

Humanitarian aspect:

As of the morning of August 13, 2022, more than 1072 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 711.** However, the data is not conclusive since data collection continues in the areas of active hostilities, the temporarily occupied areas, and liberated territories.

As of August 13, **198 children are missing, and 6482 Ukrainian children have been deported to Russia** following the Russian invasion of Ukraine. At the same time, 4,523 children have already been found, and 50 children have been returned, the Ombudsman Office reports with reference to the government portal for the search of children "Children of War."

At night, the Russian forces fired 30 rockets from Grad MLRS at the residential areas of **Nikopol, Dnipropetrovsk Oblast**. According to preliminary information, there were no casualties, Valentin Reznichenko, head of the Dnipropetrovsk Oblast Military Administration, said.

During the day on August 13, the Russian forces shelled the **Kryvy Rih** district twice. They targeted the Shyrokivska community, the outskirts of the village of Koshove with Uragan MLRS and cut the power supply line. In addition, Velika Kostromka was also shelled, and the power grid was also damaged there, the head of the **Dnipropetrovsk Oblast** Council, Mykola Lukashuk, said. In both cases, no one was injured, and no residential buildings were destroyed.

The city of **Kharkiv** was shelled during the night. Downtown, Nemyshlyanskyi and Slobidskyi districts came under fire. The City mayor Ihor Terekhov noted that the Russian artillery hit only civilian infrastructure since nothing remotely resembles military objects where the enemy missiles hit.

Also, during the day, the Russian military shelled Kharkiv, Chuhuyiv, Bogodukhiv and Izyum districts, Kharkiv Oblast. Houses and farm buildings were damaged. According to the Center for Emergency Medical Assistance, 3 civilians were hospitalized during the day. A 56-year-old man was injured in Kharkiv district, as well as an 84-year-old woman and a 13-year-old boy in Bogoduhiv district. The child is in serious condition.

On August 12, the Russian forces killed 5 civilians in **Donetsk Oblast**: 2 in Kramatorsk, 1 in Bakhmut, 1 in Kurakhovo and 1 in Kodema. Another 35 people were injured, Pavlo Kyrylenko, head of the Donetsk Oblast Military Administration, said.

As of August 11, 464 episodes of Russian war crimes against cultural heritage were recorded in Ukraine. The crimes were recorded in 15 Oblasts, with the most damage in Kharkiv and Donetsk Oblasts, the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy of Ukraine reported. 139 objects of

cultural heritage were destroyed and damaged due to shelling by the Russian forces. In particular, 23 monuments of national importance, 109 monuments of local importance, 108 valuable historical buildings and 7 newly discovered objects of cultural heritage.

Modular housing space was opened in the city of Irpin, **Kyiv Oblast**, which will temporarily host 352 residents left homeless due to the war, the mayor of Irpin, Oleksandr Makrushyn, said. The modular structures were donated by Poland.

Occupied territories

Dmytro Orlov, the mayor of occupied Enerhodar, Zaporizhzhya Oblast, called on the residents of the city not to go out into the streets, because the Russian troops again started shooting in the direction of the **Zaporizhzhya NPP**. According to the local residents, shelling came from the park area in the direction of the Zaporizhzhya NPP and the industrial district. The interval between the shot and impact was 3-5 seconds.

Main Intelligence Directorate of the Ukrainian Ministry of Defense reported that the Russian troops were shelling the ZNPP from the village of Vodyane. They damaged the first unit of the pumping station of the Thermal and Underground Communications Shop, and also partially destroyed the fire station in charge of the ZNPP safety. In addition, the Russian shelling set fire to the forest and grass in the surrounding areas, but extinguishing the fires is complicated due to the shelling of the fire station. The intelligence added that the occupiers recently brought two buses of "extras" to the ZNPP, who are supposed to act as "local residents and staff" in propaganda videos. In addition, the Intelligence Directorate says that the invaders are preparing **provocations under the Ukrainian flag**. In particular, they drove a self-propelled artillery unit "Peon" with the letter "Z" painted in white to the "Enerhodar" monument at the entrance to the city, a blue-yellow flag was raised on it.

According to Ivan Fedorov, the [legally elected] mayor of **Militopol, Zaporizhzhya Oblast**, the Russian occupying forces have built their base in the hospital located downtown.

In captured cities, the occupying forces resort to new methods of mobilization, Head of **Luhansk Oblast** Military Administration Serhiy Haidai said. During the rounds of high-rise buildings, the invaders gain trust of the elderly residents, offering them small sums of money or food in exchange for information about men of military age. Then the Russian commanders leave soldiers to guard the closed entrances, waiting for one of the male residents to either come or go. Haidai noted that most of those engaged in forced conscription wear balaclavas so that they are not recognized by neighbors and acquaintances whom they hunt.

Kherson Oblast Military Administration reported the following incidents on the occupied territories:

- Russian occupying forces detained a couple from Kherson with their children as they were trying to evacuate to Georgia through the Crimea. The man was taken in an unknown direction, currently nothing is known about his whereabouts.

- Representatives of the Russian special services kidnapped a 26-year-old man in Kherson in the Tavriyskyi district near the shopping center, his fate is unknown.
 - After the pole of the high-voltage line leading to the Crimea was blown up, the occupiers took man in for questioning from the village of Novokamyanka.
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Operational situation:

The 171st 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") continues. 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, Zaporizhzhia, and Mykolaiv Oblasts, creating favorable conditions for resuming the offensive in certain directions, and blocking Ukraine's maritime communications in the Black Sea. The Russian military continues to deal air and missile strikes on military and civilian objects on the territory of Ukraine.

The Russian military continues to keep units deployed in the border areas of the Russian Bryansk and Kursk Oblasts in order to constrain the actions of the Defense Forces units. The Russian forces shelled the areas of Oleksandrivka, Senkivka, and Hremyach in Chernihiv Oblast and Yuryeve, Bilopyllyya, Atynske, Basivka, Kindrativka, and Yastrubyn in Sumy Oblast. The rotation of units of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation operating in the border areas of the Kursk and Belgorod Oblasts continues.

On August 11, a readiness check of the combat control and notification system of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus was carried out.

The morale and psychological state of the personnel of the invasion forces remains low. The manpower losses of the Russian occupation forces are increasing. For this reason, the Russian command increasingly postpones rotations in the advance units indefinitely without supplementing them with additional personnel. All this significantly affects the moral and psychological state of Russian servicemen and the so-called volunteers and decreases their motivation to participate in hostilities.

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: 26th, 153rd and 197th tank regiments, 245th motorized rifle regiment of the 47th tank division, 6th and 239th tank regiments, 228th motorized rifle regiment of the 90th tank division, 1st motorized rifle regiment, 1st tank regiment of the 2nd motorized rifle division, 25th and 138th separate motorized rifle brigades of the 6th Combined Arms Army, 27th separate motorized rifle brigade of the 1st Tank Army, 275th and 280th motorized rifle regiments, 11th tank regiment of the 18th motorized rifle division of the 11 Army Corps, 7th motorized rifle regiment of the 11th Army Corps, 80th separate motorized rifle brigade of the 14th Army Corps,*

2nd and 45th separate SOF brigades of the Airborne Forces, 1st Army Corps of so-called DPR, PMCs

the Russian military continued firing tanks, barrel and rocket artillery at objects located around Velyki Prohody, Verkhniy Saltiv, Husarivka, Dementiivka, Ivanivka, Korobochkyne, Kutuzivka, Lebyazhe, Lisne, Mospanove, Nove, Odnorobivka, Petrivka, Pytomnyk, Protopopivka, Prudyanka, Ruska Lozova, Ruski Tyshki, Slatyne, Slobozhanske, Staryi Saltiv, Udy, Kharkiv, Tsyркuny, Chepil, Cherkassky Tyshki, Chernyak, Shestakove. It launched airstrikes with attack aircraft near Staryi Saltiv, Mospanove, Verkhniy Saltiv, Rtyshchivka, Ukrainka and Bayrak.

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;*
- *252nd and 752nd motorized rifle regiments of the 3rd motorized rifle division, 1st, 13th and 12th tank regiments, 423rd motorized rifle regiment of the 4th tank division, 201st military base, 15th, 21st, 30th separate motorized rifle brigades of the 2nd Combined Arms Army, 35th, 55th and 74th separate motorized rifle brigades of the 41st Combined Arms Army, 3rd and 14th 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*

Shelling was recorded near Bohorodychne, Brazhkivka, Velyka Komyshevakh, Verkhnokamyanske, Virnopillya, Hryhorivka, Dibrivne, Dmytrivka, Dolyna, Zvanivka, Kramatorsk, Krasnopillya, Mazanivka, Nortsivka, Protopopivka, Raihorodok, Ridne, Siversk. Russian aircraft operated near Zalyman.

Russian units tried to attack in the directions of Pasika - Bohorodychne, Tykhotske - Dolyna, Lysychansk Refinery - Ivano-Daryivka, Mykolaivka - Vyimka, but were repulsed and retreated. The attempt to carry out a reconnaissance attack in the direction of Bilohorivka - Hryhorivka failed. Fighting continues in the direction of Spirne - Ivano-Daryivka.

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: 68th and 163rd tank regiments, 102nd and 103rd motorized rifle regiments of the 150 motorized rifle division, 80th tank regiment of the 90th tank division, 35th, 55th and 74th separate motorized rifle brigades of the 41st Combined Arms Army, 31st separate airborne assault brigade, 61st separate marines brigade of the Joint Strategic Command "Northern Fleet", 336th separate marines brigade, 24th separate SOF brigade, 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*

Russian artillery and tanks hit the districts of Bakhmut, Bakhmutske, Berestove, Vasyukivka, Vershyna, Vyimka, and Zaitseve, Ivano-Daryivka, Kodema, Pereizne, Rozdolivka, Soledar, Spirne,

Chasiv Yar, Yakovlivka. Airstrikes were recorded near Avdiivka, Bakhmut, Bakhmutske, Vesela Dolyna, Vyymka, Vodyane, Zaitseve, Ivano-Daryivka, Krasnohorivka, Kurakhove, Maryinka, Nevelske, Netailovo, Novobakhmutivka, New York, Pervomaiske, Pisky, Soledar, Spirne, Yakovlivka.

Ukrainian defenders suppressed all enemy assault attempts in areas of Spartak, Pisky and Maryinka and drove the invaders back to their previous positions. The Russian forces attacked in the directions of Vidrozhennya - Vershyna, Vuhlehirsk TPP - Zaitseve, Novoselivka Druha - Krasnohorivka and Spartak – Avdiivka. However, they did not succeed and retreated. In the Pokrovske - Bakhmut direction, the Russian military had partial success and is trying to gain a foothold. Fighting continues on the Donetsk-Pisky and Novoselyvka-Olexandropil directions.

The Russian forces unsuccessfully tried to break through the Ukrainian defenses and advance in the direction of Spirne, Ivano-Daryivka, Vyimka, Yakovlivka, Kodema, Vershyna and Zaitseve. They suffered losses and retreated chaotically.

Russian units tried to conduct reconnaissance near Spirne, but Ukrainian soldiers neutralized the enemy.

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: 36th separate motorized rifle brigade of the 29th Combined Arms Army, 38th and 64th separate motorized rifle brigades, 69th separate cover brigade of the 35th Combined Arms Army, 5th separate tank brigade, 37 separate motorized rifle brigade of the 36th Combined Arms Army, 135th, 429th, 503rd and 693rd motorized rifle regiments of the 19th motorized rifle division of the 58th Combined Arms Army, 70th, 71st and 291st motorized rifle regiments of the 42nd motorized rifle division of the 58th Combined Arms Army, 136th separate motorized rifle brigade of the 58 Combined Arms Army, 46th and 49th machine gun artillery regiments of the 18th machine gun artillery division of the 68th Army Corps, 39th separate motorized rifle brigade of the 68th Army Corps, 83th separate airborne assault brigade, 40th and 155th separate marines brigades, 22nd separate SOF brigade, 1st Army Corps of the so-called DPR, and 2nd Army Corps of the so-called LPR, PMCs*

The Russian forces shelled Ukrainian positions with barrel, jet artillery and tanks in the areas around Bilohirya, Bohoyavlenka, Burlatske, Velyka Novosilka, Volodymyrivka, Vremivka, Vuhledar, Hulyaipilske, Hulyaipole, Drozhnyanka, Zaliznychne, Zelene Pole, Kamianske, Novoandriivka, Novodanilivka, Novomykhailivka, Novopol, Novosilka, Novoyakovlivka, Olhivske, Pavlivka, Preobrazhenka, Prechystivka, Shevchenkivka. They carried out an airstrike in the area of Novosilka, Vuhledar, Novomykhailivka.

Ukrainian forces successfully stopped the Russian offensive and pushed the occupiers back in the direction of Storozhove - Novosilka and Yehorivka - Pavlivka.

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: 114th, 143rd and 394th motorized rifle regiments, 218th tank regiment of the 127th motorized rifle division of the 5th Combined Arms Army, 57th and 60th separate motorized rifle brigades of the 5th Combined Arms Army, 135th, 503rd and 693rd motorized rifle regiments of the 19th motorized rifle division, 70th, 71st and 291st motorized rifle regiments of the 42nd motorized rifle division, 51st and 137th parachute airborne regiments of the 106th parachute airborne division, 7th military base of the 49th Combined Arms Army, 16th and 346th separate SOF brigades*

There is no change in the operational situation.

Kherson-Berislav bridgehead

- *Velyka Lepetikha – 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: 108th Air assault regiment, 171st separate airborne assault brigade of the 7th Air assault division, 4th military base of the 58th Combined Arms Army, 429th motorized rifle regiment of the 19th motorized rifle division, 33rd and 255th motorized rifle regiments of the 20th motorized rifle division, 34th and 205th separate motorized rifle brigades of the 49th Combined Arms Army, 224th, 237th and 239th Air assault regiments of the 76th Air assault division, 217th and 331 Air assault regiments of the 98th Air assault division, 126th separate coastal defense brigade, 127th separate ranger brigade, 11th separate airborne assault brigade, 10th separate SOF brigade, PMC*

The Russian forces shelled the areas of Andriivka, Blahodatne, Bruskynske, Velyke Artakove, Lozove, Myrne, Novohryhorivka, Osokorivka, Posad-Pokrovske, Stepova Dolyna with tanks and artillery. They carried out airstrikes near Osokorivka and Andriivka. The Russian troops attacked in the direction of Sukhy Stavok - Lozove, had no success and left. The Russian military continues aerial reconnaissance by UAVs.

The Russian forces try to restore the combat capability of the units that suffered losses during the hostilities.

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 warships in the Black Sea. The grouping is led by "Admiral Makarov" frigate. 2 ships (a frigate and a Buyan-M type corvette) carry up to 16 Kalibr missiles ready for use.

Most of the large amphibious ships entered the ports of Novorossiysk and Sevastopol. Two large landing ships are in the area near the port of Feodosia.

5 Russian Navy and FSB ships are on patrol in the Sea of Azov.

All four submarines of project 636.3 are at the base points (Sevastopol and Novorossiysk).

The anti-sabotage patrol continues to operate on the Sevastopol raid (a minesweeper and 2 boats). In Sevastopol, the high alert for terrorist and subversive threat extended.

In the air domain, the attack aircraft from the military airfields of "Belbek" and "Gvardiyske" are actively used to carry out bombing attacks on the border between Mykolaiv and Kherson Oblasts. Air attacks from the Black Sea by Su-35 multi-purpose fighters on the territory of Mykolaiv and Odesa Oblasts using Kh-59/Kh-31 missiles have resumed.

High-intensity movement of military equipment by road and rail transport from the occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea to Kherson Oblast continues. Railway freight trains continue to arrive on the territory of Kherson Oblast from the direction of the occupied Crimea, unloading military equipment and ammunition at the stations of "Kalanchak", "Novokyivka" and "Sokolohirne".

The "Odyntsovo" missile corvette (of the Buyan-M type) is being redeployed from the Baltic Sea to reinforce the Russian BSF, and the Velikiy Ustyug missile corvette of the same type is being returned after maintenance. This means that the intensity of missile fire from the Black Sea may increase.

The BRAVE COMMANDER ship under the flag of Liberia arrived at the port "Pivdenny" as part of the humanitarian grain convoy for loading. The vessel was chartered by the UN World Food Program to transport food to Ethiopia.

From the beginning of the discussion of the "grain initiative", Ukraine realized its responsibility toward the socially vulnerable population of the countries of Africa, Asia and the countries of Latin America, who were traditionally among the key consumers of Ukrainian agricultural products. This especially applies to those who find themselves on the verge of starvation. The ship BRAVE COMMANDER has already started loading 23 thousand tons of Ukrainian grain, which will be sent to the residents of Ethiopia. Moreover, the Ukrainian authorities are working with the World Food Program (UN) to ensure an increase in the volume of food shipments.

Operational losses of the enemy from 24.02 to 13.08

Personnel - almost 43,400 people (+200);

Tanks - 1,856 (+7);

Armored combat vehicles - 4,115 (+7);

Artillery systems - 978 (+3);
Multiple rocket launchers (MLRS) - 261 (0);
Anti-aircraft warfare systems - 136 (0);
Vehicles and fuel tanks - 3,036 (+15);
Aircraft - 232 (0);
Helicopters - 193 (0);
UAV operational and tactical level - 779 (+1);
Intercepted cruise missiles - 187 (+2);
Boats / ships - 15 (0).

International diplomatic aspect

A half of Germans and almost a half of the Social Democrats (48%) believe that Gerhard Schröder, a former Chancellor, should be expelled from the party, while 38% of Germans (44% of SPD members) don't think so, according to a ZDF poll. Meanwhile, Gerhard Schröder is suing the government for terminating his privileges. In May, the Bundestag stripped the former Chancellor of his office and staff that he enjoyed at the Parliament, costing the budget €400,000 annually. However, Gerhard Schröder's pension of €8,300 and personal security were untouched. The net worth of Gerhard Schröder is estimated to be €20 million, for he secured a reported €250,000 as Chairman of the Shareholders' Committee at Nord Stream AG and €600,000 as a member of the board of directors of the Russian energy giant Rosneft.

India and China accounted for 45.2% of Russia's oil exports in June and are two pillars of Moscow's pivot to Asia strategy caused by sanctions. The US voiced concern to India that it hid the Russian origin of the oil Indian tankers delivered to New York in violation of the US sanctions. It seems that along with a reported \$35 discount on a barrel, New Delhi decided to complement its domestic consumption needs with additional re-export revenues.

Gazprom boosted its gas export to Hungary via the Turkstream pipeline. Budapest sought additional 700 million cubic meters of gas on top of its 15-year deal for a supply of around 4.5 bcm of gas annually. Hungary's heavy dependence on Russian gas supplies (up to 80%) was one of the reasons its government opposed more stricter and negotiated an exemption from the latest EU restriction package. The transit of Russian oil to the Czech Republic via the Druzhba pipeline was resumed after, reportedly, the ING bank cleared a transaction for transit payment that previously had been considered a violation of the EU sanctions. Meanwhile, the Bulgarian government is confident that a gas interconnector with Greece will be up and running on the 1st of October. The 182-kilometre pipeline will allow Bulgaria, which was dependent on Russian gas (77%), to initially secure the import of 3 billion cubic meters of gas with a possibility of increasing the flow to 5 million cubic meters. Gazprom unilaterally cut off gas supplies to Bulgaria in April because Sofia refused to pay in rubles.

Russia, relevant news

According to Yale University Chief Executive Leadership Institute, foreign companies can be subdivided into several categories, based on their reaction to the Russian invasion of Ukraine. More than 1000 of them announced that they were leaving. The actual count is as follows:

- Companies that are just continuing business-as-usual in Russia – 239,
 - Holding Off New Investments/Development (160 Companies)
 - Reducing Current Operations (171 Companies)
 - Keeping Options Open for Return (501 Companies)
 - Clean Break - Surgical Removal, Resection (311 Companies)
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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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