

CDS Daily brief (14.08.22)
CDS comments on key events



As of the morning of August 14, 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 and have been wounded stayed unchanged at 361 and more than 711, respectively.** However, the data is not conclusive since data collection continues in the areas of active hostilities, the temporarily occupied areas, and liberated territories.

7 Ukrainian Oblasts got shelled on August 13, heads of respective Oblast military administrations reported in the morning round-up at 8 a.m. Among those shelled are Sumy, Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, Luhansk, Donetsk, Mykolayiv, and Kherson Oblasts. Civilian infrastructure was damaged for the most part.

In **Kherson Oblast**, the Armed Forces of Ukraine continue to strike at the positions of the Russian forces. Ukrposhta [Ukrainian national postal service] has started delivering pensions in liberated villages, and volunteers, doctors and law enforcement officers resumed their work. In general, the situation in the Oblast is tense. There are practically no institutions and enterprises left in [occupied part of] Kherson Oblast that the Russian forces have not taken over.

As a result of the heavy shelling of **Donetsk Oblast**, more than 100 objects were damaged, including 94 residential buildings (private and high-rise apartment buildings), the Avdiiv Coke Chemical Plant, kindergartens, two cars, the Kramatorsk Heating Plant, and a school. Two people died, and ten were injured in the Oblast during the day. The mandatory evacuation of the population continues.

In **Kharkiv Oblast**, aggressors shelled the Zmiyiv community at night. As a result, cars, private homes, and critical infrastructure were damaged. According to preliminary data, three people were injured.

At around 11 a.m. on August 14, the town of Zolochiv, **Kharkiv Oblast**, was shelled, the Department of Communication of the Kharkiv Oblast National Police Directorate reported. The technical workshop of a local lyceum and a canteen were partially damaged. A woman born in 1938 received a shrapnel wound.

At night, the Russian military fired at residential buildings, cafes and shops in the Nikopol district of **Dnipropetrovsk Oblast**, Yevhen Yevtushenko, head of the Nikopol District Military Administration, reported.

The Russian forces shelled 7 amalgamated communities of **Sumy Oblast** and one community in Chernihiv Oblast from the Russian territory, the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine reported. 150 explosions were recorded. Private residences and civilian infrastructure were damaged.

Occupied territories

In the late afternoon of August 14, the Russian military shelled **Enerhodar**, Dmytro Orlov, mayor of Enerhodar, reported. The shelling was carried out from the suburbs - the yacht club area (SOT "Volna"). There are casualties among the civilian population. The information of the exact number and their condition is not reported yet.

Deputy Prime Minister - Minister for Reintegration of Temporarily Occupied Territories, Iryna Vereshchuk, said that evacuating Ukrainian citizens from the occupied territories is a priority for the Ukrainian government. She confirmed she is aware of the difficult situation at the Russian [occupation forces'] checkpoint in **Vasylivka, Zaporizhzhya Oblast**. The Russian military is purposely accumulating as many people and vehicles as possible so that the Ukrainian army cannot respond to the Russian strikes. She said that the Ukrainian Armed Forces do not respond and are forced to tolerate enemy "Hrad" and missile attacks only because they know that Ukrainian [civilians] are standing in line at the checkpoint.

In **Kherson**, the Russian occupying forces again conducted night searches and detentions, Yuriy Sobolevskiy, the first deputy chairman of the Kherson Oblast Council, said. Information about such raids appears every day. According to him, Russian invaders in Kherson, many of whom are FSB and the Rosgvardiya servicemen, are nervous because the Ukrainian Armed Forces control the logistics routes. That is why they terrorize the civilian population. Sobolevsky noted that the invaders look for members of the resistance movement, guerillas and those who help the Armed Forces of Ukraine with information. In addition, they are interested in teachers, heads of educational institutions, and doctors - people who refuse to cooperate with the occupying administration.

Sobolevskiy also said that part of the Russian military command had already left Kherson and moved to the other bank of the Dnieper River, fearing that they would not be able to evacuate promptly should Ukraine launch an offensive.

Russian government brings workers from Russia to work in the occupied territories but fails to pay them, **Mariupol** Municipal Council reports. Bricklayers, decorators, and electrical installers were brought to Mariupol from St. Petersburg. They were promised salaries twice as high as for similar work in Russian cities. However, the videos complaining about being "abandoned" started circulating on social media. They work without contracts, and now they are not even paid. At the same time, most Mariupol residents do not have a job, and those who manage to get a job are not paid either.

Operational situation:

The 172nd 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 forces fired artillery of various calibers in the areas around Senkivka, Hremyach and Pushkari in Chernihiv Oblast and Basivka and Kindrativka in Sumy Oblast. They conducted aerial reconnaissance of the border areas by UAVs. The rotation of units of the Russian Armed Forces of the Western Military District continues.

The units of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus strengthen the protection of the Brest and Gomel sections of the Belarusian-Ukrainian border.

After the Pentagon representative reported that the US did not provide Ukraine with weapons capable of hitting enemy targets in Crimea, the Russian military and political leadership tasked the occupation administration of Crimea and the PSYOP units of its law enforcement agencies and special services with classifying all circumstances and facts related to the incident at the "Novofedorivka" airfield (Saki, occupied Crimea).

All signs indicate that soon, Russia will implement a number of organizational and PSYOPs measures both in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and in the information domain of the Russian Federation. The command of the Black Sea Fleet has already received an order to speed up the restoration of the air base and to eliminate the consequences of "unregulated smoking and self-detonation of air munitions" as soon as possible. The most challenging task in this context will be to hide the death of at least 38 servicemen of the 43rd separated maritime assault aviation regiment and other units of the Russian Armed Forces, who were stationed at the airfield at the time of the "self-detonation".

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

According to the [Newsweek](#), referencing the unnamed Department of Defense official, "despite Russian forces being bigger than Ukraine's, the morale of Vladimir Putin's troops as well as their "ability to sustain themselves" had been hit hard."

"On a scale of zero to 10, the official put the effectiveness of Ukraine's armed forces at a 12 "just based on how impressive they've been to us in so many different ways," according to a readout of the briefing," Newsweek writes.

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 forces shelled Kharkiv, Udy, Prudyanka, Ruska Lozova, Cherkaski and Ruski Tyshki, Petrivka, Stary Saltiv, Ivanivka, Husarivka, Lebyazhe and Korobochkyne with barrel and rocket artillery. They maintained the high intensity of aerial reconnaissance by UAVs, and carried out airstrikes near Peremoha, Rtyshchivka, Pytomnyk, Stary Saltiv, Husarivka and Mospanove.

The enemy tried to carry out a reconnaissance attack in the area of Pytomnyk, was unsuccessful, suffered losses and retreated.

The command of the Russian troops concentrates on ways to provide logistical support to its military units and replenish losses.

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*

The Russian forces attempted a reconnaissance attack in the area of Serebrianka, were repulsed and resorted to withdrawal.

The enemy used barrel and rocket artillery to shell the areas around Bohorodychne, Brazhkivka, Velyka Komyshuvakha, Verkhokamyanske, Virnopillya, Hryhorivka, Dibrivne, Dovhenke, Dolyna, Kramatorsk, Krasnopillya, Kryva Luka, and Siversk, and carried out an airstrike in the area of Zalyman.

The Russian forces tried to restore their positions along the Dolyna – Bohorodychne line, attacking with the forces of at least three BTGs from the 3rd motorized rifle division of the 20th Combined Arms army and the 4th tank division of the 1st Tank Army. For this purpose, they attacked the positions of the Ukrainian forces' advanced units in two directions: Tykhotske – Dolyna and Pasika - Bohorodychne. Due to the losses the enemy suffered during the battle (mainly on the western and northern outskirts of the Sosna tract) from the fire damage inflicted by the Ukrainian Armed Forces, they were forced to withdraw to the initial positions.

After the air strike, the Russian forces tried to improve the tactical position near Spirne but were repulsed and retreated. They tried to break through the Ukrainian units' defense in the areas of Ivano-Daryivka, Novaya Dmytrivka, and Vyimka. Ukrainian defenders repulsed the assault.

The Russian command withdrew units of the 90th tank division of the Central Military District from the area of intense hostilities to recover. The main reason for the withdrawal was significant losses in combat equipment and weapons. Thus, the BTG of the 6th tank regiment of this division has only nine tanks left of the twenty-six it was armed with at the time it joined the battle in Luhansk Oblast. Likewise, the BTG of this division of the 228th motorized rifle regiment has only four remaining operational tanks out of the thirty-two available before the battles in Luhansk Oblast, and eighteen of the eighty-two APCs are combat capable.

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 150th 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 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*

The Russian forces fired at Ukrainian units with tanks, barrel and rocket artillery near Chasiv Yar, Bakhmut, Kurakove, New York, Maryinka, Krasnohorivka and Oleksandropol. The Russian military conducted aerial reconnaissance by UAVs to detect Ukrainian units' logistics routes and critical infrastructure objects. The enemy launched air strikes in the districts of Soledar, Vesela Dolyna, Yakovlivka, Spirne, Kodema, Bakhmut, Zaitseve, Bakhmutske, and Maryinka.

The Russian troops carried out a reconnaissance attack near Soledar, but were driven away from Ukrainian positions by the fire from the Defense Forces units.

The Russian forces tried to advance near Spirne, Ivano-Daryivka, Vyimka, Kodema, Yakovlivka, Bakhmut, Vershyna and Zaitseve, Krasnohorivka, Pisky, but were unsuccessful and retreated. Fighting continues in the area around Pervomaiske. Up to three "rifle battalions of the mobilization reserve" were brought into battle by the Russian military. These poorly equipped and trained units suffered losses of up to 30-35% and retreated in a chaotic manner.

The Russian troops take offensive actions to break through the defense of Ukrainian forces in the directions of Oleksandropol, Krasnohorivka, Avdiivka, Maryinka, and Pisky. Intense fighting continues. The Wagner PMC battalion achieved a small advance of Russian troops in the direction of Pokrovske - the eastern outskirts of Bakhmut.

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 continue shelling the areas around Volodymyrivka, Pavlivka, and Vuhledar with barrel and jet artillery and tanks. The enemy deployed aircraft near Novosilka, Pavlivka, Volodymyrivka, Chervone, Prechystivka, and Vuhledar and conducted aerial reconnaissance by UAVs. The enemy actively uses EW complexes.

The Russian aggressor carried out a reconnaissance attack in the area of Prechystivka, but was forced to retreat.

Russian troops conduct an offensive in the area of Novosilka, Pavlivka; hostilities continue.

The Russian command is trying to stop the movement of the advanced units of the Ukrainian Armed Forces towards Volnovakha and ensure the return of Russian troops to their previously lost positions south of Vuhledar. For this purpose, the enemy transferred at least one division from the "Kalmius" artillery brigade of the 1st army corps and a BTG from the 40th separate marines brigade to the defense line of the 136th separate motorized rifle brigade of the 58th Combined Arms Army in the Valerianivka area.

In the Neskuchne – Storozhove – Makarivka area, the Russian military is concentrating a fresh tactical group of two BTGs of the 60th separate motorized rifle brigade of the 5th Combined Arms Army.

Up to two consolidated detachments from the 22nd separate SOF brigade are deployed in the defense lane of the 291st motorized rifle regiment of the 42nd motorized rifle division of the 58th Combined Arms Army to conduct active search and reconnaissance in the direction of Rivnopil and Novodarivka.

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: 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 focused their primary efforts on maintaining the occupied positions. They continued reconnaissance by UAVs and shelled the areas near Stepova Dolyna, Parutyne, and Prybuzke with barrel and rocket artillery and tanks. Russian aviation operated near Andriivka, Osokorivka, Bila Krynytsia, and Lozove.

The enemy unsuccessfully tried to advance in the areas of Lozove and Shyroke villages, suffered losses and retreated.

At the Kherson-Berislav bridgehead, the command of the Russian troops is carrying out another reorganization of forces and means. Both BTGs of the 34th separate motorized rifle brigade and the combined tactical group of the 7th military base of the Russian Federation in Abkhazia (Gudauta village) are transferring from the Kryvy Rih direction to the second echelon for recovery (according to Russian terminology - "to the reserve of the first stage").

On the bridgehead, they were replaced by two BTGs from the 38th and 64th separate motorized rifle brigades of the 35th Combined Arms Army; a BTG from the 76th Air assault division (most likely 234th Air assault regiment), reinforced by tanks from the 124th tank battalion is deployed in the direction of Nova Kamianka – Petropavlivka.

The 205th separate motorized rifle brigade of the 49th combined arms army was moved to the Snihurivka - Kalynivske section to cover the left flank of its tactical grouping, which is deployed in the Kryvy Rih direction in the northeastern part of the bridgehead. The additional forces and equipment from the 5th and 35th combined arms armies of the Eastern Military District,

concentrated on the left bank of the Dnieper, are expected to be transferred to the bridgehead shortly.

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. 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 launch.

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).

Russian aviation continues to fly from Crimea over the northwestern part of the Black Sea, 8 aircraft from the Crimean Air Grouping of the Russian Federation were involved in the past day.

The number of launches of Kalibr sea-based cruise missiles has decreased significantly recently. Currently, the Russian forces inflict the main damage to the coastal areas of Mykolaiv and Ochakiv with modified S-300 anti-aircraft missiles, MLRS, and Kh-type missiles from aircraft.

Yesterday evening, the Russian military attacked the Mykolaiv district. The occupiers fired a rather rare Kh-31P anti-radar missile from the Su-35 aircraft. The shelling damaged agricultural areas, no other destructions or victims were recorded. It is worth noting that the Kh-31P missile is not designed to hit buildings and other civilian objects. Instead, this weapon is used to destroy radar controls of air defense systems, including radar systems of medium and long-range anti-aircraft missile systems.

There is information about explosions in the Russian-occupied port of Berdyansk on the evening of August 14. Part of the piers and ships near them are on fire.

In his address, the President of Ukraine summed up the results of the two weeks of work of the "grain corridor". 16 ships with grain for seven countries on three continents left Ukrainian ports. Three Ukrainian ports, namely "Odesa", "Chornomorsk", and "Pivdenny", made it possible to export the amount of grain equal to the entire agricultural export by road and more than two-thirds of the export by rail for July. As of August 10, Ukraine managed to export 370,000 tons of agricultural products to seven countries. The export of grain by sea has proven its superiority over transportation by rail or road transport.

Within the United Nations World Food Program framework, the first ship arrived at the port "Pivdenny" for loading, which will take Ukrainian grain to Ethiopia, where the situation with hunger is particularly severe. The vessel is currently being prepared for departure.

Operational losses of the enemy from 24.02 to 14.08

Personnel - almost 43,550 people (+150);
Tanks - 1,864 (+8);
Armored combat vehicles - 4,126 (+11);
Artillery systems - 980 (+2);
Multiple rocket launchers (MLRS) - 261 (0);
Anti-aircraft warfare systems - 136 (0);
Vehicles and fuel tanks - 3,039 (+3);
Aircraft - 232 (0);
Helicopters - 194 (+1);
UAV operational and tactical level - 784 (+5);
Intercepted cruise missiles - 187 (0);
Boats / ships - 15 (0).

International diplomatic aspect

The visa ban for Russian nationals is "opposed by major member states, including Germany, France and the Netherlands. Due to the fact that it is impossible to overcome the resistance of these countries about the suspension of the agreement on visa facilitation for citizens of the Russian Federation, Poland is working on a new solution," said Piotr Wawrzyk, a Deputy Foreign Minister of Poland. Latvian President Egils Levits supports the idea of the visa ban. Moreover, he also believes that residence permits and visas already issued in Latvia should be revoked for those who support the Russian aggression. Prime Minister Sanna Marin hopes that Russians' vacationing would also be limited by expanding the EU's joint sanctions. Minister for Justice of Latvia Jānis Bordāns informed of the plans to legally restrict the use of the Russian language at work and in public places. Once again, we witness division lines on Russia-related issues between the major two (Germany and France) EU members, joined by some other countries, and Poland with the Baltic-Nordic block on the other side.

The visa ban issue turned out to be an even more heated discussion than Russia's war and atrocities in Ukraine. Two Russian propagandists from the "Izvestia" newspaper were planning to interview Russians in Estonia. But they were detained by the Estonian police, who annulled their visas, banned them from visiting the EU for three years and deported them to Russia. It's reported that up to ten Russian nationals that went on a protest against the visa ban with Russian flags were ordered to leave Estonia within three days.

The government of Montenegro declared the Russian Ambassador a "persona non grata," so he urgently needs to leave the country. Since the beginning of this year, Montenegro expelled five Russian "diplomats", including an officer of the Russian Foreign Intelligence Service.

Slovakia has delivered four Zuzana 2 self-propelled howitzers to Ukraine. The Netherlands joins Finland, Sweden, Canada, Denmark and Norway in the UK-led training program for the Ukrainian military.

As a part of his book promotion, Henri Kissinger gave an interview for the WSJ. Though he hasn't refuted his view of Ukraine as "a collection of territories once appended to Russia, which Russians see as their own," he believes now that the die has been cast. "I consider, one way or the other, formally or not, Ukraine has to be treated in the aftermath of this as a member of NATO." Behind the facade of a shift in opinion, his die-hard belief is that the "settlement" with Russia would exclude Crimea and portions of the Donbas.

He didn't shed light on why Russia would be satisfied with limited gains and agree on Ukraine being "formally or not... as a member of NATO." It seems that he still believes that the US coexistence with Russia is morally possible, not to mention a possibility of a "settlement" with Ukraine. Meanwhile, Russia's control over Donbas and especially Crimea would lay the ground for a future conflict, making any settlements an illusion for Ukraine and a dangerous precedent that would encourage other predator actors.

Russia, relevant news

Russian President Vladimir Putin is expected to attend the international military-technical forum "Army-2022" from August 15 to 21 in Kubinka, Moscow Oblast. The forum is organized by the Russian Defense Ministry. In addition, it has been announced earlier that an "Antifascist forum" involving "multiple foreign representatives" will be held simultaneously in the same location.

Ten aircraft owned by Russian owners or controlled by the Russian Federation remain at German airfields since February 27, DW reported with reference to the German Federal Ministry of Transport. Mostly small aircraft were arrested: business jets or aircraft used for charter flights. Also, in Munich is an Airbus A320 liner, once leased by a Russian airline. They cannot be moved and get no service due to sanctions.

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