

### **Humanitarian aspect:**

At night, the Russians shelled the **Nikopol district in the Dnipropetrovsk Oblast** three times. In Nikopol, 3 people died, 9 were injured, including a 13-year-old girl. More than 40 high-rise buildings, 3 schools, several shops and cars were damaged in the city. The power line is damaged. 14 buildings, a health care facility, a shop and a stadium were damaged in the Chervonohryhorivska amalgamated community. In the Synelniky district, the enemy shelling damaged mill and houses. The local family was injured - the woman is in the hospital.

On August 11, around 4:30 in the morning, the Russian military launched a rocket attack on the center of **Kharkiv**. The rocket hit the yard of the house. According to preliminary information, missiles of the S-300 type were launched from the territory of the Belgorod region of the Russian Federation. During the day, the enemy shelled the villages and towns in Kharkiv, Chuguyiv and Izyum districts.

The enemy shelled populated areas of the **Mykolaiv Oblast**. There is the destruction of residential buildings, a destroyed school and a stadium. The fires started in forests and fields.

According to the Minister of the Interior, Denys Monastyrsky, **Sumy Oblast** is one of the most mined in Ukraine. The 20-kilometer zone along the border also poses a huge danger. Moreover, the demining process is complicated by the Russian Federation's constant shelling, which injured many rescuers.

### **Occupied territories**

**Mandatory evacuation may be extended to more regions.** Iryna Vereshchuk, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories of Ukraine stated this during a briefing. She noted that residents of Zaporizhzhya, Kherson, and Kharkiv oblasts might be left without means of livelihood, heat and light in the autumn-winter period. Therefore, mandatory evacuation can expand to the territory of these regions.

In the **Kherson oblast**, the support mast of the high-voltage lines leading from the Zaporizhzhya NPP to Crimea collapsed. Recently it became known that the occupiers intended to supply energy from the ZNPP to the annexed Crimea. UN Secretary-General António Guterres called for an end to any military activity around the Zaporizhzhia NPP and to create a demilitarized zone around it.

On August 11, the Russian occupiers constantly fired at the **Zaporizhzhya NPP**, Energoatom said. Five strikes were recorded in the area of the commandant's office of the station - right next to the storage of radiation sources. Another five shells hit the area of the fire station near the ZNPP, Energoatom reports. Due to shelling at the station, it was impossible to carry out staff shifts in time.

Later in the day, the Russian military once again shelled at ZNPP, this time next to the first power unit. The wastewater pumping station was damaged.

At the Zaporizhzhya NPP, the radiation is within the normal range. As of 5 pm, the radiation background is 11-12 microR/h, which is in line with the standards, Energoatom reported.

A protest by communal workers began in **Mariupol**. According to the city mayor's adviser Petro Andryushchenko, employees of "Vodokanal" [water utility] refused to go to work due to non-payment of salaries. The strike will continue for now. Salary money was stolen, so the Russian occupiers do not know how to solve the problem, Andryushchenko writes.

On Wednesday, a car carrying energy workers was blown up by a mine in the village of Smolyaninove, in the occupied territory of the **Luhansk Oblast**. Two people died, and one more was wounded, Serhii Gaidai, the head of the Luhansk military administration, said.

---

### **Operational situation:**

*The 169th 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 concentrating its efforts on establishing full control over the territories of the Luhansk and Donetsk oblasts, maintaining the temporarily captured areas of the Kherson oblast and parts of the Kharkiv, Zaporizhzhya, and Mykolaiv oblasts, creating favorable conditions for resuming the offensive in certain directions, and blocking Ukraine's maritime communications in the Black Sea. The enemy continues to carry out air and missile attacks on military and civilian objects on the territory of Ukraine.

In the Volyn and Poliske directions, the situation has not changed. The Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus units are strengthening the protection of the section of the Belarusian-Ukrainian border in the Brest and Gomel regions. Starting August 9, in Minsk, military assemblies of territorial defense units involving conscripts began under the command of the Chief of General Staff of the Belarus Armed Forces. The threat of missile and air strikes from the territory of the Republic of Belarus remains.

The enemy lost up to 12 aircraft at the Novofedorivka Air Base, Crimea, which were completely destroyed, and at least 5-6 more were seriously damaged. The airfield infrastructure suffered significant destruction (special and regular buildings, airfield equipment, special equipment, stocks of aviation munition and fuel were destroyed).

The Russian Armed Forces are experiencing significant losses among junior command staff, which is why they have launched a number of accelerated courses for junior commanders: the NGO training has been shortened to a few weeks, and junior lieutenants - to four months.

The enemy experience a lack of artillery guns. The Russian military command is forced to replace most of the 122 mm guns (due to losses from counter-battery fire, technical malfunctions and barrel wear, and lack of 122 mm shells) and replace the 152 mm self-propelled guns with towed systems of the same caliber. These losses also caused an increase in the number of self-propelled guns 2c5 and 2c7 on the front lines.

**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*

The enemy shelled Udy, Petrivka, Protopopivka, Korobochkyne, Svitlychne, Prudyanka, Ruska Lozova, Cherkasky and Rusky Tyshky, Verkhnyi and Stary Saltiv, Shevelivka, and carried out an air strike near Husarivka. Russian military actively conducted aerial reconnaissance by UAVs. In addition, they put significant efforts into improving the logistical support of the units operating in this direction. To improve the tactical position, the enemy carried out assaults in the areas of Udy, Petrivka and Husarivka. Ukrainian defenders inflicted significant losses on the enemy and forced them to flee back.

#### **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 enemy continued shelling from artillery and tanks in the vicinity of Karnaukhivka, Virnopillia, Bohorodychne, Mazanivka, Dovhenke, Velyka Komyshuvakha, Dibrivne, Krasnopillia, Dolyna, Siversk, Verkhnyokamyanske, Serebryanka, Sydorove and Hryhorivka. Near Velyka Komyshuvakha, the Russian troops tried to break through the defense of the Ukrainian forces; but failed and withdrew. They also conducted a tactical offensive near Hryhorivka and Verkhnyokamyanske but did not succeed and withdrew. Fighting continues in the Ivano-Daryivka area.

#### **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 DPR, 6th motorized rifle regiment of the 2nd Army Corps of the so-called LPR, PMCs*

The enemy used barrel, rocket artillery, and tanks to dislodge Ukrainian units from the occupied frontiers. They conducted UAV aerial reconnaissance for the reconnaissance of logistics support routes and critical infrastructure objects.

The enemy fired at the Ukrainian Defense Forces from tanks and artillery in the vicinity of Bakhmut, Kostyantynivka, Pereizne, Vesele, Bakhmutske, Vesela Dolyna, Yakovlivka, Vershyna, Zaytseve, Kurakhove, Sukha Balka, Maryinka, Vodiane, Netaylove, Avdiivka, Pisky, Opytne, and Krasnohorivka. They carried out airstrikes near Vyimka, Spirne, Soledar, Bakhmut, Zaytseve, Yakovlivka, Vershyna, Vesele, Maryinka, Krasnohorivka, and Avdiivka.

The Russian military conducted a reconnaissance attack near Yakovlivka, but the Ukrainian defenders pushed them back. The enemy unsuccessfully conducted offensive and assault actions near Bakhmutske and Zaytseve, but retreated with losses. The enemy tried to advance in the areas of Bakhmut, Kodema, Spirne, Yakovlivka, Soledar, Avdiivka and Pisky, but suffered losses and retreated. It is still advancing in the directions of Maryinka and Pisky; hostilities continue.

#### **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, 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 from barrel and rocket artillery and tanks the areas of Novomykhailivka, Mala Tokmachka, Malynivka, Lukyanivske, Vuhledar, Novodanilivka, Vremivka, Bilohirya, Shevchenko, Burlatske, Olhivske, Burlatske and Kushugum. The Russian forces used aviation near Novomykhailivka, Prechystivka, Pavlivka, Vuhledar, Novosilka, Novodanylivka, Poltavka and Zolota Nyva, and tried to advance near Pavlivka. Ukrainian defenders suppressed these attempts.

#### **Kherson direction**

- *Vasylivka–Nova Zburyivka 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, the operational reserve of the 5th and 35th Armies*

The enemy concentrates its primary efforts on holding the occupied positions, preventing the advance of Ukrainian troops, and maintains a high intensity of UAV reconnaissance. The enemy shelled civilian and military infrastructure in the areas of Ukrainka, Prybuzke, Lymany, Blagodatne, Vesely Kut, Kobzartsi, Tverdomedove, Luch, Oleksandrivka, Trudolyubivka, and Osokorivka, and carried out airstrikes near Andriivka, Novohryhorivka, Velyke Artakove, and

Lozove. The enemy attempted a recon attack near Lozove, came under the precise fire of Ukrainian defenders, suffered losses and retreated chaotically.

### **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 enemy shelled Mykolaiv, Stepova Dolyna, Myrne, Bila Krynytsia, Nikopol, and Knyazivka with tanks and artillery, and carried out airstrikes near Olhyne, Bila Krynytsia, and Myrne.

### **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 8 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. Two Kalibr missiles were launched on August 11 at around 1 p.m. from a Buyan-M corvette at targets in the Kharkiv Oblast, but were destroyed by Ukrainian air defense.

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.

3 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. 16 aircraft from the Crimean Air Group of the Russian Federation were involved in combat actions in the past day. Five MiG-31 aircraft were transferred from the Krasnodar territory to Belbek Airport (Sevastopol) (probably for striking with Kh-47 "Kindgal" missiles).

On August 9, after the explosions near the town of Novofedorivka (AR Crimea), the occupying administration of the peninsula strengthened the administrative and police regime and implemented a yellow (high) terrorist threat level (until August 24). About 20 Su-24M, Su-30M, Tu-134 aircraft were destroyed and seriously damaged on the airfield infrastructure of the Saki airfield.

Russian aviation losses due to explosions at the military airfield "Saki" near Novofedorivka in the occupied Crimea became the largest in one day since the Second World War, reported CNN.

Crimea occupation authorities circulated the order among civilian employees of central and eastern Crimea to have "alarm suitcases" ready in case of evacuation. Personnel of the RF Armed Forces serving in Crimea were prohibited from going on vacation after September 1, 2022.

Meanwhile, the Russian Black Sea Fleet expects a change of command. Sevastopol media report this with reference to its sources. There are no official statements or comments from the press service of the Russian BSF yet. According to sources, instead of Admiral Igor Osipov, who has commanded the fleet since May 2019, it will be headed by Vice Admiral Viktor Sokolov.

Obviously, personnel changes are related to the heavy losses suffered by the Russian BSF since the beginning of Russia's full-scale aggression against Ukraine.

Vice Admiral Viktor Sokolov is 59 years old. He served from the commander of the mine-torpedo combat unit on several ships, the chief of staff and the commander of the minesweeper division to the deputy commander of the Northern Fleet (since 2013) and the head of the Admiral Kuznetsov Naval Academy (since 2020).

Viktor Sokolov commanded the Mediterranean campaign of the ships of the Northern Fleet, led by the heavy cruiser "Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union Kuznetsov" and the heavy nuclear missile cruiser "Petr Velikiy".

### **Approximate operational losses of the enemy from 24.02 to 11.08**

Personnel - almost 43,000 people (+300);  
Tanks - 1,846 (+14);  
Armored combat vehicles - 4,100 (+14);  
Artillery systems - 974 (+3);  
Multiple rocket launchers (MLRS) - 274 (+3);  
Anti-aircraft warfare systems - 134 (+1);  
Vehicles and fuel tanks - 3,018 (+13);  
Aircraft - 232 (0);  
Helicopters - 193 (0);  
UAV operational and tactical level - 772 (+6);  
Intercepted cruise missiles - 185 (0);  
Boats / ships - 15 (0).

---

**Ukraine, general news**

Ukraine will need at least \$190 billion for post-war reconstruction. This is stated in the updated assessment of losses to the Ukrainian economy by the KSE Institute project "Russia will pay." The total amount of minimum needs for restoring Ukraine's destroyed assets is 188 billion dollars, and direct losses reach 110.4 billion dollars. Over the past week, the amount of direct infrastructure damage increased by \$2.1 billion and reached \$110.4 billion as of August 8.

The UN expects a significant increase in the number of ships that export Ukrainian grain through the Black Sea corridor and also considers the goal of 2-5 million tons of export achievable. This was stated by the interim UN coordinator at the Joint Coordination Center in Istanbul, Frederick Kenny, Reuters reports.

McDonald's will gradually resume work in Kyiv and some oblasts in the west of Ukraine. Soon, the resume of supplies and the preparation of restaurants for opening will begin.

According to the Main Intelligence Directorate of Ukraine's Ministry of Defense, Russia launches a fake "Zelensky fund" to discredit the President of Ukraine in Western Europe. At the moment, the Russian Federation has created a website for a fake fund, and fake screenshots of alleged publications in well-known media. Soon it is planned to launch the project and start a wide media promotion campaign.

### **International diplomatic aspect**

The Northern European nations, the US and Canada gathered in Copenhagen to unite and coordinate their efforts in the long-term security assistance to Ukraine. The Europeans decided to step up their support and complement the "Ramstein" format, which deals with short-term weapons supplies to Ukraine. There're three main lines of effort: demining, military training and weapons production. Poland, the Czech Republic and Slovakia expressed their readiness to produce arms for Ukraine. Sweden may join their ranks. Earlier, Canada, Sweden, Finland and Denmark announced sending their militaries to the UK to join the Ukrainian troops' training program. The Western countries pledged \$1.55 billion in military aid to Ukraine.

The Saeima of Latvia recognized Russia as a state sponsor of terrorism. The Parliament also called on the EU countries to immediately suspend the issuance of tourist and entry visas to Russian and Belarusian citizens. Estonia has introduced a visa ban for Russians. "This is Putin's war and that is why I have a hard time with this idea," explained the German Chancellor his unwillingness to proceed with the ban. "Russians overwhelmingly support the war on Ukraine. They must be deprived of the right to cross international borders until they learn to respect them," replied Ukraine's foreign minister. "I don't believe in collective guilt. I believe in individual guilt, which is a consequence of what one does or says. I do believe in collective responsibility for state actions... The argument that Russians don't bear responsibility because it's an oppressive regime is weak. It is oppressive because Russian citizens for years allowed it to become one by staying out of politics in exchange for higher life standards. Autocracy was an outcome, not a given," tweeted Eugene Finkel, a leading expert on genocide.

## **Russia, relevant news**

The impact of sanctions on the Russian economy will grow. Experts of the Kyiv School of Economics noted that the main sanctions in the sphere of the Russian energy sector have not yet come into effect. In December, the European Union will ban the export of Russian marine oil, and on February 5 - the export of petroleum products. At the same time, the volume of Russian gas sales to Europe is a third of last year's level and looks set to decline until effectively ceasing no later than 2024, when Germany becomes independent from the "blue fuel" supply. KSE adds that after the entry into force of all European sanctions in the oil and gas sector, Russia's revenue from the export of energy carriers is expected to decrease by 40%.

At night, a fire broke out in the military unit with conscripts. According to the Russian mass media, it was a wooden barracks in Dolgoprudnoye, in the Moscow region. The fire spread over an area of 1,200 square meters. The fire is contained, there are currently no reports of casualties.

---

***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.*

***We publish this brief daily. If you would like to subscribe, please send us an email to***

***[cds.dailybrief@gmail.com](mailto:cds.dailybrief@gmail.com)***

***Please note, that we subscribe only verified persons and can decline or cancel the subscription at our own discretion***

*We are independent, non-government, non-partisan and non-profit organisation. More at*

***[www.defence.org.ua](http://www.defence.org.ua)***

*Our Twitter (in English) - [https://twitter.com/defence\\_centre](https://twitter.com/defence_centre)*

*Our Facebook (in Ukrainian) - <https://www.facebook.com/cds.UA>*

*Our brief is for information only and we verify our information to the best possible extent*

---