

Humanitarian aspect:

As of the morning of August 22, 2022, more than 1,096 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 stayed the same at 373, and the number of those who have been wounded has grown to more than 723 (+2). 231 Ukrainian children are considered missing, and 6,950 children have been deported to Russia.** However, the data is not conclusive since data collection continues in the areas of active hostilities, the temporarily occupied areas, and liberated territories.

The Deputy Chairman of the All-Ukrainian Agricultural Council, Denys Marchuk, predicts that **30% of Ukrainian agricultural enterprises will not sow winter crops this year.**

The **Kyiv** City Military Administration has banned mass events in Kyiv from August 22 to 25 due to the high probability of Russian missile attacks on the city during the week of Independence Day, the Administration's press secretary Kateryna Datsenko told the media. Main Intelligence Directorate of the Ukrainian MOD also warned Kyiv residents to be cautious, especially on Independence Day and not to ignore the air raid sirens because Russia is bent on symbolism [on striking on Ukraine's national holidays and a 6-month mark of the full-scale Russian war on Ukraine since February 24].

Three communities in northern Ukrainian **Sumy Oblast** bordering Russia got fired at with enemy mortars, machine guns and barrel artillery during the day on August 21. Luckily, no victims or destruction were recorded, said the head of Sumy Oblast Military Administration, Dmytro Zhyvytskiy.

At 2:49 a.m. on August 22, the Russian forces fired at an infrastructure object in the Kyivsky district of **Kharkiv** from the Russian city of Belgorod. A two-story building was destroyed. However, there was a small fire and no victims, the city mayor Oleksandr Terekhov said.

On August 22, rescuers completed search operations in a three-story building destroyed by the Russian shells on August 17 in the Saltiv district of Kharkiv; the total number of dead is 19 people, Dmytro Chubenko, spokesman for the Kharkiv Regional Prosecutor's Office, said.

Around 4 a.m. on August 22, the Russian forces hit Kostyantynivska school No. 17 in **Donetsk Oblast**. The building was seriously damaged, but no one was injured, Pavlo Kyrilenko, head of Donetsk Oblast Military Administration, said. On August 21, the Russian forces killed two civilians in Donetsk Oblast (in Georgiivka and Kostyantynivka.)

The city of **Nikopol, Dnipropetrovsk Oblast**, was shelled three times at night with Grad MLRS and barrel artillery. 42 Russian shells hit the residential quarters. Two houses were destroyed, and almost 50 were damaged. The enemy shells damaged a kindergarten, shops, pharmacies,

markets, a court and a bus station. The power line was cut off. Up to 2,000 people were left without electricity. Kryvy Rih and Synelnykove districts also got shelled. Civilian infrastructure was damaged, Head of Dnipropetrovsk Oblast Military Administration Valentyn Reznichenko said.

On the night of August 22, approximately at 3 a.m., **Mykolaiv** was shelled again. A cafe was set on fire, and the territory of an enterprise was hit. The head of Mykolaiv Oblast Military Administration, Vitality Kim, said there were no casualties.

On the morning of August 22, Russia struck an infrastructure object in **Odesa** with a Kh-59 missile fired from a Su-35 aircraft, Odesa Oblast Military Administration spokesman Serhii Bratchuk said.

Occupied territories

According to the **Kherson PlusTV** channel, rural residents in Kherson Oblast kill their cattle because they do not have enough fodder to feed them. As a result, meat in the local market is cheap. In the open-air markets, one can pay in both hryvnias and rubles. And in the supermarkets opened by [Russian] occupiers, the prices are in rubles only, and terminals accept only Russian cards.

The situation around **Zaporizhzhya NPP** remains tense. In the morning, the occupation authorities accused Ukraine of shelling the station with heavy artillery. The Ukrainian nuclear power plant operating company Energoatom issued a statement that as of 08:00 on August 22, 2022, the Zaporizhzhya NPP was operating with the risk of violating radiation and fire safety standards. "Periodic shelling of the ZNPP by Russian troops with MLRS caused a serious risk to the safe operation of the plant," Energoatom said.

Operational situation:

It is the 180th 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"). 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 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 forces shelled the areas of Muravya and Ziliznyy Myst in the Chernihiv Oblast and Budka, Iskryskivshchyna, Katerynivka and Obodiv in Sumy Oblast with barrel artillery. They rotate individual units in the border areas of the Russian Bryansk and Kursk Oblasts. According to available information, Russia is closing some areas of its airspace in Lipetsk, Voronezh, and Belgorod Oblasts between August 22 and 25.

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: 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 Svitlychne, Slatyne, Pytomnyk, Petrivka, Pischane, Husarivka, Mospanove, Krynychne, Pryshyb, Prudyanka, Nove, Ruski Tyshky, Peremoha, Stary Saltiv, Korobochkyne, Slobozhanske, and Veliki Prohody with tanks, barrel and jet artillery. They inflicted air strikes near Stary Saltiv and Husarivka.

Kramatorsk direction

- *Balakleya - Siversk section: approximate length of the combat line - 184 km, the number of BTGs of the RF Armed Forces - 17-20, the average width of the combat area of one BTG - 9.6 km;*
- *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 continued inflicting fire near Dibrivne, Mazanivka, Dolyna, Krasnopillya, Chervone, Rozdolivka, Hryhorivka, Verkhokamyanske, Dronivka, Serebryanka, Mykolaivka, Siversk, Spirne, and Ivano-Daryivka.

The Russian forces attacked in the directions of Dovhenke – Dibrivne, Brazhivka – Nova Dmytrivka, Petropillia – Dmytrivka, Pasika – Bohorodychne, Dovhenke – Dolyna, Sulyhivka – Dibrivne, Petropillia – Karnaukhivka, Spirne – Vesele, and was stopped at every direction. Fighting continues in some directions.

The Russian military replenishes ammunition stocks.

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*

The Russian forces inflicted fire damage with barrel artillery and MLRS in the areas around Soledar, Zaitseve, Bilohorivka, Bakhmut, Yakovlivka, Vesela Dolyna, Kodema, Opytne, Maryinka, Pisky, Avdiivka, Nevelske. They used aviation near Zaitseve, Bakhmut, Soledar, Maryinka, Vodiane and Krasnohorivka.

The Russian military attacked in the directions of Vershyna – Kodema, Hladosove – Kodema, Striapivka – Soledar, Pokrovske – Bakhmut, Travneve – Kodema, Semyhirya – Zaitseve, Hladosove – Kurdyumivka, Pokrovske – Bakhmutske, Semyhirya – Zaitseve, Novoselivka – New York, Spartak – Opytne, Novoselivka Druha – Krasnohorivka, Donetsk – Pervomaiske, Pisky – Nevelske, Lozove – Nevelske, Novoselivka Druha – Krasnohorivka, Vesele – Pisky, Oleksandrivka – Maryinka. All attacks were repelled. Russian units have partial success in the Lozivskiy - Pisky direction.

Zaporizhzhya direction

- *Maryinka – Vasylivka section: approximate length of the line of combat - 200 km, the number of BTGs of the RF Armed Forces - 17, the average width of the combat area of one BTG - 11.7 km;*
- *Deployed BTGs: 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*

Enemy artillery shelling was recorded near Vuhledar, Velyka Novosilka, Pavlivka, Dorozhnyanka, Novosilka, Mala Tokmachka, Prechystivka, Vuhledar, Hulyaipole, Orikhiv, Burlatske, and Novopol. Russian aircraft struck in the areas around Olhivske, Novomykhailivka, Hulyaipole, Chervone and Novosilka.

The Russian military attacked in the direction of Makarivka - Vremivka and Luhanske - Pobieda, failed and retreated.

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: 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 continued shelling the areas around Velyke Artakove, Lozove, Tavriyske, Stepova Dolyna, Pervomaiske, Kyselivka, Chervona Dolyna, Potemkyne, Prybuzke, Parutyne, Polyana, Novooleksandrivka, and Partizanske. They carried out airstrikes in the vicinity of Zarichne, Bila Krynytsia, Andriyivka, Olhyne, Novohryhorivka, Tavriyske and Lozove.

The Russian forces tried to advance in the direction of Oleksandrivka - Tavriyske; attacked in the area of Blahodatne, and had partial success.

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 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 10 Russian warships and boats in the Black Sea. Both frigates, "Admiral Makarov" and "Admiral Essen", are at sea, as well as a Buyan-M type corvette and one project 636.3 submarine. They carry up to 28 Kalibr missiles ready to launch.

Most large amphibious ships are in the ports of Novorossiysk and Sevastopol for replenishment and scheduled maintenance. There are no signs of preparation for an amphibious assault on the southern coast of Ukraine. One large amphibious ship is approaching the port of Novorossiysk.

Two ships and two boats are on anti-sabotage patrol on the outer raid of Sevastopol.

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

Russian aviation continues to fly from the Crimean airfields of Belbek and Hvardiyske over the northwestern part of the Black Sea. Over the past day, 12 aircraft from the Crimean Air Grouping of the Russian Federation were involved (Belbek and Kacha airfields).

The enemy is strengthening critical infrastructure protection in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. Starting August 22, the security of the Kerch bridge crossing is planned to be strengthened with an additional unit.

On August 22, again, explosions of [yet] unknown origin were recorded in almost all districts of [Russian-occupied] Sevastopol.

Ports of Greater Odessa continue to receive and send grain caravans. Around 7 a.m. on August 22, the bulk carrier GREAT ARSENAL under the flag of St. Vincent and the Grenadines left the port of Chornomorsk. The ship arrived at the port and began loading on the evening of August 17, and departed for one of Egypt's ports. The dry cargo ship MARANTA followed out of Chornomorsk under the flag of the Cook Islands and is heading to Istanbul. On Monday evening, the dry cargo ship SSI INVINCIBLE II under the Marshall Islands flag will also call at the Odesa port. Thus, the number of vessels involved in the humanitarian corridor of grain supply from Ukraine has already exceeded 30 units.

Operational losses of the enemy from 24.02 to 22.08

Personnel - almost 45,400 people (+200);

Tanks – 1,919 (+7);

Armored combat vehicles – 4,230 (+6);

Artillery systems – 1,032 (+4);

Multiple rocket launchers (MLRS) - 266 (0);

Anti-aircraft warfare systems - 145 (+4);

Vehicles and fuel tanks – 3,149 (+6);

Aircraft - 234 (0);

Helicopters – 198 (+1);

UAV operational and tactical level - 815 (+9);

Intercepted cruise missiles - 194 (+4);

Boats / ships - 15 (0).

Ukraine, general news

According to President Zelensky, **if Russia holds the so-called “Mariupol Tribunal” for Ukrainian POWs, this will be the red line beyond which no negotiations will be possible.** “If this despicable trial takes place, if our people are brought into these settings in violation of all agreements and international rules... Russia will cut itself off from the negotiations. There will be no more conversations,” Zelensky said in his evening address on August 21. The head of the Russian proxy DPR said that Zelensky’s statement wouldn’t affect the plan to proceed with the “trial”.

Almost 9,000 Ukrainian soldiers have been killed since Russia launched its all-out invasion of Ukraine on February 24, reported Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine Valeriy Zaluzhny.

According to a **public opinion poll** conducted by Democratic Initiatives Foundations and the Razumkov center on August 5-12 on the territories controlled by the Ukrainian government:

What constitutes victory in the war?

- for the majority of respondents (55%), it is the expulsion of Russian troops from the entire territory of Ukraine and the restoration of the January 2014 borders.
- 20.5% believe it is the destruction of the Russian army and the promotion of an uprising/disintegration in Russia
- For about 9%, it is the expulsion of Russian troops from the entire territory of Ukraine, except the occupied Crimea
- for 7.5% - the restoration of the status quo as of February 23, 2022,
- for 3% - the end of the war, even if the Russian army remains in the territories captured by the full-scale invasion.

Also, more than 75% of respondents will support the decision to completely break relations with Russia, even to a complete entry ban for Russian nationals into Ukraine after the victory of Ukraine and the de-occupation of its territory.

More than 90% of respondents believe in the victory of Ukraine in this war. (77% believe and 15% rather believe). Only 4% of respondents do not believe or rather do not believe in victory.

31% of those who believe in victory expect it to happen before the end of 2022. 34% think that it will come in 1-2 years. 7% believe that it will take 3 to 5 years. Another 23% could not answer this question, and the calculated percentages say that the victory will come in a very long-term perspective.

The second Crimea Platform summit will take place online on August 23. Over 50 representatives of foreign countries, including European, Asian, Latin American and African country leaders. European Commission, Council of Europe and NATO will also be represented. President Zelensky will address the event.

International diplomatic aspect

Russia has called an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council on the situation at the Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP). There're two goals of this move. Firstly, Russians want to divert the attention from the already scheduled August 24 meeting of the UN Security Council on the situation in Ukraine, called by the US and European countries. Secondly, Russians will continue their accusations of Kyiv of "nuclear terrorism". Russia hopes to mount pressure on Ukraine and push the IAEA to accept the de facto Russian control over the ZNPP, thus making them deal directly with Moscow. Putin agreed on the necessity of allowing an IAEA inspection team to visit the ZNPP during the phone call with President Macron. However, as many times before, he meant a mission on Russian terms. In the meantime, "new satellite images from Maxar Technologies of the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant show no signs of "systemic shelling", despite claims by Russian president Vladimir Putin that the Ukrainian military was conducting repeated military strikes at the plant," CNN reported.

Putin posthumously awarded [propagandist of Russian war against Ukraine] Darya Dugina, a "correspondent of the non-public joint-stock company "Tsargrad Media", the Order of Courage for "the courage and self-sacrifice shown during the performance of a professional duty." Russia claims that Darya Dugina was blown up by a Ukrainian woman that fled to Estonia. It took forty-eight hours for the FSB (Russia's Secret Police) to "investigate" and name "the murderer," while for 2,733 days, it couldn't name who ordered murdering of Boris Nemtsov, a prominent opposition leader, and for 5,798 days it has failed to find murderers of Anna Politkovskaya, a fearless Russian journalist. Margarita Simonyan, one of the top Russian propagandists, threatened Estonia with sending professional assassins who would like to "admire the spires in the vicinity of Tallinn." Simonyan paraphrased one of the Russian murderers she interviewed four years ago, whom the British authorities accused of an attempt to kill the Skripals with the chemical agent "Novichok". He claimed to be "an ordinary tourist" who had wished to see the "famous ... 123-metre spire" of Salisbury Cathedral.

"In the past decade, Russians on tourist visas working for the security services have killed people all over Europe," replied Toomas Hendrik Ilves, a former Estonian President, on Simonyan threats. The Baltic states, Poland, Finland and the Czech Republic, are among several countries that have called on Brussels to implement an EU-wide ban on tourist visas for Russians. However, the EU's chief diplomat opposes "a blanket ban" on visas for Russians ahead of talks on the issue. The US "wouldn't want to close off pathways to refuge and safety for Russia's dissidents or others who are vulnerable to human rights abuses," a US Department of State spokesman said. Both Josep Borrell and Ned Price exaggerated the proposal, which wasn't about "a blanket ban" but tourist visas. The head of the Bundestag Committee on Defense proposes a middle ground where Russians' requests to enter the EU should be "scrutinised on a case-by-case basis." Although many Russian citizens support the war, those who "want to break out of the Putin system" should be given a chance, said Marie-Agnes Strack-Zimmermann.

The EU Foreign Ministers will discuss launching an EU training program for the Ukrainian Armed Forces. Reportedly Poland donated to Ukraine eight hundred Revolver 860 UAVs. The Taiwan-

made drones can carry eight 60 mm mortar rounds for 20-40 minutes as far as 20 km. The UAVs may be modified to carry 81 mm and 120 mm mortar rounds.

Defence experts from the governing coalition parties called on the German government to provide Ukraine with more defence aid. "The outcome of the war has direct consequences for Europe and thus also for Germany: A Russian victory would reduce the security of Europeans," wrote Kristian Klinck (SPD), Sara Nanni (Greens) and Alexander Müller (FDP) for the "Der Spiegel." "We see it as our duty to support Kyiv's struggle for survival," the experts explained their motivation. However, the German Ministry of Defense rejected the call to supply Ukraine with more weapons even if it caused temporary confrontations and weakened the Bundeswehr. "Indeed, we must be prepared for the fact that Putin will take advantage of any weakness and even a temporary gap in NATO's defence readiness," said a representative of the Ministry of Defence. Maybe such thinking could be reversed if Ministry's bureaucrats would walk along Kurfürstendamm avenue in Berlin, where they could find on display a burned van from Bucha in which the Russian invaders killed three Ukrainian women and a child.

Russia, relevant news

Swedish book service Storytel leaves Russia on October 1; the company informed that it would return subscription money to customers.

The Russian Federal Air Transport Agency has extended restrictions on flights to 11 Russian airports until August 29. Flights are still not operated to Anapa, Belgorod, Bryansk, Voronezh, Gelendzhik, Krasnodar, Kursk, Lipetsk, Rostov-on-Don, Simferopol and Elista since February 24. The suspension of the flights forced the Russian government to subsidize them to preserve staff and equipment. The Russian Cabinet allocated additional 2,5 billion Rubles to this end on August 17.

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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