

Humanitarian aspect:

As of the morning of August 18, 2022, more than 1,075 Ukrainian children are victims of full-scale armed aggression by the Russian Federation, Prosecutor General's Office reports. **The official number of children who have died remained the same at 361, and the number of wounded children increased to more than 714.** However, the data is not conclusive since data collection continues in the areas of active hostilities, the temporarily occupied areas, and liberated territories.

Russian military killed three civilians and wounded six in **Donetsk Oblast** on August 17, Pavlo Kyrylenko, head of the Donetsk Oblast military administration, said. Since February 24, the Russian forces have killed at least 739 civilians in Donetsk Oblast and injured at least 1,918 residents. According to Kyrylenko, it is currently impossible to establish the exact number of victims in Mariupol and Volnovakha.

Around 3 a.m. on August 18, the Russian forces shelled the outskirts of **Zaporizhzhya** with multiple rocket launchers, killing one person and injuring three, secretary of the Zaporizhzhya Municipal Council, Anatoly Kurtev, said. And the infrastructure object was damaged.

On the night of August 18, Russian troops shelled **Dnipropetrovsk Oblast** three times; 15 shells were fired at Nikopol. A 57-year-old woman was injured. She is in the hospital, head of Dnipropetrovsk Oblast Military Administration Valentyn Reznichenko said.

As of 17:30 on August 18, 17 people were reported killed, including a boy born in 2009, by the night and morning rocket attacks on **Kharkiv**. Two more people were killed by the attack on the city of Krasnohrad, the head of Kharkiv Oblast Military Administration Oleh Synehubov reported. In addition, 42 people have been injured in Kharkiv and 3 in Krasnohrad, including a 12-year-old girl whose parents were killed by the blast.

The Russian forces shelled the city of **Mykolayiv** during the day, killing one person and injuring two more, the city mayor said.

A tractor harvesting the crops hit an explosive device near the village of Zelena Polyana, Vyshgorod District, **Kyiv Oblast**. The driver of the vehicle was injured, Kyiv Oblast Military Administration reported. Part of the fields, forest areas, reservoirs and other areas still remain unsurveyed. Demining works continue, the Administration stressed.

In the largest cities of **Dnipropetrovsk Oblast** - Dnipro and Kryvyi Rih - the schools will start distance learning on September 1. However, under the current circumstances of 5 to 10 air alarms a day, it will be difficult for children to go down to the basements every time, Deputy Head of the Dnipropetrovsk Oblast Defense Council, Mykola Lukashuk, said.

Occupied territories

According to the Russian media, full-fledged governments are being formed in the occupied territories of the Ukrainian Kherson and **Zaporizhzhya** Oblasts. The Russian-occupied areas are governed by temporary military administrations; however, in parallel, governments led by managers from the Russian regions emerge. Sergey Eliseev, who previously held the position of First Deputy Minister for Municipal Development and Internal Policy of Kaliningrad Oblast, has headed the Kherson "government" since July. And the "government" of Zaporizhzhya Oblast is led by the former first vice-governor of the Vologda region Anton Koltsov. Several other people have been appointed in recent days.

The Russian Interior Ministry reported that it has started issuing Russian license plates with the regional code 185 in the occupied Zaporizhzhya Oblast. No other Russian region has this code, so one may conclude that it's assigned explicitly to Zaporizhzhya.

On August 19, Russia is preparing a provocation at the Zaporizhzhya NPP, the Main Intelligence Directorate of the Ukrainian Defense Ministry said. The Russian occupiers announced an unexpected "day off" at the station. Only operational personnel will be at the ZNPP on August 19. Entry will be banned to all other employees. It is also known that representatives of Rosatom, who have been constantly at the station lately, urgently left its territory. At the same time, the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation announced that Ukrainian Armed Forces are allegedly preparing a "terrorist attack".

Operational situation

The 176th day of the strategic air and 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, Zaporizhia, and Mykolaiv oblasts, creating favorable conditions for resuming their offensives in certain directions, and blocking Ukraine's maritime communications in the Black Sea.

The enemy continues to carry out air and missile strikes on military and civilian objects in Ukraine.

The Russian military continues to deploy its units in the border areas of the Russian Bryansk and Kursk Oblasts to constrain the units of the Ukrainian Defense Forces. They fortify their positions. The enemy shelled from barrel artillery the areas of Chernivske, Pavlivka, Hudove, Vovkivka, Yastrubynе, and Popivka of Sumy Oblast.

The units of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus continue to strengthen the protection of the Brest and Gomel Oblast section of the Belarusian-Ukrainian border. There is still a threat of Russian missile launches and air strikes from the territory and airspace of the Republic of Belarus.

The aviation grouping of Russian Aerospace Forces is stationed at the Baranovichi (Republic of Belarus) air base. It consists of 11 MiG-29s, 16 Su-27/30s, 4 Su-34s (which struck the Ozerne airfield two days ago with Kh-59 "Ovod" missiles), 5 Su-35s, and 2 other aircraft. The ground echelon includes 41 units of automotive and special equipment, 6 units of Radar Station/EW, and 2 warehouses of air-launched munitions.

Russian regional authorities and the FSB continue to face problems recruiting volunteers for operations in Ukraine.

The FSB Regional Directorate in Kurgan Oblast lowered the requirements for candidates to serve in the local border unit, allowing them to recruit citizens aged 18 to 34 without higher education and military experience. It also recruits through the Russian social network VK and offers military pension payments and a three-million-Ruble mortgage program if a recruit signs a military contract.

The Pskov Oblast Rosgvardia Directorate recruits personnel with any education level and military experience for military service in Grozny, Chechnya.

Residents of the Dzerzhynskiy district of Yaroslavl Oblast (Russia) received utility bills with announcements about military service under the contract printed at the top of the payment slip. The local utility said local officials ordered the company to include a message at the top of the bill to share the "prospects" of contracted service.

Residents of a small village in Tyumen Oblast placed recruitment posters in a local supermarket, on which the proposed payments and benefits were written in bold.

The Republic of Mordovia announced that it had formed three new volunteer units - "Syvazhar", "Aralay", and "Kaval". It held a ceremony to send off its seventh volunteer unit of 20 people to Donbas.

The Main Intelligence Directorate of the Ukrainian MOD reports that Russian military recruiters abduct Chechen youths to man four Chechen volunteer battalions, leading to social tension in the republic.

Russian local authorities are focused on finding candidates for military service among financially vulnerable groups in rural areas.

The morale and psychological state of the personnel of the invasion forces remain low. The Russian forces suffer losses, are demoralized, and look for any opportunity to avoid hostilities - they try to fake minor wounds and resort to self-mutilation and various simulations. There is an increase in cases of sabotage of officers' orders, especially when it concerns offensive actions.

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 continues to conduct hostilities to maintain previously occupied frontiers and prevent the offensive of the Ukrainian Defense Forces.

The Russian forces shelled the positions of Ukrainian Defense Forces in the areas of Bazaliivka, Velyki Prohody, Husarivka, Dementiivka, Duvanka, Ivanivka, Karasivka, Korobochkyne, Lebyazhe, Lisne, Mospanove, Nova Mykolaivka, Nove, Odnorobivka, Petrivka, Pechenihiy, Pytomnyk, Rtyshchivka, Rubizhne, Ruski Tyshki, Svitlychne, Sosnivka, Kharkiv, and Chepil. They remotely mined the area near Lebyazhe.

The enemy tried to break through the defense of Ukrainian troops in the direction of Lebyazhe and Bazaliivka, but was defeated and retreated.

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 military shelled the districts of Adamivka, Brazhkivka, Velyka Komyshevka, Verkhokamyanske, Virnopillya, Hryhorivka, Dibrivne, Dovhenke, Dolyna, Donetsk, Zvanivka, Ivano-Daryivka, Kramatorsk, Mazanivka, Mykolaivka, Raihorodok, Serebryanka, Siversk, Slovianka, Spirne, and Tatyaniivka, and carried out airstrikes near Ivano-Daryivka, and Vesele.

The enemy tried to advance to Novodmytrivka and Mazanivka, attacked in Mykolaivka-Vyimka direction, and tried to improve its tactical position in the area of Vesele, but was stopped in all directions and pushed back.

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*

Enemy shelling was recorded near Avdiyivka, Bakhmut, Bilohorivka, Vodyane, Zaitseve, Kodema, Mayorsk, Maryinka, Nevelske, New York, Alexandropol, Opytne, Pervomaiske, Pisky, Rozdolivka, Soledar, and Yakovlivka. The Russian forces used aircraft to strike near Soledar.

Ukrainian defenders suppressed all Russian attempts to improve their tactical position in the areas of Bilohorivka, Soledar, Bakhmutske, Kodema, Zaitseve, and Mayorsk. Russian attacks in the directions of Lozove - Pervomaiske, Volodymyrivka - Soledar, Pokrovske - Bakhmutske, Pokrovske - Bakhmut, Klynove - Bakhmut, Semihirya - Zaitseve, Semihirya - Kodema and Holmivskyi - Zaitseve were also repelled.

A tactical group of the "Wagner" PMC, supported by units of the 1st Army Corps, managed to advance up to 1 km in the Opytne area, and approximately the same distance south of Maryinka in the direction of Novomykhailivka.

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 defend their occupied areas, and shell the areas around Bohoyavlenka, Burlatske, Velyka Novosilka, Vremivka, Vuhledar, Hulyaipilske, Hulyaipole, Zaliznychne, Kostyantynivka, Lukyanivske, Mala Tokmachka, Novoandriivka, Novodanylivka, Novomykhailivka, Novopil, Novosilka, Olhivske, Orihiv, Pavlivka, Poltavka, Preobrazhenka,

Sontsvivka, Stepnohirsk, Charivne, and Shevchenko. Enemy airstrikes were recorded near Shcherbaky, Mali Shcherbaky, and Zaliznychne. The Russian forces conducted aerial reconnaissance near Poltavka, Hulyaipole, Malynivka, Zelenyi Hay, Shcherbaky, and Novoyakovlivka.

The enemy attacked in the Yehorivka - Shevchenkove direction, and advanced in the direction of Shevchenkove, but was stopped, suffered losses, and retreated.

The Russian troops have had partial success in the Novomykhailivka area.

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*

The operational situation is unchanged.

To strengthen their grouping on the right bank of the Dnipro, the Russian command began to employ not only the military detachments of the Russian Armed Forces, but also Rosgvardia forces and means, which due to their organizational and personnel structure and armament, are capable of performing the armed forces' tasks.

Thus, starting from August 13, the Russian government transferred at least two artillery divisions of the 140th artillery regiment of the 46th separate brigade of operational designation of the Russian Federal National Guard Service from the town of Naursk (Chechen Republic) to the Novooleksandrivka district (Kherson Oblast).

Kherson-Berislav bridgehead

- *Velyka Lepetikhka – 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 concentrated their main efforts on maintaining control over the occupied areas and restraining the Ukrainian Defense Forces, preventing them from creating favorable conditions for the transition to a counteroffensive. The enemy uses available firepower means to inflict maximum losses on Ukrainian units along the contact line. Enemy shelling was recorded near Mykolaiv, Stepova Dolyna, Luch, Posad-Pokrovske, Halytsynove, Oleksandrivka, Myrne, Shyroke, Kvitneve, Kyselivka, Kobzartsi, Pervomaiske, Kavkaz, Murakhivka, Andriivka, Osokorivka, Ivanivka, and Trudolyubivka.

The Russian forces carried out airstrikes near Bila Krynytsia, Blahodatne, Khutirska, Bilohirka, Lozove, and Posad-Pokrovske, and conducted aerial reconnaissance in the areas of Bilohirka, Lozove, Pervomaiske, Oleksandrivka, Trudolyubivka, Osokorivka, and Ivanivka.

The enemy tried to advance in the area of Bilohirka, but Ukrainian defenders stopped their plans and pushed them back to their previous positions.

In the Vysoke-Matrosivka-Virivka area, up to two enemy BTGs are concentrated, probably from the 5th Combined Arms Army, which have 20-22 tanks and 45-46 other armored vehicles in their composition.

In the Rozlyv area, a new Russian tank company (up to ten tanks), a motorized rifle platoon (four BMPs), a 152-mm 2s19 "Msta-S" artillery battery (four self-propelled guns), a firing platoon of 2s7 "Pion"s (two self-propelled guns), a platoon of 152 mm D-20 howitzers (three guns) and a firing platoon of 122 mm D-30 howitzers (three guns) were deployed.

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 and boats in the Black Sea, headed by the Admiral Makarov frigate. 2 ships (a frigate and a Buyan-M type corvette) carry up to 16 Kalibr missiles ready to launch.

Most of the large amphibious ships are in the ports of Novorossiysk and Sevastopol for replenishment and scheduled repairs. Two amphibious ships (proj. 775) went out to sea and are located near the southern coast of Crimea. There are no signs of preparation for an amphibious assault.

A missile corvette (with 8 Moskit missiles) is in a firing position near the western coast of Crimea.

One minesweeper performing anti-sabotage functions is at patrol near Sevastopol.

2 Russian ships (a corvette and a minesweeper) 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. 5 aircraft from the Crimean Air Group of the Russian Federation were involved in the past day. After the explosions at the Saki airfield, the intensity of flights decreased three-fold. The Russian military disperses aircraft from the Belbek airfield to other airfields in the Crimea and Krasnodar Territory.

Enemy missile strikes (MLRS and S-300) on Mykolaiv and Ochakov continue.

Recent Ukrainian attacks on Russian military facilities in Crimea, including the headquarters of the Black Sea Fleet in Sevastopol, prompted the command of the Black Sea Fleet of the Navy of the Russian Armed Forces to put the troops and fleet forces on high alert and to begin dispersing forces, reserves of materiel, and elements of the control system of the Russian grouping in Crimea to mitigate the consequences of further strikes. Russian troops are rebasing dozens of planes and helicopters from advanced airfields in Crimea deeper into the Crimean Peninsula and the Russian mainland.

Operational losses of the enemy from 24.02 to 18.08

Personnel - almost 44,300 people (+200);

Tanks - 1,889 (+3);

Armored combat vehicles - 4,179 (+17);

Artillery systems - 1010 (+17);

Multiple rocket launchers (MLRS) - 265 (+2);

Anti-aircraft warfare systems - 136 (0);

Vehicles and fuel tanks - 3,061 (+7);

Aircraft - 233 (+1);

Helicopters - 197 (+1);

UAV operational and tactical level - 793 (+1);

Intercepted cruise missiles - 190 (0);

Boats / ships - 15 (0).

Ukraine, general news

After his meeting with the Turkish President and the UN General Secretary, Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyi said that negotiations with Russia are possible only when Russian troops leave the illegally occupied territory of Ukraine.

International diplomatic aspect

"Only absolute transparency and control of the situation at the Zaporizhzhya NPP and around it can guarantee a gradual return to normal nuclear safety for the Ukrainian state, for the international community, and the IAEA," said Volodymyr Zelensky. He demanded that Russia withdraw its troops from the plant and the adjacent areas and remove its military equipment from the premises. Forty-two states and the EU called on Russia to withdraw its military personnel and weaponry from the NPP, calling its presence "unacceptable." However, Russia rejects the idea of de-militarizing the Zaporizhzhya NPP, claiming that its "implementation will make the station even more vulnerable."

Moreover, the Russian MOD accused Ukraine and its "US handlers" of "playing the card, causing, in their opinion, a minor accident at the nuclear power plant and, thereby, disrupting the normal and safe operation of the nuclear power plant, blaming Russia for this." The Russian MOD proposed to provide IAEA with "real photoshoots with a very strong resolution," proving that there are no heavy armaments in the NPP. Even more dangerous are Russian plans to switch the 5th and 6th power units into the "cold reserve", which means the effective shutdown of the Zaporizhzhya NPP. Facing no real pressure, the Kremlin will play the nuclear blackmail card further. It is high time to mount more pressure on "Rosatom" and the entire atomic industry as Russia deserved to be called the first-ever "nuclear terrorist state".

The presidents of Ukraine and Turkey and the UN Secretary-General met in Lviv to discuss the grain deal, the dangerous developments around the Zaporizhzhya NPP and possible peace talks with Russia. António Guterres praised the grain deal for stabilizing global food markets. The wheat prices dropped by as much as 8% following the signing of the agreement, and "the FAO Food Price Index fell by 9% in July - the biggest decline since 2008," he said.

Recep Tayyip Erdogan expressed his concerns about the situation around the Zaporizhzhya NPP, warning of the danger of "a new Chernobyl." "Further deployment of forces or equipment to the site must be avoided. The area needs to be demilitarised," said António Guterres.

UN Secretary-General informed the President of Ukraine about the appointment of Carlos Alberto dos Santos Cruz as chief of the UN fact-finding mission into the murder of more than 150 Ukrainian POWs in Olenivka late in July. A Brazilian general has long experience in peacekeeping operations. However, he served as a defence attaché of the Embassy of Brazil in Russia, which may potentially affect his work for the mission.

There're no signs that Volodymyr Zelensky bought Recep Tayyip Erdogan's arguments of peace talks as "grain deal" alike. The Turkish president has many reasons for mediating peace between Ukraine and Russia. However, it isn't in the interest of Ukraine to provide Russia with so severely needed time to regroup, staff its degraded forces with reinforcements, strengthen its positions in the South and proceed with the annexation plans. On top of that, the Russian leadership showed no signs of a compromise. On the contrary, they insist on Ukraine accepting realities on the ground and limiting Ukraine's sovereignty, which neither President Zelenskiy nor the Ukrainian people can take.

Ukrainians are increasingly worrying about a possible massive missile attack on the eve of and on Independence Day (August 24). It's reported that a train carrying a massive stockpile of S-300 missiles is on its way from Ulan-Ude to the Ukrainian border. Meanwhile, Russia deploys MiG-31 planes with Kinzhal missiles in Kaliningrad. It's unlikely that those missiles would be fired at Ukraine because [their launch over the EU] would be a grave escalation against NATO members of Lithuania and Poland. But given the heated situation, one can't rule it out. There was no military necessity for Russia to target Ukraine from the Caspian Sea, but, indeed, it was a demonstration of Russian ability and readiness to do so.

Estonia introduced a travel ban for Russians. The Kremlin propaganda channels called it a "demonstratively Russophobic decision", "openly Nazi... for at the heart of Nazism is segregation along nationality lines". Lyubov Sobol, a comrade of Navalny, published an article in Postimees, a famous Estonian newspaper. She didn't mention Russia's war against Ukraine and the death and destruction her country brought to Ukrainians. But she argued that the visa ban would serve Putin, endangering his opponents. And she also compared the ban to putting Russians into "concentration camps." However, the reaction of Estonians was harsh. Toomas Hendrik Ilves, a former president, tweeted, "as for staying in Europe on a tourist visa, you of all people should know what kind of burden on others that is". It's not just the behaviour of Russian "putinists" in the Baltic states but also the reluctance of Russian liberals to face the responsibility for their actions and inaction.

Russia, relevant news

Executive Director of Formula 1 Stefano Domenicali said that the championship's leaders would not negotiate to hold races in Russia.

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