

Humanitarian aspect:

As of the morning of August 9, 2022, more than 1064 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 361 and more than 703, respectively. However, the data is not conclusive since data collection continues in the areas of active hostilities, the temporarily occupied areas, and liberated territories.

Last night, for the first time in the last few weeks, the city of **Mykolaiv** was not shelled. Instead, the Russian troops targeted the city's outskirts and suburban villages, the head of the Mykolayiv Oblast Military Administration, Vitaly Kim, said. Villages along the entire length of the contact line were also shelled. No casualties or injuries were recorded. Overall, according to him, since the beginning of the war, 408 people, including ten children, have died in Mykolayiv Oblast, and another 1,481 have been injured.

One of the victims of the August 8 rocket attack on Uman district died in the hospital. The other victim's condition is currently moderate but stable, Ihor Taburets, head of the **Cherkasy Oblast** Military Administration, reported.

At least 855 residents of the **Izium district, Kharkiv Oblast**, are known to have died due to Russian shelling. More than 1,000 buildings were destroyed. The data are not final, as active hostilities continue in the area, and part of the territory is occupied. According to Stepan Maselskyi, the head of the Izium District Military Administration, the enemy does not approve humanitarian corridors to evacuate the population. It is also impossible to deliver humanitarian aid. The situation in the district is tense.

Deputy Head of the President's Office Kyrylo Tymoshenko told a press briefing that due to constant armed attacks, the number of damaged critical infrastructure and housing facilities in **Kharkiv Oblast** is steadily increasing and currently stands at 10,297 [the official count, refined compared to the number reported yesterday in the 08.08.2022 CDS Brief]. According to him, the number includes 4,495 private buildings, 2,896 high-rise buildings, 1,506 life support facilities, and 166 health care facilities.

1,410 people, including 397 children, were evacuated from Zaporizhzhya, Donetsk and Kherson Oblasts via Zaporizhzhya over the past 24 hours, the Zaporizhzhya Oblast military Administration said.

Since the beginning of the war, more than 1,300,000 citizens have been evacuated from the territory of Donetsk Oblast. According to the regional military administration, there are now about 350,000 people remaining in the Oblast, including 50,000 children, Deputy Head of the President's Office Kyrylo Tymoshenko told at a press briefing. As part of the mandatory

evacuation from Donetsk Oblast, Ukrzaliznytsia makes daily trips to take people to safer places. Over the past 6 days, it evacuated more than 3,000 citizens, including almost 600 children and 1,400 women.

On August 8, the Russian forces killed 3 civilians of **Donetsk Oblast**. Another 19 people were injured. According to the head of the Oblast Military Administration, as of August 9, at least 703 civilians were killed by Russian invaders in Donetsk Oblast, and at least 1,817 others were injured.

Today, August 9, two elderly people were injured in the yards of their own houses in Donetsk Oblast due to shelling by the Russian forces.

In **Kyiv Oblast**, in preparation for the academic year, 1,016 shelters have been prepared and recommended for use, the head of the Kyiv Oblast Military Administration, Oleksiy Kuleba, said. The academic year in the Oblast should start on September 1 in an offline format where possible.

As of the beginning of August, the Ukrainian defence forces decreased by 2.5-3 times from the peak figure in May-July. About 30-50 people are killed daily, adviser to the head of the President's Office, Mykhailo Podolyak, said. Podolyak named three reasons for the decrease, namely very effective fire of the Ukrainian MLRS on the logistics centers of the Russian army, redeployment of the Russian army along the entire front line, and the fact that the Ukrainian troops have adapted to the tactics of the Russian military, and are more mobile and defend themselves more effectively.

Occupied territories

"Rosatom personnel handed the program to the **Zaporizhzhya NPP** personnel to reconnect the station to Crimea. And the first step in this program is severe damage to communication lines connecting it to the Ukrainian energy system. And this is exactly what we have been seeing for the last three days - three lines have been damaged, now the ZNPP is working with only one line," Petro Kotin, head of NAEK "Enerhoatom" said on Tuesday. The next step will be a complete shutdown of Ukraine's south, including Zaporizhzhya and Kherson Oblasts. This is a risky stage where an accident is possible since the station will work with diesel generators. After that, Russia will start connecting the regions from the substation in Dzhankoy, Crimea. After that, they gradually reach Kakhovka Electric Plant, and from Kakhovka, they will connect to the Zaporizhzhya station. And after that, it will no longer be possible to connect the Zaporizhzhya station to the Ukrainian power [grid] system; it will remain on the Russian frequency, Kotin said.

461 cases of abduction of local residents by Russian invaders have been recorded in **Zaporizhzhya Oblast**; 198 people remain in captivity, Oleksandr Starukh, the head of the Zaporizhzhya Oblast Military Administration, said.

As a result of the recent strikes by the Ukrainian Armed Forces on the Antoniv and Kakhovsky bridges over the Dnieper River in **Kherson Oblast**, the occupying troops began to panic. On Monday, Antoniv bridge was surrounded on both sides; local residents were not allowed to come

close. Also, because of these events, the mass exodus of the Russian military personnel families who lived in Kherson [were transferred to Kherson with the start of occupation] began, the Kherson Oblast Military Administration said in a statement.

The head of the **Luhansk Oblast** Military Administration, Serhii Haidai, said that due to forced mobilization, the [coal] mines in Rovenki, Sorokino (former Krasnodon) and Dovzhansk (former Sverdlovsk) in the temporarily occupied Luhansk Oblast are on the verge of closure. "They have reached the point where they have started inviting men from neighboring regions of the Russian Federation to work. The situation is approaching a catastrophe", Haidai said.

There is no water or electricity in the occupied **Sievierodonetsk**, which makes it impossible to live through the winter there, Serhii Haidai, head of the Luhansk Oblast Military Administration, reported. The sewage system does not work either - the city lacks specialists to restore communications. Almost everyone who tried to return home realized after a few days that it was impossible to spend the winter in these conditions and left again. Haidai added that the occupation authorities still try to create an impression that life is getting back to normal. In particular, when Russian television comes to Sievierodonetsk, they start distributing food kits to local residents.

Operational situation:

This is the 167th day of the strategic air-ground offensive operation of the Russian Armed Forces against Ukraine (in the official terminology of the Russian Federation – "operation to protect Donbas"). The enemy is trying to establish full control over the territory of the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts and to maintain a land corridor with the temporarily occupied Crimea.

The Russian military continues to deploy units of the 20th combined arms army of the Western Military District in the border areas of the Russian Bryansk and Kursk oblasts. They conduct forward presence to restrain the movement of the Ukrainian troops and prevent their transfer to other directions. The Russian forces shelled the positions of the Ukrainian Defense Forces with artillery in Hremyach and Senkivka, in Chernihiv oblast, and Katerynivka, Seredyna-Buda, Sukhodil, Manukhivka, Novi Vyrky, Pavlivka, and Mezenivka in Sumy oblast. In addition, they conducted aerial reconnaissance near Hai and Shalyhyne.

The Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus units continue strengthening the Belarusian-Ukrainian border section in the Belarussian Brest and Gomel oblasts. There is still a threat of Russian missile launches and air strikes from the territory and airspace of the Republic of Belarus.

The Russian aviation grouping conducts systematic combat operations to support the ground forces. It focuses its efforts on hitting military facilities in the Donetsk direction.

Ukrainian aviation, missile, and artillery units continue to fire successfully at concentrations of manpower, military equipment and ammunition depots of the Russian occupation forces. Due to

the losses, the Russian personnel in many areas refused to go into battle and resorted to sabotage.

On 08.08, at around 10:00 a.m., anti-aircraft missile units of the Ukrainian Air Force destroyed four sea-based Kalibr cruise missiles launched by the Russian military from the Black Sea. One missile was destroyed in Odesa by the "South" air command, and three more were shot down by anti-aircraft missile units of the "Center" air command.

The morale and psychological state of the personnel of the invasion forces remain low. Racially based conflicts intensified between the Russian military units comprised of representatives of different ethnic groups. The increased internal conflicts within Russian military units affect the safety of the civilian population in the occupied territories controlled by these units.

Freshly mobilized Russian battalions are not well-trained, less professional, and more brutal towards the civilians in the occupied territories than professional Russian soldiers or even conscripts who have received formal military training. Russian forces may increasingly deploy low-quality, poorly trained units, including those made up of convicts, to control the population in occupied parts of Ukraine. Such a deployment could reduce the occupying authorities' proficiency and increase local support for resistance movements countering the Russian occupation.

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: 1st and 6th armies, 11th Army Corps, 90th tank division, 14th and 45th separate SOF brigade, 1st Army Corps of so-called DPR, PMCs)

The Russian military conducts combat operations to maintain control over the previously occupied frontiers and prevent the offensive of the Ukrainian Defense Forces. They try to detect the composition of Ukrainian troops' defense. The enemy shelled the areas of Sosnivka, Duvanka, Prudyanka, Dementiivka, Pytomnyk, Ruska Lozova, Cherkassky Tyshky, Petrivka, Bayrak, Stary Saltiv, Bazaliivka, Korobochkyne, Andriivka, Udy, Svitlychne, Zolochiv, Slatine, Nove, Borshchova, Ruski Tyshky, Tsyркuny, Peremoha, Slobozhanske, Chervone, Husarivka, Asiivka, Milove, Chuhuiv, and Chepil. They conducted aerial reconnaissance near Tsupivka and Ruski Tyshky and carried out airstrikes near Verkhnyi Saltiv, Husarivka, and Bayrak.

Russian troops struck residential areas near the central part of Kharkiv with MLRS and continued to fire on the city of Kharkiv and surrounding towns with S-300 anti-aircraft missiles, mortars, tanks, and artillery.

The Russian command transferred a newly mobilized battalion to Balakleia, manned with personnel recruited from the Russian detention facilities. As a result, the brutality, immoral behavior, and aggressive attitude towards the local civilian population increased sharply.

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, 8th, and 41st armies, the 68 Army Corps, 201st military base, 3rd and 24th separate SOF brigades, 2nd and 4th separate motorized rifle brigades of the 2nd Army Corps, 7th separate motorized rifle brigade of the 1st Army Corps, PMC)

The Russian forces shelled the areas of Brazhkivka, Karnaukhivka, Sulyhivka, Nova Dmytrivka, Protopopivka, Adamivka, Zalyman, Mazanivka, Dolyna, Velyka Komyshevakha, Dmytrivka, Virnopillya, Rudne, Dibrivne, Hrushuvakha, Bohorodychne, Nortsivka, Krasnopillya, and Mykylske with artillery. They carried out an airstrike near Zalyman. The Russian military unsuccessfully tried to improve its tactical position near Bohorodychne.

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: 1st, 8th, and 41st armies, 31st separate airborne assault brigade, 61st and 336th separate marines brigades, 1st, 3rd, 5th, 15th, and 100th separate motorized rifle brigades, 9th and 11th separate motorized rifle regiment of the 1st Army Corps of the so-called DNR, 6th motorized rifle regiment of the 2nd Army Corps of the so-called LNR, PMCs

With the support of aviation, the Russian military conducted offensives in the areas of Bakhmut and Avdiivka, trying to dislodge the Ukrainian Defense Forces from the occupied lines with artillery fire; to inflict maximum losses on the Ukrainian units and prevent their transfer to other directions.

The Russian forces shelled the positions of the Ukrainian Defense Forces near Hryhorivka, Siversk, Verkhnyokamyanske, Zakytne, Ivano-Daryivka, Kramatorsk, Starodubivka, Soledar, Kodema, Bilohorivka, Bakhmutske, Vyyмка, Vershyna, Bakhmut, Zaitseve, Yakovlivka, Krasnopolivka, Pokrovske, Vodiane, Pisky, Nevelske, Novoselevka, Krasnohorivka, Sukha Balka, Avdiivka, Opytne, Novobakhmutivka, Karlivka, Keramik, and Kurahove with tanks and artillery. They carried out airstrikes near Bakhmut, Soledar, Kodema, Hryhorivka, Ivano-Daryivka, Vershyna, Zaitseve, Dacha, Yakovlivka, Spirne, Maryinka, Krasnohorivka, Novoselivka, Avdiivka, and New York.

The enemy tried to carry out a reconnaissance attack in the areas of Ivano-Daryivka, Vesele, Yakovlivka, Zaitseve, and Bakhmut, but suffered losses and retreated. Ukrainian defenders repelled enemy assaults on Bakhmut, Zaitseve, Vershyna, Kodema, Krasnohorivka, Pisky, and Avdiivka.

Russian forces seek to establish control over Soledar to the north of Bakhmut and Zaitseve to the south of Bakhmut in order to create conditions for disrupting Ukrainian control over the T0513 road, which supplies the Ukrainian Defense Forces in the northeast of the Donetsk oblast.

In Zelenopillya, Luhansk oblast, a drunk Russian soldier driving an armored personnel carrier knocked down an electrical pole, cutting off electricity in the city.

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 29th, 35th, 36th, 58th armies, the 68th Army Corps, Airborne troops, 31st and 83rd separate airborne assault brigades, 22nd separate SOF brigade, the 40th, 155th and 810th separate marines brigades, 1st Army Corps of the so-called DPR, and 2nd Army Corps of the so-called LPR, PMCs

The Russian forces shelled the areas of Volodymyrivka, Pavlivka, Orihiv, Shevchenko, Novodanylivka, Hulyaipilske, Stepanohirsk, Olhivske, Kamianske, Novomykhailivka, Vuhledar, Shevchenko, Temyrivka, Vremivka, Hulyaipole, Malynivka, Novopil, and Novosilka. Russian airstrikes were carried out near Velyka Novosilka, Shcherbakivka, Prechystivka, Volodymyrivka, Poltavka, and Novosilka. They conducted aerial reconnaissance of the city districts of Zaporizhzhya and Pavlohrad. On the night of August 7-8, Ukrainian HIMARS destroyed a significant amount of Russian military equipment and manpower in the industrial areas of Melitopol.

Ukrainian Defense Forces units neutralized Russian reconnaissance groups in the areas of Velyka Novosilka and Vremivka. The enemy tried to break through the defense of the Ukrainian troops near Maryinka and Shevchenko, but was repulsed.

Russian forces attacked Ukrainian positions from within the Zaporizhzhya NPP, preventing Ukrainian return fire and essentially using the plant as a nuclear shield. Since July, Russian forces have repeatedly shelled the Ukrainian-controlled city of Nikopol from positions in or around the nuclear power plant.

Kherson direction

Vasylivka–Nova Zboryivka 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: 49th and 58th armies, 22nd Army Corps, 4th and 7th military bases, 76th Air assault division, 98th and 106th airborne divisions, 11th separate airborne assault brigade, 16th and 346th separate SOF brigades, PMCs, an operational reserve of the 5th and 35th Armies)

The enemy conducts a defensive operation, actively using army aviation to restrain the Ukrainian troops. It fired artillery in the areas of Prybuzke, Posad-Pokrovske, Lupareve, Ukrainka, Luch, Myrne, Blahodatne, Novorosyiske, Shyroke, Partyzanske, Plotnytske, Bilohirka, Osokorivka, Knyazivka, Mykolaiv, Tavriyske, Lymany, Oleksandrivka, Kotlyareve, Novomykolaivka, Novohredneve, Kyselivka, Kobzartsi, Kvitneve, Zeleny Hai, Andriivka, Ivanivka, Novoaleksandrivka, Topolyne, and Potemkyne. Russian forces carried out airstrikes near Bila Krynytsia, Andriivka, Osokorivka, Lozove, Olhany, and Tavriyske, and conducted aerial

reconnaissance around Bilohirka, Murakhivka, Novooleksandrivka, Shevchenkivka, and Mykolaivka.

Russian troops continued shelling populated areas of the Dnipropetrovsk, Mykolaiv, and Odesa oblasts, launched two Kh-59 cruise missiles at Kamianske, and continued shelling of Nikopol, Zelendolsk, Marhanets, and Velyka Kostromka in the Dnipropetrovsk oblast.

During the week from July 31 to August 7, Russian troops transferred a significant part of their air defense systems from Melitopol to Kherson.

Ukrainian aviation struck two Russian strongholds in the areas of Kherson and Beryslav. Ukrainian artillery fire from closed firing positions destroyed the Russian ammunition depot in Charivne.

Kherson-Berislav bridgehead

Velyka Lepetikhva – 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: 8th, 49th and 58th armies, 22nd Army Corps, 7th and 76th Air assault divisions, 98th and 106th airborne divisions, 11th separate airborne assault brigade, 10th separate SOF brigade, PMCs

There are no changes in the operational situation.

Azov-Black Sea Maritime Operational Area:

The forces of the Russian Black Sea Fleet continue projecting force on the coast and the continental part of Ukraine (through missile strikes and possible amphibious assaults) 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 by land.

There are currently 10 Russian warships in the Black Sea. 2 of them have up to 16 Kalibr missiles on board, ready to launch.

The Russian military continues to attack Mykolaiv with "Smerch" rockets. The intensity of strikes on Odesa has somewhat decreased. Since the humanitarian maritime corridor operation started, no strikes have been recorded.

Most of the large amphibious ships entered the port of Novorossiysk and Sevastopol. One large amphibious ship was spotted at the crossing near the port of Feodosia.

The anti-sabotage patrol continues to operate near Sevastopol (2 minesweepers and a boat each). In Sevastopol, the heightened state of terrorist and sabotage threat has been extended for a week (until August 13).

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

2 Russian ships are on patrol in the Sea of Azov.

All four Russian submarines of project 636.3 are at port (Sevastopol and Novorossiysk).

Enemy aviation continues to fly from Crimea over the northwestern part of the Black Sea; 13 aircraft from the Crimean Air Group of the Russian Federation were involved in the past day. On the afternoon of August 9, the mass media reported on a series of explosions in the town of Novofedorivka (the occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea), where the 43rd separate assault aviation regiment of the Russian Armed Forces is located, which includes Su-24M aircraft. These planes regularly attack targets in the coastal zone of Ukraine, in particular with Kh-59 missiles. The Russian Federation, meanwhile, does not connect these explosions with external "fire impact" and claims that there was a "detonation of ammunition" at the airfield.

Because of the explosions, the local Russia-established "authority" of Russia-occupied Crimea, announced the evacuation of the Saky district. In addition, the mass media reported significant congestion and delays in crossing the Crimean bridge in the direction of the Krasnodar region.

The total combat losses of the enemy from 24.02 to 09.08 approximately amounted to:

Personnel - almost 42,640 people (+300);
Tanks - 1,817 (+6);
Armored combat vehicles - 4,076 (+6);
Artillery systems - 964 (+4);
Multiple rocket launchers (MLRS) - 261 (0);
Anti-aircraft warfare systems - 133 (+1);
Vehicles and fuel tanks - 2,998 (+5);
Aircraft - 223 (0);
Helicopters - 193 (+1);
UAV operational and tactical level - 757 (+3);
Intercepted cruise missiles - 185 (+3);
Boats / ships - 15 (0).

Ukraine, general news

Prime Minister Denys Shmyhal told at the Cabinet meeting that the government is already working on a draft budget for 2023. Army and security, as well as macroeconomic stability, will remain government priorities. "We clearly define that this will be the budget of the military economy, where the priority remains the army and security," Shmyhal said. At the same time, the Cabinet of Ministers plans to preserve payments under all social programs.

International diplomatic aspect

The Social Democratic Party's Arbitration Commission in Hanover decided that Gerhard Schröder, a former German Chancellor, did not violate the party's rules and therefore refused to expel him. The Arbitration procedure was launched by seventeen SPD branches that had filled the case against Schröder because of his close ties to Putin and his unwillingness to quit the lucrative job at Russian state corporations after the full-fledged invasion of Ukraine. According to the Commission, Schröder's adherence to his friendship with Putin is not a violation of the party statutes but, rather, his "highly personal area of life." The decision can be appealed.

"Stop issuing tourist visas to Russians. Visiting Europe is a privilege, not a human right," the Prime minister of Estonia called on the EU. The Prime Minister of Finland is looking into a possible tourist visa ban for Russian nationals as well. Such a reaction was triggered by the outrageous behavior of some Russians in the Baltic countries and Germany. The President of Ukraine called on the Western governments to return all Russians back to Russia so they would do something about their government. The Russian ex-pats are outraged and say there's not much they can do. Dmitriy Medvedev, a deputy secretary of the National security council, reacted to Kaja Kallas' tweet, "An Estonian aunt issued yet another Nazi nonsense to the citizens of Russia: "Visiting Europe is a privilege, not a human right." I would like to remind her of other words: "The fact that you are still free [not in jail] is not your merit, but our fault." It's a KGB-related joke.

Two-thirds of Russian citizens believe in the success of the "special military operation", a euphemism for the all-out invasion in Ukraine, while one-fifth don't, according to the poll by the Russian Field sociological service. Two-thirds would support the second assault on Kyiv, while a quarter doesn't think it's a good idea. However, only one-third of men would be ready to participate in the war, whereas sixty-two percent are not. Paradoxically, sixty-five percent would support Putin's decision to stop the war the next day, while twenty-eight percent would not.

The governor of Russia's Kaliningrad exclave stated that the region is about to exhaust quotas Lithuania set for certain sanctioned goods allowed to transit via its territory. Earlier, Russia threatened the EU over Lithuania's announcement that Russia would not be permitted to supply certain goods to the exclave. German and the EU bureaucrats pressured Lithuania to compromise over a certain amount of sanctioned goods. It's getting more difficult for Moscow to provide the exclave with everything necessary after the EU closed its skies and limited railway option. So, we should expect belligerent rhetoric from the Kremlin and possible provocations.

The World Bank announced a \$4.5 billion grant for Ukraine provided by the United States to help Kyiv meet urgent needs related to Russia's invasion, including healthcare, pensions, and social payments.

Russia, relevant news

German airline Lufthansa will not use Russian airspace until March 25, 2023, the company said.

Finnish state energy company Gasum will stop importing liquefied natural gas from Russia - Minister for European Affairs and Property Management of the Republic Tytti Tuppurainen.

Sanctioned Russian airlines have begun dismantling planes to ensure parts are available, Reuters sources say.

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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