

Humanitarian aspect:

As of the morning of August 7, 2022, more than 1,064 Ukrainian children are victims of full-scale armed aggression by the Russian Federation. **The official number of children who have died stayed unchanged at 361, and the number of wounded children increased to more than 703.** However, the data is not conclusive since data collection continues in the areas of active hostilities, the temporarily occupied areas, and liberated territories.

In the morning, the enemy shelled industrial enterprises on the outskirts of **Mykolaiv**. Preliminary no victims reported. In the village of Berezneguvate, one person died, and five were injured. Residential buildings and objects of civil infrastructure were damaged.

Around 4:40 a.m., the Russians shelled two districts of **Kharkiv**. They destroyed civilian industrial and critical infrastructure. No victims. In the Novobarsk district, the rocket hit the ground near one of the parks. No damage or casualties were reported. During the day, two people were hospitalized - a 16-year-old boy and an 83-year-old man in the Chuguiv district. Both suffered from [expoloded] mines.

In **Marhanets, Dnipropetrovsk Oblast**, two people were injured by shelling. Almost 50 private houses, several cars and a bus stop were damaged in the city. In addition, the shelling hit the gas pipeline and the power grid.

Over the past day, five people were killed and eight were injured due to Russian shelling in the **Donetsk Oblast**, the head of the Donetsk Military Administration, Pavlo Kyrylenko, reported.

The deputy mayor of **Bakhmut, Donetsk Oblast**, said that situation in Bakhmut is worsening. However, there is no humanitarian crisis. In an interview with the media, Alexander Marchenko noted that the number of attacks is increasing. In part of the city, there is no electricity supply, the price tags in stores are high, and a garbage removal company was destroyed. But, in general, there is no humanitarian catastrophe. The market, hospitals and pharmacies are open. The authorities are providing city residents with humanitarian aid.

Occupied territories

Petro Andryushchenko, the adviser to the legally elected mayor of Mariupol, said that Russian occupiers are trying to open the **Mariupol** port for yet another looting business. They are trying to establish a transport connection between the port, the repair base at the Illyich plant and Volnovakha. The plant was adjusted to store luxury cars [stolen from Ukrainians]. On the territory of the Illyich plant, cars are dismantled and taken to Russia, Petr Andryushchenko said.

Ukrainian intelligence confirmed that the Russian occupiers mined the power units at the **Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant** in [Russia-occupied] Energodar. After the Russian shelling of the station, radiation monitoring sensors were damaged. Therefore, timely detection and response in the event of a radiation leak from spent nuclear fuel containers is not possible. According to the Ukrainian authorities, there is no radiation threat now, but the Ministry of Health has advised on how to act in the event of a radiation accident. In the event of an accident at the ZNPP with a radiation leak, the radius of the danger zone is about 100 km. The radiation will reach as far as Kryvyi Rih and will be in the vicinity of the Dnipro.

Last night, the Russian occupiers once again shelled the Zaporizhzhya NPP. The missiles hit the site next to the storage facility for spent nuclear fuel, where there are 174 containers with nuclear waste. As a result of shelling, radiation monitoring sensors around the site were damaged. The Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Station is the largest nuclear power plant in Europe and among the ten largest in the world.

Operational situation:

The 165th 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 enemy shelled the areas of Yanzhulivka, Mykolaivka, Zalizniy Mist, Hay and Gremyach of Chernihiv oblast and Novy Virky and Nova Huta of Sumy oblast.

Russian Armed Forces deployed additional air defense means to the territory of the Republic of Belarus. A threat of the enemy launching missile and air strikes from the territory and airspace of the Republic of Belarus remains.

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 enemy shelled from barrel and jet artillery along the entire line of contact, struck with helicopters near Verkhniy Saltiv and Pryshyb, and with airplanes - near Verkhniy Saltiv, Lebyazhy and Husarivka.

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 from barrel and jet artillery the areas of Kramatorsk, Velyka Komyshevakha, Sulygivka, Dovgenke, Dolyna, Mazanivka, Adamivka, Karnaukhivka, Kurulka, Ridne, Dibrivne, Hrushuvaha, Bohorodychne, Brazhkivka, Virnopillia, Nortsivka, Zalyman and Mayak. Russian units tried to advance to the western outskirts of Bohorodychne, but failed and retreated.

The enemy used electronic warfare systems to complicate Ukrainian aerial reconnaissance. Russian forces conducted an offensive in the area of Bohorodychne and Dolyna, but had no success.

In the **Siversk** direction, the enemy shelled with tanks, barrel and rocket artillery Kramatorsk, Karpivka, Siversk, Verkhniokamianske, Pereizne, Hryhorivka, Donetske, Raihorodok, Zvanivka, Ivano-Daryivka, Serebryanka, Dronivka, Riznyivka, Mykolaivka, Spirne, Kalenyky, Dolyna and Vyimka. The Russian forces launched an airstrike near Spirne with attack aircraft. The enemy tried to carry out an offensive in the Verkhniokamianske but failed and retreated.

In the direction of **Bakhmut**, the enemy fired at Ukrainian positions near Bakhmut, Kostyantynivka, Soledar, Zaitseve, Yakovlivka, Shumy, Kodema, Bilohorivka, Ivanivka, Yuriyvka, Berestove, Pokrovske, Ivanograd, Vesela Dolyna and Bakhmutske and carried out airstrikes on Zaitseve, Soledar, Bakhmut, Berestove and Yakovlivka.

The enemy conducted tactical assault operations in the directions of Volodymyrivka – Yakovlivka, Pokrovske – Bakhmut, Vidrozhennya – Vershyna, Novoluhanske – Zaitseve, Striapivka – Bakhmutske, Pokrovske – Soledar, Pokrovske – Bakhmut, and Pokrovske – Vershyna. Ukrainian troops held their positions and pushed the Russians back.

The enemy continues their tactical offensive in the directions of Novoluhanske - Kodema, Travneve - Kodema, Semihirya - Zaitseve; the fighting continues.

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 shelled from barrel and rocket artillery at Poltavka, Stepove, Trudove, Novomykhailivka, Bilohirya, Novoandriivka, Novopil, Volodymyrivka, Novosilka, Mala Tokmachka, Vremivka, Orihiv, Zaliznychne, Stepanohirsk, Temyrivka, Charivne, Shevchenko, Velyka Novosilka, Zaporizhzhya, Novodanylivka, Zelene Pole. Enemy aircraft operated in the vicinity of Vesele, Novodanilivka, Mali Shcherbaky, Novosilka, Temyrivka, Novoandriivka, Vilne Pole, Vuhledar, Pavlivka, and Prechystivka.

The enemy also shelled Avdiivka, Pavlivka, Pisky, Shevchenko, Netaylove, Nevelske, Oleksandropol and New York with barrel, rocket artillery and tanks, and carried out airstrikes near Mykilske, Kamyanka, Avdiyivka, Volodymyrivka, New York, Krasnohorivka, Pisky and Maryinka. They conducted tactical offensive in the directions of Novobakhmutivka - Krasnohorivka, Spartak - Avdiivka, Vesele - Pisky, Novoselivka Druga - Krasnohorivka, Oleksandrivka - Maryinka, Kyrylivka - Pavlivka, Prechystivka - Novomayorske, but suffered losses and retreated.

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 fired from tanks and the entire range of artillery at the positions of the Ukrainian Defense Forces along the contact line and deep into Ukrainian defense. Russian forces tried to hold the occupied positions, carried out airstrikes near Andriivka, Bilohirka and Velyke Artakove, and intensified their aerial reconnaissance with UAVs.

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.

There are currently more than 10 Russian warships in the Black Sea. Three of them and two submarines at sea carry up to 32 Kalibr missiles, ready to be launched.

Today, Ukrainian coastal cities Mykolaiv and Ochakiv were once again attacked. The enemy struck with S-300 air defense missiles and MLRS. The intensity of enemy strikes on Odesa decreased. After the start of the operation of the humanitarian [grain] convoy, no strikes were recorded.

Most of the large Russian amphibious ships entered the port of Novorossiysk. One large amphibious ship was spotted crossing the southern Crimean coast. Anti-sabotage patrols continue operating on Sevastopol and Yalta raids (2-4 ships/boats each).

Project 12411 "Ivanovets" missile boat (with 4 "Moskit" missiles) is at a firing position on the west coast of the peninsula.

4 Russian ships and boats are on patrol in the Sea of Azov.

Enemy aviation continues to fly from Crimea over the northwestern part of the Black Sea; 11 aircraft from the Crimean Air Group of the Russian Federation were involved in the past day.

The enemy continues to transfer air defense systems, artillery and armored vehicles from Crimea to the Russia-occupied territory of south Ukraine. In the south of Ukraine, the enemy has already concentrated a grouping of up to 25,000 military personnel. According to one of the scenarios, shortly (one or two weeks), the intensification of offensive actions in the coastal direction to Mykolaiv is expected, with the further aim of capturing the Odesa region.

A second caravan with food was sent from the ports of Odesa and Odesa oblast. On Sunday, August 7, three ships left Chornomorsk and one - Odesa. Four bulkers, Mustafa Necati, Star Helena, Glory and Riva Wind, carry almost 170,000 tons of agricultural products on board. The ships are heading to the ports of Italy, China and Turkey.

After the ports worked out the procedures with the first caravan, larger volumes are expected. Ukrainian ports are planned to handle at least 100 vessels per month. Also, soon Pivdennyi port will fully join the initiative. It is scheduled to open next week. Ukraine will be able to send even larger caravans of ships to buyers, at least up to 3 million tons of cargo per month.

The cargo of the first RAZONI vessel is expected to arrive at the port of destination today - the port of Tripoli in Lebanon.

The total combat losses of the enemy from 24.02 to 07.08 approximately amounted to

Personnel - almost 42,200 people (+300);

Tanks - 1805 (+3);

Armored combat vehicles - 4,055 (+4);

Artillery systems - 958 (+3);

Multiple rocket launchers (MLRS) - 260 (0);

Anti-aircraft warfare systems - 132 (+5);

Vehicles and fuel tanks – 2,978 (+8);

Aircraft - 223 (0);

Helicopters - 191 (0);

UAV operational and tactical level - 750 (+6);

Intercepted cruise missiles - 182 (0);

Boats / ships - 15 (0).

Ukraine, general news

Direct losses to Ukraine's economy from the war amount to more than \$108 billion.

Ukrainians are getting ready for the most challenging winter in terms of the heating season because of the Russian invasion. The situation is caused by the fact that the Russian occupiers are deliberately destroying the infrastructure, power grids and gas pipelines, stressed the head of the Zaporizhzhya regional military administration Oleksandr Starukh. Therefore, the residents of high-rise apartment buildings are recommended to insulate the apartment. And residents of private homes to stock up on firewood and alternative heating sources in advance.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs explained the cancellation of the diplomatic passports of 225 Ukrainian parliamentarians. In a commentary to Ukrayinska Pravda, they explained that MPs did not return their diplomatic passports on time after [parliamentary work-related] business trips abroad, despite repeated requests. The Foreign Ministry confirmed the further issue of diplomatic passports to parliamentarians only for official travel.

On August 7, Ukraine celebrates the day of the Ukrainian Air Force.

International diplomatic aspect

Amnesty International apologized for the "distress and anger" caused to Ukrainians. No wonder Ukrainians and those who closely follow the Russian genocidal war in the country were infuriated by secretary general Agnès Callamard's statement, "We have documented a pattern of Ukrainian forces putting civilians at risk and violating the laws of war when they operate in populated areas." Such a manipulation caused the resignation of the Kyiv head of the AI office. "If you don't live in a country occupied by invaders that are tearing it to pieces, you probably don't understand what it's like to condemn an army of defenders... Seeking to protect civilians, this research instead became a tool of Russian propaganda," explained her decision to step down Oksana Pokalchuk.

There are three profound problems with the Amnesty International report on Ukraine. Above all, the organization's apologies for the "distress and anger" are irrelevant because they don't mean that AI admits grave mistakes in the report and their consequences. The AI conclusions and statements endangered Ukrainian civilians even more. "When a civilian object is used for military purposes, it turns into a legitimate target for a precision strike. Ukraine continues to do it, but now even AI can't handle it. Whenever MSM shows you photos of a destroyed Ukrainian school or hospital - always ask: "Who was inside?" tweeted the Russian Mission in Geneva. So far, Russia has caused damage to 2,211 educational institutions (kindergartens, schools, universities etc.), including 230 completely destroyed. In addition, Russian forces have caused damage to 817 health care institutions, including 122 levelled. From now on, the Russian military will justify any further distraction and murder of civilians by Amnesty International's conclusions.

Secondly, the factual base of the report is doubtful, thus leading to misleading and wrong conclusions. "The Amnesty report demonstrates a weak understanding of the laws of armed conflict, no understanding of military operations, and indulges in insinuations without supplying supporting evidence," tweeted Dr Jack Watling, Senior Research Fellow at RUSI.

The individual statements of AI members raise further questions. E.g., Syksy Räsänen, a board member of AI in Finland, claimed that there is a civil war in Ukraine. Moreover, he accused AI of underreporting human rights "abuses" by UAF and recommended as a source of "facts" the Russian disinformation site Grayzone. He mainly referred to an article written by a person who hosts "historical podcast and Late Night's with Lenin" and massively spreads Russian propaganda and disinformation. For instance, the author argued that not all countries deserve independence, "More important question: why is Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Poland Finland, Moldova, Belarus and Ukraine not on Russian territory?"

"It [AI] now operates with the same agenda as other groups on the fringes of extreme left politics, pushing the same hardcore anti-Western obsessions," Stephen Pollard wrote in The Telegraph. So, beyond a lack of critical approach to fact-finding and judgements, the left-leaning members of the organization treat Ukraine as an American pawn on a geopolitical chessboard. Such a notion was expressed by the left Noam Chomsky, and alike icons. It means that indoctrination significantly affects judgements.

Finally, as Stephen Pollard nailed it, "The organization that was once a beacon of hope for political prisoners has become a de facto offshoot of Stop The War".

Donatella Rovera, the Senior Crisis Adviser of Amnesty International, was filmed by CBS Reports in the "Arming Ukraine". The narrative of the episode is that there's no knowledge of where the western weapons being provided to Ukraine go, while, at the same time, "only one-third ends up on the frontline". Meanwhile, Neil Hauer, a Canadian journalist, wrote, "Donatella stayed in the same hotel as us for several days in Kramatorsk in May. It was quite clear from conversations that she had an agenda already - to be contrarian and 'well actually Ukraine is just as bad' before she even began her fieldwork there."

"Stop the war" campaign [at the expense of Ukraine] is extremely dangerous because it might undermine the world's support for Ukraine. Slowing down or stopping defensive aid supplies means not peace but lost human lives, territories, and Ukrainian cities turned into rubbles at an even more terrifying scale.

Russia, relevant news

Meta closed down Russian *Cyber Front Z* 'troll factory' as part of its anti-cyber espionage campaign. The Russian botnet was based in St. Petersburg and established in March 2022, a month after the start of the war. Allegedly it operated under the management of Yevgeny Prigozhin, who was previously involved in creating the *Internet Research Agency* troll farm.

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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