

**Humanitarian aspect:**

In the **Donetsk Oblast**, Krasnohorivka was under shelling this morning - 5 residential buildings, a utility company and a confectionery shop were damaged. One house was damaged in Maksimilianivka; one person was injured in Maryanka. At night, the Russians shelled Ocheretyne - 4 houses, and the electricity supply was damaged. In the morning, the Russians shelled Avdiyivka, and later launched an airstrike on the city. The Russians also struck Kramatorsk at night - there is no information about casualties or damage.

At night, an administrative building roof in **Kharkiv** caught fire due to shelling. During the day, the enemy shelled Kharkiv again [ with the MLRS]. Preliminary, one person died, and another was injured. Three civilians were killed and two wounded in Kharkiv Oblast due to enemy shelling, said Oleh Synehubov, head of Oblast Military Administration (OMA). 28 hectares of wheat were destroyed in the Bogodukhovsky district due to shelling.

Since the beginning of the war, 50 children have died in the Kharkiv Oblast. According to the head of the regional prosecutor's office Alexander Filchakov, the youngest was only five months old. Since February 24, more than a thousand Kharkiv and Kharkiv Oblast residents have been killed due to the Russian aggression; about 2000 have been injured. In addition, more than 7,000 objects in the city and the Kharkiv Oblast, including 2,800 high-rise buildings, almost 1,800 residential buildings, more than 500 educational institutions and 150 hospitals, have been completely or partially destroyed.

In the morning, the Russians shelled the outskirts of **Mykolayiv**. Preliminary, no victims are reported. Also, in the morning, the enemy destroyed 8 houses in Balovne village. There are no reported casualties.

In Mykolayiv, damage from Russian shelling amounts to about UAH 790 million, said city Mayor Senkevich. Russians deliberately destroy civilian infrastructure and kill civilians. Since February 24, more than 500 high-rise buildings, 700 private houses, 49 educational institutions, and 17 medical institutions have been destroyed. 619 people were injured, and 132 [Mykolayiv residents] have been killed, including 1 child.

Russian shelling left almost 7 thousand residents of the **Nikopol district of Dnipropetrovsk Oblast** without water. According to the head of the Dnipropetrovsk OMA, Valentin Reznichenko, the Krasnohrygorivska amalgamated territorial community fell under the fire of the 20 enemy "Grads". The shelling damaged the pumping station, which the inhabitants of three villages used

The bodies of 458 people, including 12 children, who died as a result of the Russian invasion were found and identified in the territory of the **Bucha community, Kyiv Oblast**, said Bucha Vice Mayor

Mikhailina Skorik-Shkarovskaya. Most of the killed civilians were shot in their cars during the evacuation.

### **Occupied territories**

On August 7, Zaporizhzhia NPP employee Yuliya Yanzhula received a penetrating shrapnel wound to the chest due to the shelling of Russian occupiers, Energoatom reported. The woman is in the intensive care unit of the [Russia-occupied] Energodar city hospital.

Russia is trying to organize the deportation of children from the occupied areas of the Luhansk region. According to the head of the Lugansk OMA, Serhiy Haidai, in the coming days, more than a hundred children deprived of parental care can be taken to Russia. The Commissioner for Children's Rights under the President of the Russian Federation arrived in the occupied territories [probaly] with this purpose.

The traitor of Ukraine and so-called head of the occupation authorities of the Zaporizhzhia region, Yevgen Balytskyi, signed a document on holding the so-called referendum on the accession of the Zaporizhzhya region to Russia. The day before, Volodymyr Zelenskyi said that in case of holding "referendums" in the occupied territories, the Russian Federation would close its negotiations [opportunities] with Ukraine and the world, and collaborators would bear responsibility.

The so-called "DPR" is preparing a [public] "tribunal" over Ukrainian prisoners of war, said the terrorist Pushilin.

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### **Operational situation:**

*The 166th 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 total number of Russian BTGs deployed in the "special military operation" [in Russian terminology] in Ukraine is 115, of which 100 directly participate in hostilities. 28 BTGs are in the first-line reserve (combat capability recovery is almost completed), 15 BTGs are in the second-line reserve (replenishment of personnel, weapons and materiel supplies is ongoing), and 11 BTGs (total losses – 40-60%) restore combat capability. 18 BTGr are completely defeated and disbanded.

As of August 8, the total number of Russian grouping's forces and means, including personnel reserves, is up to 174,700 servicemen, 1,461 tanks, up to 3,295 BBMs (including BMPs and APCs), 1,488 artillery, 710 MLRS, and 78-80 operational-tactical and tactical missile systems.

The enemy continues to deploy separate units of the Western Military District in the border areas of the Bryansk and Kursk regions. The enemy concentrates its efforts on establishing full control over the territories of the Luhansk and Donetsk oblasts, holding the captured Kherson oblast and parts of the Kharkiv, Zaporizhzhya, and Mykolaiv oblasts, creating conditions for resuming the offensive in some directions and blocking Ukraine's maritime communications in the Black Sea. The threat of the enemy launching missile strikes on objects throughout the territory of Ukraine remains. The enemy carried out aerial reconnaissance and shelled the areas Gai and Gremyach in Chernihiv Oblast and Novi Vyrky and Mykolaivka of Sumy Oblast with barrel and jet artillery.

The enemy command rotates its troop grouping, deployed in the Bryansk, Kursk and Belgorod regions of RF, and continues covering the Russian-Ukrainian border. Up to five battalions from the troops of the 1st Tank Army, the 20th Combined Arms Army and the 11th Army Corps of the Baltic Fleet are deployed for rotation. In particular, a motorized rifle battalion (MRB) of the 752nd motorized rifle regiment (MRR) of the 3rd motorized rifle division (MRD) is deployed in the area of Krasnaya Yaruga of the Belgorod region; an MRB of the 488th MRR of the 144th MRD is deployed in the area of Suja of the Kursk region; an MRB and the tank company of the 423rd MRR of the 4th tank division are deployed in the Andreikovichi of the Bryansk region; an MRB of the 15th MRR of the 2nd MRD is deployed in Knyaginino of the Bryansk region; and an MRB of the 79th MRR of the 18th MRD is deployed in the area of Lgov of the Kursk region – Tomarovka of the Belgorod region.

There are no changes in the position and actions of the enemy in the Volyn and Poliske directions; the Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus are increasing the air defense system.

The Armed Forces of the Russian Federation continue to replenish the stockpiles of equipment and ammunition at the expense of the Belarus Armed Forces' [resources]. In early August, an echelon (of 25 train cars) with ammunition arrived at the Bryansk-2 railway station, Russia, from the Orsha railway station (Vitebsk region, Republic of Belarus). An echelon (of 30 train cars) with ammunition and another echelon (30 platforms) with weapons and military equipment went from Gomel railway station through Klinty station (Bryansk region) to Gukovo station (Rostov region).

The military-political leadership of the Republic of Belarus plans to remove from long-term storage about 12,000 tons of ammunition for transfer to the territory of the Russian Federation (according to preliminary data, to the 1061st materiel and technical support Center of the Russian Southern Military District (Novocherkask).

**The morale and psychological state of the personnel of the invasion forces remain low.**

#### **Kharkiv direction**

*Zolochiv-Balakleya section: approximate length of combat line - 147 km, number of BTGs of the RF Armed Forces - 10-12, an average width of combat area of one BTG - 13.3 km;*

*Deployed enemy BTGs: the 1st and 6th armies, 11th Army Corps, and 1st Army Corps of so-called DPR.*

The enemy shelled civilian infrastructure in the areas of Zolochiv, Prudyanka, Dementiyivka, Pytomnyk, Ruska Lozova, Ruski and Cherkasky Tyshky, Kutuzivka, Staryy Saltiv, Chuguiv and Asiivka, carried out airstrikes near Pryshyb, Verkhniy Saltiv, Rtyshchivka, Husarivka; and intensively conducted aerial reconnaissance with the operational-tactical level UAVs.

### **Kramatorsk direction**

*Balakleya - Siversk section: approximate length of the combat line - 184 km, the number of BTGs of the RF Armed Forces - 17-20, the average width of the combat area of one BTG - 9.6 km; Deployed BTGs: the 1st, 2nd, 41st armies, the 68 Army Corps*

The command of the enemy grouping in the Izyum area, as a result of the previous battles and the withdrawal of the Eastern Military District forces from this direction, began to regroup the remaining troops to continue fighting along the line Sulygivka-Dovgenke-the northern outskirts of the Sosna tract-Yaremivka. They formed a tactical group of five BTGs from the 252nd and 752nd motorized rifle regiments of the 3rd motorized rifle division, the 45th separate SOF brigade of Russian Airborne Forces, and the 1st and 12th tank regiments of the 1st Tank Army. The expected task of this enemy grouping is to return their lost positions in the area of Dolyna and Bohorodychne villages.

Enemy shelling from tanks, barrel and rocket artillery was recorded in the vicinity of Kramatorsk, Siversk, Serebryanka, Verkhokamyanske, Raihorodok, Zvanivka, Dovhenke, Velyka Komyshevakh, Sulyhivka, Ridne, Bohorodychne, Krasnopillia, Hryhorivka, Spiryne, Virnopillia, Sulyhivka, Dibrivne, Hrushuvaha, Nortsivka and Dolyna.

The Russian military launched airstrikes near Spirne, Hryhorivka, Ivano-Daryivka, and Zalyman.

Intending to improve their tactical position, the enemy carried out a tactical offensive in the Verkhokamyanske area. They also attempted assault near Virnopillia, but Ukrainian troops repulsed their attack. The enemy recon attack near Bohorodychne and Dolyna ended with losses and retreat.

### **Donetsk direction**

*Siversk - Maryinka section: approximate length of the combat line - 235 km, the number of BTGs of the RF Armed Forces - 13-15, the average width of the combat area of one BTG - 17 km; Deployed BTGs: the 1st, 8th, 41st armies):*

The enemy shelled military and civilian infrastructure in the areas of Bakhmut, Chasiv Yar, Soledar, Zaytseve, Yakovlivka, Bilohorivka, Kostyantynivka, Pokrovske, Vershyna, Kodema, Avdiivka, Pisky, Nevelske, Shevchenko, Netaylove, Krasnohorivka, Kurakhove, and Bakhmut, and used aircraft nearby Bakhmut, Yakovlivka, Soledar, Zaytseve, New York, Krasnohorivka, Maryinka, Yuryivka, Avdiivka, Kamianka and Volodymyrivka.

Enemy reconnaissance groups were detected and neutralized in the areas of Bakhmut, Bakhmut, Bilohorivka and Yakovlivka.

The enemy attempted assaults near Bakhmut, Zaytseve, Yakovlivka, Pisky, Nevelsky, Avdiivka, and Vershyina, but was unsuccessful and retreated.

The Russian occupiers tried to break through the Ukrainian defense in the direction of Krasnohorivka, Avdiivka, Pisky, and Kodema. Fighting continues.

### **Zaporizhzhya direction**

*Maryinka – Vasylivka section: approximate length of the line of combat - 200 km, the number of BTGs of the RF Armed Forces - 17, the average width of the combat area of one BTG - 11.7 km; Deployed BTGs: the 36th, 58th armies, Airborne troops, the 40th, 155th, 810th separate marines brigades, 1st Army Corps of the so-called DPR, and 2nd Army Corps of the so-called LPR, PVCs*

The enemy continues shelling military and civilian infrastructure in the areas of Novomykhailivka, Kostyantynivka, Shevchenko, Orihiv, Mala Tokmachka, Novodanilivka, Vremivka, Novosilka, Bilohirya, Stepove, Poltavka, Mykilske, Vesele, Mali Shcherbaky and Velyka Novosilka, used aviation for strikes near Novomykhailivka, Prechistivka, Volodymyrivka and Novosilka, conducted a tactical offensive in the directions of Maryinka and Shevchenko. Ukrainian defenders met the Russian troops with precise fire and pushed them back.

### **Kherson direction**

*Vasylivka–Nova Zburiivka and Stanislav section: approximate length of the battle line - 252 km, the number of BTGs of the RF Armed Forces - 27, the average width of the combat area of one BTG - 9.3 km; Deployed BTGs: 8th and 59th armies, 76th Air assault division, 106th airborne division*

The enemy's primary efforts continue to focus on holding the occupied positions and preventing the advance of Ukrainian troops. The enemy intensively uses reconnaissance UAVs. The Russian forces fired from barrel and rocket artillery and tanks along the entire line of contact. They carried out airstrikes in the areas of Olhyn, Novohryhorivka, Andriivka, Bilohirka, Novomykolaivka, Oleksandrivka, Myrne, Velyke Artakove and Tavriyske. They conducted a tactical offensive near Blahodatne, but failed and retreated.

### **Kherson-Berislav bridgehead**

*Velyka Lepetivka – Oleksandrivka section: approximate length of the battle line – 250 km, the number of BTGs of the RF Armed Forces – 22, the average width of the combat area of one BTG – 11.8 km; Deployed BTGs: 49th army, 22nd Army Corps, 7th and 76th Air assault divisions, 98th and 106th airborne divisions*

There is no change in the operational situation.

### **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 and two submarines in the Black Sea. One of the submarines fired four Kalibr missiles at targets in Ukraine this morning. All of them were shot down by Ukrainian air defense forces. One Kalibr missile was shot down in Odesa, and three in the central part of Ukraine.

Most of the large amphibious ships entered the port of Novorossiysk. One large amphibious ship is at the crossing of the southern Crimean coast.

Missile boat "Ivanovets" project 12411 (with 4 "Moskit" missiles) is in a firing position on the west coast of the Crimea 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; 10 aircraft from the Crimean Air Group of the Russian Federation were involved in the past day.

Within the "grain initiative" framework, bulker SACURA left the Ukrainian port *Pivdenny* for Italy on the morning of August 8, the first ship with Ukrainian agricultural products leaving *Pivdenny* since February 24. The ship joined the caravan with the bulk carrier ARIZONA, which departed from the port of Chornomorsk to the Netherlands. 60,000 tons of agricultural products are on board both ships. Within two weeks, Ukraine expects to increase the volume of transshipment to 3-5 vessels per day.

**The total combat losses of the enemy from 24.02 to 08.08 approximately amounted to**

Personnel - almost 42,340 people (+140);  
Tanks - 1,811 (+6);  
Armored combat vehicles - 4,070 (+15);  
Artillery systems - 960 (+2);  
Multiple rocket launchers (MLRS) - 261 (+1);  
Anti-aircraft warfare systems - 132 (0);  
Vehicles and fuel tanks – 2,993 (+15);  
Aircraft - 223 (0);  
Helicopters - 192 (+1);  
UAV operational and tactical level - 754 (+4);  
Intercepted cruise missiles - 182 (0);  
Boats / ships - 15 (0).

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**Ukraine, general news**

According to Ukrainian Ambassador to Turkey Vasyl Bodnar, the Turkish company Baykar, the manufacturer of "Bayraktars", will open its branch in Ukraine; it [has] purchased a plot of land and developed the project of the plant itself. "A week ago, the Ukrainian government approved a bilateral agreement and sent it to parliament for ratification, an agreement on the construction of the plant itself," Bodnar said in an interview with Ukrainian media. The ambassador assumes that production will use Ukrainian components: engines, wheels, and other spare parts.

The State Bureau of Investigation reported on suspicion of treason to the ex-Minister of Defense of Ukraine, Mykhailo Yezhel. He participated in the adoption of the "Kharkiv agreements", which contributed to the annexation of Crimea. The signing of the agreement in 2010 extended the stay of the Black Sea Fleet of the Russian Federation in Crimea for another 25 years. He became the third ex-minister to be charged in this case.

Finland, following Sweden, will take part in the training of the Ukrainian military in the UK.

President Zelensky proposed to the Parliament to apply new sectoral sanctions against Russia for ten years. The draft Resolution on the approval of the relevant decision of the National Security and Defense Council of August 5, 2022, has already been published on the official portal of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

### **International diplomatic aspect**

The US Secretary of State has announced the largest single drawdown of US arms and equipment for Ukraine. This package provides additional ammunition for HIMARS, 75,000 rounds of 155mm artillery ammunition, twenty 120 mm mortar systems, 20,000 rounds of 120 mm mortar ammunition, munitions for National Advanced Surface-to-Air Missile Systems, 1,000 Javelin and hundreds of AT4 anti-armour systems etc. The package brings the total amount of aid to \$9.8 billion since the beginning of the Biden Administration.

On August 8, we commemorate the fourteenth anniversary of the Russian Invasion of Georgia. It resulted in death, destruction and illegal occupation of 20% of Georgia's territory. Once flourishing, Abkhazia and South Ossetia regions are now in decay as every other territory Russia illegally occupies. At the Bucharest NATO summit in April 2008, Georgia and Ukraine were denied a Membership Action Plan. Though it was a diplomatic victory for Russians (arranged with the participation of France and Germany), they still decided to invade a sovereign country four months later anyway. Instead of imposing severe costs on Moscow for the aggressive war, the US administration "reset" the relations with Russia seven months later. Two years after the invasion, Germany pushed a massive engagement project with Russia – A partnership for modernization. That initiative provided Russia with the necessary resources, technologies and equipment to rapidly modernize its Armed forces. It also opened the gates for making Germany and several EU member states dependent on Russian energy. Moreover, the Kremlin employed strategic corruption as a tool that undermined Western unity on various issues, ranging from energy and economy to security and defense. Aggression with impunity and economic and

political stimulus paved Russia the way to the illegal annexation of Crimea and proxy war in Donbas in 2014 and the all-out invasion of Ukraine eight years later.

Russia continues to play a nuclear blackmail card. Russian rockets have damaged part of the Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant. Fortunately, the damage didn't lead to a radiation leak. Beyond deploying heavy weaponry and armaments to the critical units of the NPP, Russian troops mined the territory of the largest Nuclear Power Plant in Europe. "I'm extremely concerned by the shelling yesterday at Europe's largest nuclear power plant, which underlines the very real risk of a nuclear disaster that could threaten public health and the environment in Ukraine and beyond... Military action jeopardizing the safety and security of the Zaporizhzhya nuclear power plant is completely unacceptable and must be avoided at all costs," stated the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Russia has suspended inspections under the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty. The Russian Foreign ministry justifies such a drastic move by the sanctions and restrictions imposed on Russia with regard to its aggression against Ukraine. Moscow blames the US and its allies for closing their airspace to the Russian planes, imposing visa restrictions that complicate trips of dedicated personnel. The Kremlin's escalation is aimed at shaking the sanction regime. Moscow succeeded in making the EU exempt certain banks from the sanctions and introducing a scheme that pleased Putin, who had demanded from the West to conduct payments for gas in Russian roubles. Russians succeeded in making Germany push Canada to circumvent sanctions and send a Siemens turbine to Germany. Ever since it was done, Russia isn't taking the turbine to its Nord Stream I pipeline. Instead of increasing the amount of gas being pumped westwards, the Kremlin drastically reduced it, mounting pressure on Germany and other European nations. Russia threatened the West with cutting grain and fertilizer exports, blaming the western sanctions for soaring food prices and looming global hunger.

Sergey Lavrov travelled to Africa to spread disinformation on the roots of the food crisis and put pressure on the West to strip sanctions from Russia. Though the West has never imposed any sanctions on Russia's food and fertilizer exports, Moscow scored guarantees that sanctions won't be imposed on the entities involved. It was a part of the package deal brokered by Turkey and the UN to de-blockade Ukrainian Black Sea ports. Yet, in less than twenty-four hours after signing the deal, the Russian Black Sea Fleet hit the grain terminal at the port of Odesa with a missile strike. So, obviously, Russians want to repeat the success story of torpedoing sanctions with the START, which is a sensitive issue for the Biden Administration.

### **Russia, relevant news**

Despite sanctions and statements by technology companies to stop exports to the Russian Federation, Russia received computer components even after February 24, reported in a Reuters investigation piece. Journalists in collaboration with RUSI analyzed Russian customs declarations after a full-scale invasion. It turned out that over 15,000 consignments arrived in Russia between February 24 and the end of May, including microprocessors, chips, storage devices, etc. Manufacturers include AMD, Analog Devices, Infineon, Intel and Texas Instruments. Despite

being probably meant for consumer devices, US-produced microcontrollers, chips and processors were found in Russian missiles and military equipment wreckage. AMD, Analog Devices and Infineon have launched internal investigations into supplying their electronics to the Russian Federation. Infineon and Texas Instruments said that as of February 24, their components were already shipped and in transit at the time of the invasion. And Intel claims to have been sending its batches for the needs of its own companies located in the Russian Federation before it closed them in early April.

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