

Humanitarian aspect:

As of the morning of August 10, 2022, more than 1066 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 increased to 705.** However, the data is not conclusive since data collection continues in the areas of active hostilities, the temporarily occupied areas, and liberated territories.

The Russian shelling of **Dnipropetrovsk oblast** on the night of August 9 killed 13 people and wounded 11, Dnipropetrovsk Oblast Military Administration said. Twelve people died, and 9 were injured in Marhanets, Nikopol District, which was shelled with 40 MLRS shells. In Vyshchetasivka, one woman died, and an elderly family of 2 was wounded. Zaporizhzhya NPP is used by the Russian occupying forces to shell the Nikopol District, Head of the Presidential Office Andriy Yermak stressed.

At night, the Russian occupiers fired at **Mykolayiv** with "Smerch" MLRS. 8 private houses were damaged as a result. 3 people were injured, including a 13-year-old girl, Mykolaiv Mayor Oleksandr Sienkovych said.

The day of August 9 in **Kharkiv** passed without shelling. At the same time, the Russian occupiers shelled populated areas of Kharkiv, Izyum, and Chuhuyiv districts, the head of the Kharkiv Oblast Military Administration Oleh Synhubov reported in the morning. In the village of Tsyркuny, Kharkiv District, which was constantly shelled throughout the day, a 64-year-old woman was injured; her condition is of moderate severity.

On August 10, at around noon, the Russian troops shelled Stary Saltiv in Kharkiv Oblast, killing two civilians. Kharkiv Oblast police said that cluster munitions were used in the shelling.

Zaporizhzhya City Council Secretary, Anatoliy Kurtev, reported that the Kushugum amalgamated community got shelled at night. As a result, three houses in Kushugum were destroyed, and almost 30 more were damaged; one woman was killed.

Six amalgamated communities in **Sumy Oblast** were fired at during the day on August 9. The Russian forces used self-propelled artillery, mine throwers, and automatic guns. In the Bilopillya community, two people were hospitalized with injuries, Dmytro Zhivytskyi, head of the State Administration of Sumy Oblast, said. He also reported that Sumy Oblast was shelled with artillery on August 10. A gas pipeline was damaged. Further information about damages and possible injuries is being collected.

On August 10, the Russian army shelled the central part of **Bakhmut, Donetsk Oblast**, killing seven civilians and injuring six others with landmines and shrapnel. Shops, private homes and high-rise buildings were damaged.

Two people were evacuated from the village of Mayaky, Kramatorsk District, Donetsk Oblast, located in the zone of intensive hostilities. 669 people, including 27 children and four disabled people were evacuated from the train station in Pokrovsk.

Since February 27, Estonia has accepted 50,185 refugees from Ukraine, Evropeyska Pravda reported.

The bodies of 16 more fallen Mariupol defenders arrived in Kyiv, "Angels of Azov" patronage service said today. The "Angels of Azov", together with the Kyiv police, morgue workers and medical experts, and criminologists, examine and register the bodies.

Occupied territories

Melitopol Mayor Ivan Fedorov said that ten people died at the Russian checkpoint in Vasylivka, Zaporizhzhya Oblast while waiting in line to leave the territory controlled by Russia. These are the people who did not get to the evacuation. More than 1,000 cars are waiting at the checkpoint.

Russian spin doctor and propagandist Oleksandr Malkevich was put in charge of the information and propaganda sphere in Kherson Oblast. His job is to supervise the establishment of propaganda TV channels in Kherson, Ukraine's President's Permanent Representative to the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Tamila Tasheva, told a press briefing. Tasheva stressed that the occupying forces restrict access to information for the residents of the occupied Kherson Oblast. They shut down Ukrainian broadcasting and rerouted internet traffic to Kherson Oblast via the occupied Crimea. Then they started broadcasting Russian TV and Radio programming from Crimea using the Kherson Oblast broadcasting infrastructure.

Tasheva also said that the methods the Russian occupation forces honed during the 8 years of Crimea's occupation are now being applied in Kherson Oblast. Activists, Ukrainians, and Crimean Tatars who refuse to cooperate are kidnapped from Kherson Oblast and taken to the occupied Crimea, where they are accused of extremism or terrorist activities. Participation in the Crimean Tatar volunteer battalion named after Noman Chelebidzhikhan is often one of the accusations. A separate administrative building was allocated for activists in the Simferopol pre-trial detention center.

Operational situation:

The 168th day of the strategic air and ground offensive operation of the Russian Armed Forces against Ukraine continues (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 forces fired artillery at targets near Senkivka and Mykolaivka in Chernihiv Oblast, and Katerynivka, Seredyna-Buda, and Mezenivka in Sumy Oblast. To identify the positions of the units of the Defense Forces, the enemy conducted aerial reconnaissance in the areas of Hai in Chernihiv Oblast, and Shalyhine in Sumy Oblast.

By August 11, the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation and the Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus plan to enact the first stage of their joint operational-tactical training with live fire. The threat remains of Russian missile launches and air strikes from the territory and airspace of the Republic of Belarus at the territory of Ukraine.

Fighter aircraft of the Ukrainian Air Force continue to patrol the airspace of Ukraine, and the strike aircraft successfully provide air support to Ukrainian units in designated operational areas.

The head of the Iranian Space Agency, Hassan Salarieh, said that the Khayyam remote sensing satellite has a camera resolution of one meter. Khayyam has already started broadcasting telemetry data. Iranian officials denied that another country would have access to the satellite channel at any point, but Western intelligence officials said Russian authorities would retain access.

Regions of the Russian Federation formed more than 40 volunteer battalions. The formation of the Moscow "Sobyanin" regiment, which began recruiting on July 1, continues. Three volunteer battalions, "Kronstadt", "Neva", and "Pavlovsk", are being formed in St. Petersburg. One of them is reported to be an artillery unit. The formation of three new volunteer formations has begun in Tomsk ("Trojan" battalion), Amur ("Amur"), and Irkutsk ("Hangara"). The formations are motorized rifle battalions and number up to 400-500 fighters each.

The volunteer battalions are equipped in the following way (based on the example of the "Tiger" battalion of the Primorsky Krai): the Pacific Fleet of the Russian Armed Forces provides ammunition and body armor, the administration of the Primorsky Krai provides clothing and means of communication, and the Ministry of Defense provides weapons. The Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation, or the Kremlin, ordered the regions of the Russian Federation to set informational and financial conditions for volunteer units.

The newspaper "Kommersant" reports that about 1,200 "Cossacks" participate in the hostilities launched by the Russian Federation in Ukraine. In addition, the Krasnodar Krai formed additional military units, "Zakharia Chepiga" and "Kuban", in April and May, respectively. It was announced that the "Don" Cossack detachment would be reorganized into a brigade by merging with the "Terek" battalion as part of the "Kuban" and "Yenisei" units. The "Don" detachment carried out offensive actions in the area of Velyka Komyshuvakha (southwest of Izyum), and the "Terek" battalion recruited additional volunteers aged 20 to 63 from the Stavropol Territory and the North Caucasus. The "Terek" battalion has already sent 500 Cossacks to Donbas. The Cossack units "Yermak" and "Tavrida" are also fighting in Ukraine.

The Kremlin uses leaders of immigrant and ethnic organizations to form forces for the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The head of the "Association of Central Asian Uzbeks of the Perm Territory", Jalolov, announced that Uzbek citizens who live or work in the Perm Territory should create a volunteer battalion, "Amir Timur", to support Russian troops in Ukraine.

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, the average width of the 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*

Enemy shelling with tanks and artillery was recorded in the areas of Udy, Dementiivka, Nove, Pytomnyk, Ruski Tyshky, Peremoha, Verkhniy Saltiv, Stary Saltiv, Mospanove, Stara Hnylytsia, Husarivka, Korobochkyne, Pyatyhirske, Shevelivka, Rudne, Sosnivka, Prudyanka, Slatyne, Ruska Lozova, Petrivka, Chepil, Pechenihiy, and Slobozhanske. The Russian forces carried out an airstrike near Verkhniy Saltiv.

The Russian military conducted offensive battles in the Veteryarne - Udy areas, but suffered losses and retreated. Fighting continues in the direction of Bayrak - Husarivka.

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: 1st, 2nd, 8th, and 41st armies, 68th 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 Velyka Komyshevka, Dmytrivka, Karnaukhivka, Dovhenke, Virnopillya, Nova Dmytrivka, Bohorodychne, Dolyna, Siverske, Hryhorivka, Verkhnyokamyanske, Sydorove, Raihorodok, Mayaky, Piskunivka, Platonivka, and Serebryanka, and launched an airstrike near Hryhorivka.

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 marine brigades, 1st, 3rd, 5th, 15th, and 100th separate motorized rifle brigades, 9th and 11th separate motorized rifle regiments 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 aviation support, the Russian forces try to conduct assault operations in the Bakhmut and Avdiivka districts. In order to constrain the actions of Ukrainian units and prevent them from regrouping, the enemy continued systematic shelling of the Ukrainian positions along the contact line and regrouping units of Russia's Eastern Military District operating in the specified direction.

The Russian forces shelled the areas of Kostyantynivka, Bakhmut, Ivano-Daryivka, Pokrovske, Zaitseve, Kodema, Kurdyumivka, Bakhmutske, Soledar, Toretsk, Yakovlivka, Bilohorivka, Pokrovske, Kodema, Mayorsk, Vershyna, Marinka, Avdiivka, Opytne, Pisky, Pervomaiske, Nevelske, Petrivske, Netaylove, Krasnohorivka, and Novobakhmutivka with artillery and tanks. Airstrikes were carried out by assault and army aircraft near Spirne, Soledar, Bakhmut, Vesela Dolyna, Dacha, Yakovlivka, Zaitseve, Vershyna, Krasnohorivka, Maryinka, Novoselivka, and Avdiivka.

The Russian military unsuccessfully attacked in the directions of Novoluhanske-Spirne, Volodymyrivka-Yakovlivka, Streapivka-Soledar, Mineralne-Avdiivka, and Spartak-Avdiivka. It suffered losses and retreated in the areas of Krasnohorivka, Avdiivka, and Pisky. Russian reconnaissance groups operated in the areas of Ivano-Daryivka, Vesele, Yakovlivka, and Soledar but were detected and neutralized. The enemy tried to carry out reconnaissance attacks in the areas of Pidhorodne and Bakhmut but was defeated. In order to improve their tactical position, the Russian units led an offensive in the directions of Yakovlivka, Bakhmut, and Zaitseve, but they suffered losses and retreated.

The Russian forces had partial success in the area of Vershyna village. Fighting continues in the Donetsk-Pisky direction.

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

The enemy shelled the areas of Kostiantynopolske, Novomykhailivka, Mala Tokmachka, Velykomykhailivka, Pavlivka, Volodymyrivka, Shevchenko, Prechystivka, Velyka Novosilka, Burlatske, Vremivka, Vuhledar, Novomayorske, Stepanohirsk, Orihiv, Shcherbaky, Zaliznychne, Stepove, Poltavka, Novosilka, Hulyaipole, and Mali Shcherbaky, and carried out airstrikes near Pavlivka, Vuhledar, and Novosilka.

Russian troops continue to use the territory of the Zaporizhzhya NPP to shell Nikopol and use the plant as a nuclear shield.

10 explosions have been reported at Russian military warehouses in the western part of Melitopol.

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: 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 Russian military is focusing its main efforts on maintaining occupied positions, shelling Mykolaiv and Nikopol with artillery of various calibers, and conducting airstrikes near Novohryhorivka and Andriivka. In addition, the activity of the Russian army aviation intensified.

Secondary explosions continued for more than an hour and a half at the Russian ammunition warehouse in Novooleksiivka near Henichesk. On August 9, a series of explosions took place at the Russian Saky airbase in occupied Novofedorivka on the western coast of Crimea. Ukrainian officials have not taken responsibility for the attacks on Russian military infrastructure.

Kherson-Berislav bridgehead

- *Velyka Lepetykha – 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*

The Russian forces shelled Mykolaiv, Stepova Dolyna, Lymany, Shevchenkove, Myrne, Kyselivka, Shyroky, Zeleny Hai, Bila Krynytsia, Nikopol, Knyazivka, and Dobryanka with tanks and artillery. They carried out airstrikes near Olhyne, Bila Krynytsia, and Osokorivka and carried out aerial reconnaissance in the areas of Bilohirka, Murakhivka, Novooleksandrivka, Shevchenkove, Mykolaivka, and Kobzartsi.

Azov-Black Sea Maritime Operational Area:

The forces of the Russian Black Sea Fleet continue to project force on the coast and the continental part of Ukraine (through missile strikes and possible amphibious assaults) and control 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 7 Russian warships in the Black Sea, led by the Admiral Makarov frigate. 2 ships (a Buyan-M type frigate and a corvette) carry up to 16 Kalibr missiles ready for launch. Most of the large amphibious ships entered the port of Novorossiysk and Sevastopol. Two large amphibious ships were spotted at the crossing near the port of Feodosia.

The missile boat "Ivanovets" of project 12411 (with 4 Moskit missiles) is in a firing position on the west coast of the Crimean Peninsula.

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

All four submarines of project 636.3 are at ports in Sevastopol and Novorossiysk.

Russian 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 combat actions in the past day.

The operation of the humanitarian convoy to transport the grain cargoes from the ports of Ukraine continues. The bulk carrier "Osprey S", on August 10, passed the gates of the port in Chornomorsk and began to load grain. The vessel arrived at the Ukrainian coast in the evening of August 9 and was stationed at the Odesa roadstead. The bulker flies the flag of Liberia but is owned by a Turkish company.

Operational losses of the enemy from 24.02 to 10.08

Personnel - almost 42,800 people (+160);

Tanks - 1,832 (+15);

Armored combat vehicles - 4,086 (+10);

Artillery systems - 971 (+7);

Multiple rocket launchers (MLRS) - 261 (0);

Anti-aircraft warfare systems - 133 (0);

Vehicles and fuel tanks - 3,005 (+7);

Aircraft - 232 (+9);

Helicopters - 193 (0);

UAV operational and tactical level - 766 (+9);

Intercepted cruise missiles - 185 (0);

Boats / ships - 15 (0).

Ukraine, general news

The head of the President's Office, Andriy Yermak, said that it is vital for Ukraine to end the active phase of the war before the onset of winter, due to the risk of Russian attacks on the heating infrastructure. He stressed, that the Russian army continues to attack Ukrainian infrastructure objects because this is one of their goals, and they don't even hide it. His statement was echoed by Major General Dmytro Marchenko, in charge of defending Mykolayiv, who said that one should 100% expect the liberation of Kherson and the end of the active phase of the war by the end of the year. Some local military action is still possible after that.

President Volodymyr Zelenskyi said that Russia's war against Ukraine began with the seizure of Crimea and will end with its liberation. He stressed that Crimea is Ukraine, and Ukraine will never give it up.

Inflation in Ukraine fell to 0.7% in July compared to June but rose to 22.2% year on year, the State Statistics Service of Ukraine reported.

International diplomatic aspect

Canada, Sweden and Denmark will join several other nations already training Ukrainian soldiers in the UK. Denmark is also planning to offer training programs on its territory as well. Germany has provided Ukraine with four more Gepard self-propelled air defence systems, bringing the total number to a dozen. The German package also includes ten HMMWVs, three armoured evacuation vehicles, seven electronic warfare jammers, eight land radars, eight anti-UAV devices, forty-nine thousand artillery shells, etc. A senior White House official confirmed that Ukraine has already received an undisclosed number of HARM anti-radar missiles. Within the last few days, reports were that as many as seventeen Russian anti-aircraft systems had been taken off. It's still unclear whether HARM or HIMARS missiles were employed in an attack on the Saky airbase in Crimea that might have destroyed up to a dozen Russian Su-30M fighters and Su-24 bombers, along with up to sixty pilots and air base personnel.

Ukraine and Switzerland agreed that the latter might represent Kyiv's interest in Russia. Kyiv stripped the diplomatic relations with Moscow on the first day of the all-out invasion. "Russia is not ready to consider proposals for mediation in talks with Ukraine from countries that have joined the anti-Russian sanctions," stated the Russian embassy in Switzerland. "We believe that Swiss neutrality has been devalued to a certain extent since the Confederation adopted all of the European Union's seven packages of illegitimate anti-Russian restrictions, in fact taking the side of one of the parties to the conflict." Though Switzerland joined the anti-Russian sanctions, it refused to provide defensive aid to Ukraine. However, if Moscow believes that Switzerland stepped out of neutrality, it might be the right thing for Bern to start providing Kyiv with the weapons it needs to defend itself.

"We demand that Russia immediately hand back full control to its rightful sovereign owner, Ukraine, of the Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant as well as of all nuclear facilities within Ukraine's internationally recognized borders to ensure their safe and secure operations," stated the G7 Foreign Ministers and the High Representative of the EU. "We remain profoundly concerned by the serious threat that the seizure of Ukrainian nuclear facilities and other actions by Russian armed forces pose to the safety and security of these facilities, significantly raising the risk of a nuclear accident or incident and endangering the population of Ukraine, neighbouring states and the international community".

Russia is using Nuclear Power Plant as the lunch site for their MLRS and is conducting other dangerous activities. It's reported that Russians are busily trying to redirect electricity generated by the Power Plant to the territories it illegally occupies while cutting off the rest of Ukraine.

Meanwhile, Russia has accused Ukraine of creating "artificial obstacles and difficulties" to an IAEA delegation visit to the Nuclear Power Plant. Moscow has requested an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council to discuss the situation at the Power Plant it recklessly uses as a shield.

Amid the scandal with manipulative and factually wrong Amnesty International's report on Ukraine, Pär Wästberg leaves the organization in disagreement. He is a co-founder of AI's Swedish chapter. Meanwhile, neither Agnès Callamard nor Donatella Rovera reacted to the fierce criticism of the reports and infuriating comments. Last month, Donatella Rovera criticized Estonia for increased defence spending and weapons producers for making a profit, "Estonia could soon order USA-made Weapons for \$500 million. Russia's war on Ukraine has impoverished tax-payers in Europe, USA & other countries who are paying 100s of billions of \$ in military & humanitarian aid - while weapons companies profit". At the same time, she didn't offer alternatives to countries, neighbouring Russia, and the "proper" way of countering Moscow's grave danger to their freedom, sovereignty and security.

The EU ban on Russian coal is in force following a four-month wind-down period. The restriction measure would affect one-fourth of all Russian coal exports, worth an €8 billion loss of annual revenue. Meanwhile, the Russian invasion of Ukraine might cost the German economy more than €260 billion by 2030, according to the Institute for Employment Research report. Around 240,000 workers would lose their jobs in the coming year. If energy prices are doubled, the number of unemployed people will hit 660,000 in 2024.

Russia, relevant news

Members of the Presidential Council for Human Rights (HRC) and several scientists - academicians of the Russian Academy of Sciences asked Putin "to abandon the death penalty in the DPR [Donetsk People's Republic]," Eva Merkacheva, a member of the HRC, told Kommersant. 11 people signed the appeal. The appeal to the Russian president on decisions in the so-called DPR is indicative of the fake independence of the quasi-state.

Top managers of the enterprises comprising the Rostech conglomerate (official name the State Corporation for Assistance to Development, Production, and Export of Advanced Technology) cannot go on vacation starting August 1 due to the need to fulfil the state defense order, the Russian government-owned TASS news agency reported, citing a source close to the state corporation.

The largest Russian cargo airline, Volga-Dnepr, will cut more than 200 pilots of AirBridgeCargo and Atran subsidiaries who flew Boeing aircraft that have become unavailable due to sanctions, RBC news agency reports, citing sources close to the company.

The risks for balancing the federal budget in 2023-2025 are high, and it is necessary to focus spending on priority areas, the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation said.

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