

Humanitarian aspect:

As of the morning of August 5, 2022, more than 1059 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 359 and more than 700**, respectively. However, the data is not conclusive since data collection continues in the areas of active hostilities, the temporarily occupied areas, and liberated territories.

During the day on August 4, Russian troops shelled Chernihiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhzhia, Kharkiv, Luhansk, Donetsk, Mykolayiv, and Kherson Oblasts, administrators of the respective Oblasts reported in the 8 a.m. round up. The ruination of private, municipal, and civilian commercial infrastructure is reported.

As a result of the shelling, three people were hospitalized in **Kharkiv**, and three people were injured in Mykolayiv.

The situation in **Donetsk Oblast** remains critical with no gas and partly cut water and electricity supplies. Mandatory evacuation continues. Eight civilians were killed and nine wounded in Donetsk Oblast in one day. Heavy fighting continues in Luhansk Oblast.

The most difficult situation is in **Kherson Oblast**, where explosions are heard in almost all local amalgamated communities. The occupiers steal all the valuable belongings from empty houses. The Russian government continues preparations for the illegal "referendum". They look for potential election commissioners and buildings to hold the vote and prepare their media representatives to produce propaganda. Enterprises are being seized, and equipment is being stolen.

An extended curfew starting at 11 p.m. on August 5 and lasting through 5 a.m. on Monday, August 8 is introduced in **Mykolayiv**, the head of Mykolayiv Oblast Military Administration Vitaliy Kim said. He stressed that no enemy attack is expected. The city is going to be inspected for potential collaborators. People who need to walk their dogs can do so not far from their homes. They have to have their IDs on them.

Korabelny district of **Mykolayiv** was also massively shelled in the afternoon of August 5 from the [Russian occupied] Kherson direction. Private houses and high-rise buildings were damaged. The affected area is extensive, and there are fires, significant destruction, and victims. Rescuers are working. According to preliminary information, the shelling left 21 injured and one killed, Deputy Head of the President's Office in charge of regional policy Kyrylo Tymoshenko reported.

Occupied territories

Short on manpower, the occupying Russian authorities resorted to illegally forced mobilization in the occupied territory of **Luhansk Oblast**, the Head of Luhansk Military Administration

reported. In Rovenky, teachers are called back from vacations to be served with a conscription notice. In Luhansk, heads of HR departments at the local enterprises get demands to provide lists of male workers. They are told to send 10 people to the draft office for a start. In the city of Bryanka, about 300 people were mobilized in one week, the Russia-appointed authorities looked for them on the streets, at bus stops, and on public transport. The situation is similar in the city of Kadiivka.

In Russian-occupied **Mariupol**, the death rate has increased five times, and every fourth patient dies in hospitals, the [legally elected] Mariupol City Council said. In addition, the city recorded a sharp jump in infectious diseases, and the bodies in body bags can still be found in the middle of the streets. Mariupol hospitals lack medications and staff, advisor to Mariupol Mayor Petro Andryushchenko said. People with insulin dependency find themselves in the worst situation because an endocrinologist from Russia sees patients only once a week, on Thursdays, in one hospital.

The Russian forces bombed the "Luch" power station in the occupied city or **Enerhodar, Zaporizhzhya Oblast**, leaving almost the entire city (6 out of 7 districts) without electricity. Also, the water supply station is not working, and consequently, there is no water in the city, the Ukrainian government-owned nuclear power company Energoatom said. It emphasized that the invaders deliberately create a humanitarian disaster in Energodar.

Energoatom also reported that the **Russian military twice fired in the direction of the Zaporizhzhya NPP**. At 2:30 p.m. on August 5, three explosions were recorded near the industrial site of the ZNPP. The shells hit the 330 kV high-voltage line between the Station's autotransformer and the Zaporizhzhya TPP. The Station, however, kept working and sending energy to the Ukrainian grid via the remaining lines. One of the Zaporizhzhya NPP blocks was turned off. No radioactive contamination was recorded. On the evening of August 5, three explosions were recorded right on the site of the Station, near one of the power units where the nuclear reactor is located. Russian troops seriously damaged the nitrogen-oxygen Station and the joint auxiliary corps. Energoatom warned of risks of hydrogen leakage, sputtering of radioactive substances, and high fire hazards. According to the Energoatom's press service, Rosatom representatives hurriedly left the Station before the shelling. The Ukrainian staff of the ZNPP is on-site, taking necessary measures to ensure nuclear and radiation safety and eliminate the consequences of damage.

The Russian Investigative Committee, [known for conducting politically motivated investigations against Ukrainian officials and military servicemen](#), has formed its department in the occupied **Donetsk**, the Committee reported.

Operational situation:

The 163rd 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 hostilities to keep the temporarily captured districts of Kherson and part of Kharkiv, Zaporizhzhia, and Mykolaiv Oblasts under its control. There is a standing threat of further air and missile strikes on military and critical infrastructure facilities throughout Ukraine.

With the aim of the forward presence and restraining the Ukrainian Defense Forces, the Russian forces used barrel and rocket artillery to shell civilian and military infrastructure in the areas of Medvedivka, Mykolayivka, Zaliznyi Mist, Hay, Hremyach, Mykhalchyna Sloboda in Chernihiv Oblast and Krasnopillya, Myropillya, Mykhailivka, Velyka Rybytsia, Starykove in Sumy Oblast. They also conducted aerial reconnaissance.

There are no significant changes in the Volyn, Polissya, and Siversky directions. No signs of the offensive group formation by the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus were detected. The units of the Belarus Armed Forces intensified protection of the Brest and Gomel sections of the Belarusian-Ukrainian border. A combat readiness check was held in SOF units of Belarus.

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 fired various types of artillery in the areas around Kharkiv, Borshchova, Korobochkyne, Velyki Prohody, Ruski Tyshki, Stariy Saltiv, Pryshyb, Tsyркuny, Mospanove, Bezruky, Lebyazhe, Dementiivka, Karasivka. They try to break through the Ukrainian defense near Husarivka; hostilities continue.

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 uses tanks, barrel and jet artillery near Bohorodychne, Mazanivka, Husarivka, Adamivka, Kurulka, Khrestyshe, Sulyhivka, Dovhenke, and Velyka Komyshevakha. The Russian attempts to attack in the Dolyna and Bohorodychne areas ended in failure and retreat, due to the skillful actions of the Ukrainian troops.

In the **Siversk** direction, shelling with the barrel and jet artillery, and tanks were recorded in the areas of Siversk, Mykolaivka, Starodubivka, Spirne, Kryva Luka, Verkhnyokamianske, Hryhorivka, Serebryanka, Raihorodok and Kalenyky.

In the **Bakhmut** direction, the Russian troops shelled military and civilian infrastructure near Yakovlivka, Kodema, Pokrovske, Rozdolivka, Vershyna, Bakhmut, and Soledar, used aviation to strike the area near Rozdolivka, Vershyna, Bakhmut, and Soledar. Russian forces carried out offensive and assault actions to improve their tactical position, but had no success. The enemy also tried to improve their tactical position by the assault on Bakhmut, Soledar, Yakovlivka and Vershyna, but was unsuccessful and withdrew. Fighting continues near Travneve and Kodema.

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 military shelled the areas of Pisky, Prechystivka, Shevchenko, Volodymyrivka, Novobakhmutivka, Nevelske, Netaylove, Krasnohorivka, Konstantinopil, Zaliznychne, Varvarivka, Vremivka, Maryinka, Hulyaipole, Hulyaipilske, Maly Shcherbaky, Temyrivka and Bilohirya with artillery and tanks; it inflicted air strikes near Novopol.

The Russian military attempted to attack the area of Pisky again, but without success. The fighting continues. The enemy unsuccessfully tried to break through the Ukrainian defenses near Maryinka, suffered losses, and retreated.

In the area of Armyansk - Preobrazhenka - Vasylivka, the enemy units of the 40th and 155th separate marine brigades, the 200th artillery brigade, and the 16th separate SOF brigade are concentrated, and the forward command center of the 29th combined arms army of the Eastern military district is deployed. In the Melitopol area, the enemy 810th separate marines brigade was previously concentrated. The arrival of units of the 5th separate tank brigade of the 36th Combined Arms Army of the Eastern military district is noted.

These actions give grounds to assert that a "Zaporozhye" enemy grouping is being formed. It will be subordinate to the command of the 58th Combined Arms Army of the Southern Military District.

Over the past two days, up to two battalions of the PMC "Wagner" and units of the 100th missile brigade have arrived in the Vasylivka - Tokmak - Pology area.

At least two BTGs of the 37th separate motorized rifle brigade of the 36th Combined Arms Army of the Eastern Military District arrived in the Vuhledar district.

The Russian forces are completing the formation of a powerful grouping to conduct the offensive on Zaporizhzhya.

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 forces of 26-28 BTGs concentrate their efforts on preventing the advance of the Ukrainian Defense Forces deep into the territory it temporarily occupies. The intensity of tank and artillery shelling of the Ukrainian troop positions along the contact line remains high. The enemy aerial reconnaissance by UAVs does not stop. The Russian troops carried out airstrikes in the areas of Mykolaiv, Luch, Lymany, Nova Zorya, Novomykolaivka, Kobzartsi, Lyubomyrivka, Kyselivka, Andriivka, Lozove, Bilohirka, Osokorivka, Potemkine, Zeleny Hai, Bila Krynytsia, Balka Khutirska and Ivanivka. The Ukrainian defenders stopped the Russian offensive in the areas of Bilohirka and Lozove and drove the Russian invaders back.

The Russian forces launched a rocket attack on an infrastructure object in the village of Mykolaivka, Odesa Oblast.

The forces of the 49th Combined Arms Army and the 22nd Army Corps of the Southern Military District, reinforced by the airborne grouping of the Russian Armed Forces (units of the 106th airborne division, a total of up to four BTGi from the 51st and 137th airborne regiment) and separate units from the 19th and 20th motorized rifle divisions of the 58th and 8th combined arms armies are deployed on the Kherson-Beryslav bridgehead.

Directly in the Kherson direction, an enemy tactical group conducts a defense operation. It numbers up to 10 BTGs, consisting of the 126th separated coastal defense brigade, 127th ranger brigade of the 22nd Army Corps, the 4th Military Base (South Ossetia), and the 33rd motorized rifle regiment of the 20th motorized rifle division. Up to two enemy BTGs of the 429th motorized rifle regiment of the 19th motorized rifle division and one BTG of the 255th motorized rifle regiment of the 20th motorized rifle division in the defense position north of Kherson.

Five enemy air defense groups from the 90th anti-aircraft missile brigade, the 358th and 1096th anti-aircraft missile regiments cover the Russian formations and bridges over the Dnieper River from Ukrainian air strikes.

At least seven enemy artillery groups from the 227th, 305th artillery brigade, 8th, 244th, 1182nd artillery regiment, and 944th self-propelled artillery regiment were deployed at firing positions in the area of Ivanivka – Oleksiivka – Velikiy Klin – Chulakivka.

The enemy grouping's reserve is the 106th airborne division, preparing to be deployed into battle either in Kherson Oblast or further north. Part of the airborne grouping of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation (up to two incomplete [unmanned] BTGs of the 7th Air assault division) is fighting in the Snihurivka area.

The enemy forces of the 5th Combined Arms Army of the Eastern Military District are concentrated in the rear of the tactical grouping holding Kherson and the Kherson-Beryslav bridgehead in the area of Chornyanka – Chornomorivka – Morozivka – Brylivka – Nova Mayachka. They consist of the 127th motorized rifle division (114th, 394th, 143rd motorized rifle regiments and 218th tank regiment), 57th and 60th separate motorized rifle brigades, and 338th MLRS brigade; in total, up to twelve BTGs. The likely direction for this grouping is Kryvyi Rih, although Mykolaiv is not excluded.

In the Kryvy Rih direction, the enemy grouping, conducting a defensive operation, consists of up to seven BTGs of the 76th Air assault division, 98th airborne division, two limited combat-capable BTGs of the 11th separate airborne assault brigade, three BTGs of the 34th, 205th separate motorized rifle brigades and a SOF detachment of the 10th separate SOF brigade.

Azov-Black Sea Maritime Operational Area: The forces of the Russian BSF continue projecting force on the coast and the continental part of Ukraine (through missile strikes and the possible amphibious landing) and control of the northwestern part of the Black Sea. The ultimate goal is to deprive Ukraine of access to the sea and connect unrecognized Transnistria with the Russian Federation through the coast of the Black and Azov seas.

After the weather conditions improved, more Russian ships went to sea. There are currently 12 warships in the Black Sea. Among them is the "Admiral Essen" frigate, a small missile ship (Buyan-M type), and a submarine; overall, 20 Kalibr missiles on board, ready to be launched.

The number of sea-based cruise missile launches has recently decreased significantly compared to April-May 2022. Currently, the Russian forces inflict the main damage to the coastal areas of Mykolaiv and Ochakiv with modified S-300 air defense missiles and MLRS. In Odesa, they use aircraft-launched Kh-type missiles.

Three large amphibious ships are maneuvering along the Crimean Peninsula. A minesweeper and three boats are on an anti-sabotage watch at the Sevastopol raid.

One project 12411 missile boat (with 4 “Moskit” missiles) is in a firing position on the west coast of the peninsula.

4 Russian ships are on combat duty in the Sea of Azov.

The Russian military continues strengthening its grouping on the right bank of the Dnieper River in Kherson Oblast, transferring heavy machinery and personnel there. The enemy uses pontoon crossings and ferries to transfer the equipment.

On the morning of August 5, 2022, a caravan of three vessels with Ukrainian corn left the Black Sea ports of Ukraine. Three bulk carriers NAVI STAR, ROJEN, and POLARNET carry 57,000 tons of Ukrainian corn destined for Turkey, Great Britain, and Ireland. Today's caravan resumed shipping from the port of Chornomorsk. If the security guarantees of the UN and Turkey continue to work, Ukrainian ports will be able to handle more than 100 vessels per month. Although the exit part of the "grain corridor" has already started working, Ukraine's goal is to operate the ports in both directions fully. Applications are already being received from shipowners who are ready to enter the Ukrainian ports for loading, and the first event is expected as early as August 6, 2022. The goal now is to export more than 3 million tons of Ukrainian agricultural products from the ports of Odesa, Chornomorsk, and Pivdennyi every month. This will make it possible to export 20 million tons of last year's harvest faster and improve the food situation in the world.

The total combat losses of the enemy from 24.02 to 05.08 approximately amounted to

Personnel - almost 41,650 people (+150);
Tanks - 1,792 (+3);
Armored combat vehicles - 4,032 (+6);
Operational tactical missile systems - 4 (0);
Artillery systems - 950 (+4);
Multiple rocket launchers (MLRS) - 260 (0);
Anti-aircraft warfare systems - 123 (+5);
Vehicles and fuel tanks - 2,964 (+4);
Aircraft - 223 (0);
Helicopters - 191 (0);
UAV operational and tactical level - 742 (0);
Intercepted cruise missiles - 182 (0);
Boats / ships - 15 (0).

Ukraine, general news

According to preliminary data, as of August 1, 2022, Ukraine's international reserves amounted to \$22.385 billion, the press service of the National Bank of Ukraine reports. In July, the international reserves decreased by 2% due to the National Bank interventions and payments on the government's internal foreign currency obligations, which were compensated mainly by foreign currency borrowings on behalf of the government.

Residential buildings in Ukraine are 56% ready for the heating season, networks are 57% ready, and heating facilities are 58% ready, Prime Minister Denys Shmyhal told the Cabinet meeting today. 141 heat supply facilities have already been repaired, the head of government said. He added that two thermal power plants, which were damaged by shelling, were also restored. An equipment reserve is formed in case the heating infrastructure is damaged in winter. 1.4 billion UAH was allocated in July for this purpose.

International diplomatic aspect

"At the NATO summit in Madrid just over a month ago, all NATO countries agreed that we will support them [Ukrainians] as long as necessary. We have a moral responsibility to support them... But, it is also in our own interest that President Putin does not succeed in his ambitions in Ukraine... The Russian advance has stalled again. And the Ukrainians have shown the ability to strike back and take back territory, and are planning a counter-offensive in the south," said NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg.

North Macedonia handed over four SU-25 jet aircraft to Ukraine. Japan is sending civilian vans and small drones for the UAF. Munich-based drone manufacturer Quantum-Systems reported that it had supplied Ukraine with an undisclosed number of Vector long-endurance reconnaissance drones.

ARD Deutschlandtrend reports that there's a slight decrease of Germans who are for stepping up defence aid to Ukraine and those who are for more sanction pressure on Russia. The mental divide of Germans is striking. While 27% of western Germans believe that there is too much support for Ukraine with weapons, in the former German Democratic Republic, the figure reaches 50%! While 43% of those in the Federal Republic of Germany believe there's the right amount of support, only 27% in the [former] GDR agree. Only 16% of east Germans would like their government to support Ukraine more, while this figure is 24% in the west.

"Russia's destroyed war equipment should give people in Germany a first-hand feeling of the brutal war of annihilation," said the Ukrainian Ambassador to Germany. But, the Berlin authorities refused to permit the embassy to hold the exhibition of destroyed Russian equipment [in its unprovoked war against Ukraine]. The exhibition had already been presented in Warsaw, Prague and Wroclaw. At the same time, the number of pupils from Ukraine enrolled on schools in Germany has exceeded the 150,000 mark, according to the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs.

Estonia is launching consultations with other Baltic states on the European Commission's proposal to transition to the European standard track gauge. The Baltic countries and Finland all currently use the Russian railway gauge of 1520 mm (1524 in Finland), while the rest of the EU dominates the 1435 mm standard. Though the transition will require a significant investment, it might be more argument to do so. The unification of track gauges eliminates delays related to either reloading goods or changing the train wheels. The latter is one of the significant issues that

limit the ability of Ukraine to transport sufficient enough amounts of grain via the European railway system. The second reason for the transition is the military one. The Russian invasion was made much easier because Russia exploited the Ukrainian railway system connected to the Russian one. The railway allowed Russia to bring weapons and ammunition in huge quantities to the battlefield, ensuring overwhelming firepower. The 2015 battle for Debaltseve, one of the critical nodes, shows the importance of the railway for the Russian war efforts.

Russia, relevant news

Russian government policy continues to encourage and reward participation in the Russian war in Ukraine. Thus, children of employees of the Federal Penitentiary Service (FSIN) who take part in the "military operation" in Ukraine will be able to enter Russian universities under a special quota, follows from the decree of President Vladimir Putin.

The Russian stock market fell by 2.94% at the end of the day and by 7.21% over the week, the Moscow Stock Exchange reported.

The international reserves of the Russian Federation decreased by 1.24% in July and now comprise \$576.904 billion, the Central Bank of the Russian Federation reported.

Centre for Defence Strategies (CDS) is a Ukrainian security think tank. We operate since 2020 and are involved in security studies, defence policy research and advocacy. Currently all our activity is focused on stopping the ongoing war.

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