International diplomatic aspect

Ukraine's defense minister tweeted that four additional US HIMARS and some German MLRS MARS II have arrived in Ukraine. The German MLRS were modified according to the Ukrainian

request. Italy has provided further undisclosed security assistance. "North Macedonia is sending more tanks than France, Germany, and Italy combined," tweeted Thomas Theiner, an Italian defense expert. A European country with a population of 2 million people has reportedly sent eight T-72 tanks to Ukraine out of 31 in its inventory. Marie-Agnes Strack-Zimmermann, Chair of Bundestag's Defense Committee, called on the Chancellor to drop his policy [of the tank-swap scheme] and start sending tanks to Ukraine directly.

As the Tenth Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference begins, foreign ministers of the US, UK and France called on "Russia to cease its irresponsible and dangerous nuclear rhetoric and behaviour, to uphold its international commitments, and to recommit – in words and deeds – to the principles enshrined in the recent Preventing Nuclear War and Avoiding Arms Races Leaders' statement". Along with the escalatory rhetoric and demonstrative drills of strategic nuclear forces aimed at threatening the West, Russia turned to other dangerous actions. At the beginning of the all-out invasion, Russian troops seized control of the defunct Chornobyl NPP and dug trenches in the contaminated "Red Forest" nearby. In March, for the first time in history, a country seized a nuclear power plant of another country. Russia took control of the Zaporizhzhia NPP, which with its six reactors, is the biggest nuclear power plant in Europe. Rosatom, a Russian atomic industry company, informed the IAEA that it possesses and manages the illegally seized NPP.

Moreover, Russian troops turned the nuclear power plant into a fortress, deploying heavy arms and explosives to the premises and near the reactor units. The peaceful use of atomic power is tightly connected to the NPT. Now, the IAEA faces a dilemma of whether to ignore the agreement with Ukraine, the legitimate side and undermine the integrity of the agreements by agreeing to consider, even technically, the NPP as a Russian or tolerate the inability to inspect the station, meaning lose the control regime.

The UK and EU have eased efforts to curb the Russian oil trade by putting off the ban on seaborne oil shipments' insurance. The UK prohibited insurance for oil shipped from December 31 and is still in talks with the allies on further steps. If not for fear of a global energy choke, the ban might have been "the most comprehensive restriction to date on Russian oil, ending access to much of the global tanker fleet for Moscow's exports," FT reports. Meanwhile, Baker Hughes, an oil services giant, is selling its Oilfield Services business in Russia to its local management team. Earlier, the company suspended new investments for its Russia operations and committed to comply with sanctions.

"Contrary to widespread alarmism over the adverse impact of the Russia-Ukraine war on global commodity prices, the importance of commodity exports to Russia far exceeds the importance of Russian commodity exports to the rest of the world," the Yale researchers wrote in their analysis. Though the EU depends on Russia for 40% of its gas supplies, it is the Russian economy that would be "hurt the most" in the long run by shifting the natural-gas supply chains.

According to data published by Gazprom, the energy giant continues producing (and exporting) much less than last year. July 2022 production was just 24bcm, roughly 1/3 less than a year

before, writes Janis Kluge, Senior Associate of the German Institute for International and Security Affairs. This means that Gazprom has already taken around 160 bcm of production capacity offline, which is a little more than the amount of pipeline gas the EU imported from Russia a year ago.

Russia, relevant news

The Central Bank of the Russian Federation estimated that the Russian GDP fell 4.3% in the II quarter and will fall 7% in the III quarter.

The total wealth of Russia's wealthiest businessmen fell by \$60.25 billion since the beginning of the year, and Severstal's co-owner lost the most — \$8.2 billion — RIA Novosti calculated based on data from the Bloomberg Billionaires Index rating.

The international tea company Ekaterina has decided to stop its operation on the territory of the Russian Federation. Lipton, Saito, and Brooke Bond tea brands will cease to be produced in Russia by the end of 2022. After that, Ekaterina will completely stop selling and distributing them on the Russian market.

The Dutch brewing corporation Heineken N.V. said it plans to reach an agreement on selling Russian assets valued at a total of 475 million euros in the second half of 2022. Its plans to leave the Russian market were announced on March 28.

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