

Humanitarian aspect:

As of the morning of August 25, 2022, more than 1,109 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 is 376, and the number of those who have been wounded is more than 733. In addition, 224 children are considered missing, and 7,013 children have been deported to Russia.** However, the data is not conclusive since data collection continues in the areas of active hostilities, temporarily occupied areas, and liberated territories.

Ukraine has returned 53 children from Russia and is currently preparing lawsuits against the Russian Federation based on the facts of the so-called "adoption" of kidnapped and deported Ukrainian children, Deputy Prime Minister - Minister for Reintegration of Temporarily Occupied Territories Iryna Vereshchuk said.

The air raid sirens sounded a total of 189 times on the Independence Day of Ukraine on August 24 (the record of air-raid alerts in a single day since Russia's full-scale armed aggression on Ukraine on February 24), and the alerts lasted between 3 and 14 hours depending on the Oblast, the Air Raid Alert Map Telegram channel reported. In addition, a wave of false reports about explosions swept through Ukraine: Bila Tserkva, Rivne, Zhytomyr Oblast and Kharkiv. There were also reports of fake mining of infrastructure facilities in Vinnytsia, Rivne, Lviv, Khmelnytskyi and Kyiv.

Two missiles struck the **Vyshgorod district of Kyiv Oblast** on the night of August 25, Oleksiy Kuleba, head of the Kyiv Regional Military Administration, said. The unspecified number of other explosions people heard resulted from the work of the Ukrainian air defense forces.

In **Dnipropetrovsk Oblast** on the night of August 25, four districts came under fire, namely Synelnykove, Nikopol, Kryvyi Rih and Dnipro. A rocket was shot down over the Dnipro district, and Sinelnykivskiy district was hit for the fourth time in a day - 8 people, including 3 children, were injured, Head of Dnipropetrovsk Oblast Military Administration Valentyn Reznichenko said. The Russian forces shelled Kryvyi Rih with cluster munitions from the Tornado-S MLRS, the head of the Kryvyi Rih Military Administration, Oleksandr Vilkul, said. Vehicles, a residential building and administrative buildings were damaged. No losses.

The number of victims after the August 24 Russian attack on the village and railway station of **Chaplyne, Dnipropetrovsk Oblast**, has increased to 25 people, including two children - 6 and 11 years old, 31 were injured, Head of Dnipropetrovsk Oblast Military Administration Valentyn Reznichenko reported.

On August 25, the Russian forces shelled Orihiv, **Zaporizhzhya Oblast** and surrounding villages with artillery for several hours. Dozens of private houses were destroyed. A 17-year-old boy died. A 66 years old woman from the village of Preobrazhenka was seriously injured.

Sumy and Chernihiv Oblasts bordering Russia in the north of Ukraine also came under fire, but no victims or damages were recorded, heads of respective Oblast military administrations reported in the morning round-up.

In **Kharkiv Oblast**, shelling of the Kharkiv and Bogoduhiv districts was recorded at night on August 25. Two people were injured. During the day, the Russian forces shelled the village of Lebyazhe in the Chuhuyiv district of Kharkiv Oblast, killing a 62-year-old man, Oleg Synehubov, head of the Kharkiv Oblast Military Administration, said. He called the shelling the "terror of the civilian population".

Occupied territories

All 200,000 tons of grain harvested in the fields of "Agroton" company were taken from the occupied Ukrainian **Luhansk Oblast** to Russia along with the 20 thousand tons remaining from the last year's harvest, Head of the Luhansk Oblast Military Administration, Serhii Gaidai said. He stresses that the situation in the Oblast's agricultural sphere is almost catastrophic. Many managers of farming enterprises left for safe regions of Ukraine and re-registered their businesses. But some cooperate with Russia and turn on their partners. In particular, LLC "Nibulon" and PJSC "Agroton", which were the social backbone of the region, were taken over by an entrepreneur from the Russian Krasnodar, who has [contributed to re-registration] a capital of only 2,000 rubles (about \$33). Also, in some areas, cultivating the land and harvesting crops is almost impossible because the Russian occupiers have taken away all the new equipment. In particular, 40 units of automobile transport were taken from "Agroton".

According to the Main Intelligence Directorate of the Ukrainian MOD, in the temporarily occupied **Mariupol**, small groups of local collaborators continue to carry out a census in all city districts. The purpose of such a "census" is to establish the actual number of people who remained in the city. The officially announced purpose of the "census" is to assess the electricity and gas needs. Residents must provide IDs with registration and the whereabouts of their closest relatives. Unofficially the pollsters admit that most of the surveyed residents of the occupied Mariupol refuse to participate in a possible "referendum" or avoid answering directly whether they would participate. Only about 5-7% of the respondents clearly expressed their willingness to come to the "polling stations" and "vote". It is mainly the citizens aged 45-70 who remain in the city. The date of the "referendum" has not been announced yet, but it is unlikely to take place on September 11, as was expected.

At approximately 1:30 am on the night of August 25, the Ukrainian resistance forces blew up the pseudo-"referendum" [to join Russia] preparation headquarters in the village of Pryazovskoe, Melitopol district, **Zaporizhzhya Oblast**. The building was also used to issue Russian passports [to Ukrainian citizens], RIA Melitopol news agency reported. The legally elected mayor of Melitopol, Ivan Fedorov, said that because the [Russian] occupiers could not even get enough people to demonstrate support for the "referendum" publicly, they changed the plan. As a result, instead of a "voting day", they would carry the poll lasting 5 days, during which people with questionnaires would visit residents homes and collect the answers.

Operational situation

It is the 183rd 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"). 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, and restoring the combat capability of its units that have suffered losses.

Russian occupiers continue to carry out air and missile attacks on civilian objects on the territory of Ukraine.

Since the Russian forces resumed their offensive after the break on July 16, they gained about 450.84 km² of new territory (an area roughly the size of Andorra). Russian forces have lost approximately 45,000 km² of territory since March 21 (an area larger than Denmark). Russian forces are unable to convert their limited tactical gains into broader operational success, and their offensive operations in eastern Ukraine are reaching a possible [capability] climax.

The enemy shelled the areas of Tovstodubove, Shevchenkove and Zapsilya settlements of the Sumy Oblast with barrel artillery.

The Altai Krai of the Russian Federation announced that it had formed five volunteer units: the "Kalashnikov" and "Altai" battalions, the "Skurlatova" and "Katun" companies, and the "Biya" platoon. Volunteers are offered one-time bonuses upon enlistment, but the advertised monthly salary ranges from 30,000 to 300,000 rubles (approximately \$500 to \$5,000).

"Business Online", a local periodical of the Russian Republic of Tatarstan, stated that when the Russian authorities refer to the volunteer formations as "battalions", they exaggerate the actual number of recruits in each volunteer unit. Thus, the "Parma" battalion of the Perm Territory has 90 people and is structurally more similar to a motorized rifle company. Most "battalions" (and some "regiments") will most likely be the size of reinforced companies. These special volunteer "battalions" are not described as battalion tactical groups and are not structured like BTGs. It is also reported that at the beginning of the conscription campaign in early June, there were only 10-15 willing volunteers in the Republic of Tatarstan, and by the end of the campaign, the numbers had tripled.

Kremlin spokesman Peskov denied any reports that a Moscow volunteer regiment, the "Sobyanin Regiment", was being formed, shortly after the Russian opposition publication Meduza reported that Moscow military commissariats had begun recruiting migrant workers and residents of other Russian regions into the [Moscow] regiment. The sudden change in rhetoric may indicate that Moscow has stopped recruiting for the "Sobyanin Regiment" in an attempt to avoid criticism from Moscow residents of the recruitment campaign.

The morale and psychological state of the personnel of the invasion forces remain low. In Luhansk Oblast, the occupiers dispersed a rally of wives, mothers and relatives of the so-called

"LPR" fighters captured by Ukrainian troops. "Predatory" mobilization methods in the so-called LPR and reports that the Kremlin considers the so-called DPR and LPR militants the lowest priority in prisoner exchanges exacerbate social tensions in the so-called LPR and make it more difficult for the [Russian] occupation regimes to govern.

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 the Kharkiv, Svitlychny, Slatyne, and Ruski Tyshky districts with barrel and jet artillery. They used aviation to strike near Verkhnyi Saltiv, Pryshyb, Rubizhne, and Odnorobivka.

Russian troops unsuccessfully tried to advance in the direction of Nova Dmytrivka and made an unsuccessful reconnaissance attempt in the Bohorodychne area.

Russian troops struck Dokuchaevske with S-300 air defense systems and continued to strike Ukraine's industrial base in Kharkiv. They hit the Shevchenko Kharkiv Instrument Manufacturing Plant with a missile.

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 with barrel and rocket artillery the areas of Sloviansk, Dolyna, Brazhkiivka, Bohorodychne, Krasnopillya, Kostyantynivka, Dibrivne, Velyka Komyshevka, Nova Dmytrivka, Siversk, Hryhorivka, Spirne, Ivano-Daryivka, Verkhokamyanske, Zvanivka, and Serebryanka.

The enemy unsuccessfully tried to advance in the direction of Pasika - Dolyna but failed and retreated.

Russian troops continued fighting in the Soledar-Bakhmut'ske area and conducted an offensive near Kodema.

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 military used barrel and jet artillery to shell the areas around Kostyantynivka, Bakhmut, Soledar, Vesela Dolyna, Bakhmut'ske, Mayorsk, Shumy, Zaitseve, Vasyukivka, Kodema, Bilohorivka, Yakovlivka, Avdiivka, Oleksandropil, Opytne, Vodyane, Novobakhmutivka, Krasnohorivka, Nevel'ske, Pokrovsk, Netaylove, Pervomaiske, Orlivka, and New York. The Russian forces tried to destroy important objects in the areas of Soledar, Bakhmut, Zaitseve, Mar'inka, Oleksandropil, Vodyane, Krasnohorivka, Nevel'ske with air strikes.

The Russian forces tried to improve their tactical position in the areas around Soledar, Bakhmut'ske, and Kodema. They attempted to advance in the direction of Travneve - Kodema and Pisky - Pervomaiske, but were defeated in all directions and retreated.

Russian troops attacked in the direction of Pisky, Nevel'ske and Pobeda, which are lined up along the western outskirts of Donetsk. The Russian Armed Forces and the proxy formation of the so-called DPR continue to advance westward from positions near Pisky in the direction of Nevel'ske, Pervomaiske, and Opytne. They conduct artillery strikes to support attacks in the direction of Avdiivka. The Russians tried to advance to Novomykhailivka, Pavlivka and Velyka Novosilka.

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 military fired tanks and artillery of various types in the vicinity of Pavlivka, Elizavetivka, Kostyantynivka, Vuhledar, Volodymyrivka, Novomykhailivka, Novoukrainka, Velyka Novosilka, Novomayorske, Komyshuvakha, Hulyaipilske, Chervone, Charivne, Vremivka, Orikhiv, Shcherbakivka, Zaliznychne, Novosilka, Burlatske, Virnopillya, Shevchenko, Novodanylivka, Novopil, Mali Shcherbaky. They used aviation near Volodymyrivka, Vuhledar, Pavlivka, Orikhiv, Hulyaipilske, Shcherbaky, Novosilka, Poltavka, Novopil, and Dorozhnianka.

Ukrainian Defense Forces repelled the Russian offensive near Pobeda, Novomykhailivka, Pavlivka and Velyka Novosilka, and destroyed a Russian ammunition depot in the Tokmak area.

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 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 shelled Ukrainian positions and civilian infrastructure with tanks, barrel and rocket artillery along the battle line. They carried out air strikes in the areas of Bila Krynytsia, Trudolyubivka, Andriivka, Potemkine, Oleksandrivka, Lozove, Velyke Artakove, and fired at Bereznehuvate with S-300 anti-aircraft missiles.

After a series of attacks on the bridgehead, the enemy did not fulfil the operational development of the achieved [tactical] results. The introduction of the two enemy BTGs (from the 127th motorized rifle divisions of the 5th Combined Arms Army) into the battle on the Oleksandrivka – Tavriyske and Pravdine – Tavriyske directions allowed to push the Ukrainian troops to the north from Lake Solonets for a distance of up to 1.5 km.

The attacks of the Russian 126th separate coastal defense brigade, reinforced by the BTG from the 64th separated motorized rifle brigade of the 35th Combined Arms Army, in the directions Zeleny Hai – Blahodatne and Kyselivka – Blahodatne (Posad-Pokrovske district) were repulsed by the Ukrainian Defense Forces. The enemy was unable to advance.

The Russian troops, with the forces of two BTGs (from the 255th motorized rifle regiment of the 20th motorized rifle division of the 8th Combined Arms Army, the 64th separate motorized rifle brigade of the 35th Combined Arms Army and the remnants of the BTG of the 108th Air assault regiment of the 7th Air assault division) tried to break through to the north in two sections and get onto the road T-1508 Mykolaiv – Snihurivka in the area of Partyzanske.

The enemy tried to attack twice in the directions Bruskinske - Bilohirka, Davydiv Brid - Bilohirka and Andriivka - Lozove (with the forces of three BTGs from the 69th separate cover brigade of the 35th Combined Arms Army and up to two companies of the 247th Air assault regiment of the 7th Air assault division) to dislodge the Ukrainian Defense Forces from the bridgehead on Inhulets River in the area of Bilohirka - Lozove - Velyke Artakove - Bila Krynytsia. The enemy failed and, in some areas, was forced to retreat even further from the starting positions.

We should expect an intensification of hostilities in the Vysokopillya area and in the direction of Osokorivka - Novovorontsivka, where up to four enemy BTGs of the 35th Combined Arms Army and the 98th parachute airborne regiment may be involved.

Ukrainian aviation struck the concentration points of Russian equipment in Novovoznesenske, Arkhangelske and Pravdyne.

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 through the coast of the Black and Azov seas.

There are currently 8 Russian warships and boats in the Black Sea. Frigate "Admiral Essen", as well as two Buyan-M type corvettes and one project 636.3 submarine are at sea. Up to 28 Kalibr missiles are ready to launch.

The surface forces of the Russian Federation were not involved in the mass attacks on the territory of Ukraine on August 24 (mainly land-based air defense S-300 and Kh-22 missiles from Tu-22 aircraft were involved).

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.

A patrol ship of the "Vasyl Bykov" type is on duty approaching Sevastopol.

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 of Su-27, Su-24 and Be-12 from the Belbek and Saky airfields were involved.

Odesa region continues to receive and send grain caravans. On August 25, at 7 am, the Palau-flagged bulk carrier ASCANIOS left the port of Pivdenny. It is bound for the German port of Brake. An hour later, ship BELLIS left the port of Odesa under the flag of the Cook Islands. It goes to the Israeli port of Haifa. Today, the dry cargo ship SILVER LADY under the Maltese flag is due to enter the Port of Pivdenny, and the ASH BALTIC under the flag of Panama is expected to enter the Odesa port.

In just a few days, the total export of Ukrainian agricultural products sent through the grain corridor, which began operating on August 1, should amount to 1 million tons.

Operational losses of the enemy from 24.02 to 25.08

Personnel - almost 45,850 people (+150);
Tanks – 1,929 (+5);
Armored combat vehicles – 4,245 (+2);
Artillery systems – 1,037 (+1);
Multiple rocket launchers (MLRS) - 272 (+6);
Anti-aircraft warfare systems - 148 (+1);
Vehicles and fuel tanks – 3,160 (0);
Aircraft - 234 (0);
Helicopters – 202 (+3);
UAV operational and tactical level - 828 (+9);
Intercepted cruise missiles - 196 (0);
Boats / ships - 15 (0).

Ukraine, general news

Ukraine's economy should stabilize over the next year and may grow by 15.5% depending on the course of the war unleashed by Russia. Yuliya Svyrydenko, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economy, reported this in an interview with Reuters. According to her, government officials are currently making macroeconomic forecasts before the start of negotiations with the International Monetary Fund on a new lending program, which should take place next month.

Ukrainian Court handed over 300 million hryvnias of seized illegally laundered funds belonging to PJSC "All-Ukrainian Development Bank", owned by the elder son of the fugitive president Viktor Yanukovich to the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the press service of the Prosecutor General's Office reported.

A former employee of the Ukrainian Cabinet of Ministers' secretariat was sentenced to 12 years in prison for passing classified information to the Federal Security Service [FSB] of Russia, the office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine said.

International diplomatic aspect

"Almost every day, there is a new incident at or near the Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant. We can't afford to lose any more time..." said IAEA Director General Rafael Mariano Grossi. There has been a temporarily lost connection of the ZNPP to its last remaining operational external power line. "Thus, the actions of the [Russian] invaders caused the complete disconnection of the ZNPP from the power grid - the first time in the history of the plant," Ukrainian Energoatom said. So far, the connection has been lost at least twice, but currently, it's up again. However, all six nuclear generation units also remained disconnected from the grid after restoring the power line. It is unclear whether it is because of Russian efforts to reconnect ZNPP to the Crimean electricity grid while cutting off the rest of Ukraine or something else. But it is clear that Russia's actions in and around the ZNPP pose a severe danger to humankind. The Russian diplomats at the UN Security Council may look isolated, and their propaganda theses are oafish, but Russia is changing the situation on the ground with impunity. No sanctions on Russia were imposed, nor "the third option" to solve the crisis is being worked out.

Ukrainian Foreign Ministry summoned the Apostolic Nuncio to Ukraine for a diplomatic demarche triggered by the words of Pope Francis about the death of Darya Dugina. The Pontiff said he thinks about "the poor girl who was blown up by a bomb under the car seat in Moscow. The innocent suffer the war." A 30-year-old Darya Dugina was the daughter of an infamous Russian fascist-rhetoric ideologist Aleksandr Dugin who called to exterminate Ukrainians. She voiced the same rhetoric, and her propaganda fuelled the war. "I will say frankly that the Pope's words tear the Ukrainian heart. It was unfair," said Dmytro Kuleba, Ukraine's Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Moscow patriarch Cyril (Gundyaev) called off his trip to Kazakhstan next month, where he was expected to meet with Pope Francis, another controversy related to the Holy See. Despite the good intentions of the Pope, Ukrainians are highly critical of any contact with the hierarchs of

Moscow's church. The Russian Orthodox Church is part and parcel of Putin's regime and an akin part of Russian hybrid warfare. Patriarch Gundyaev justified the war against Ukraine, and his followers in Ukraine were engaged in criminal activities against the Ukrainian state on the side of the Russian invasion forces.

Russia, relevant news

Since the beginning of the all-out invasion, 16,437 people were detained in Russia for anti-war actions, OVD-Info reports. The criminal charges were brought to 224 people, including 90 for so-called "fakes" about the war, 34 for "vandalism", and 16 for so-called phone terrorism. Three thousand seven hundred eighty administrative cases were filed. Around 7,000 websites were censored, according to Roskomsvobody.

Russian Roskomnadzor internet and media censorship agency reported that in the first half of 2022, it received 144,835 complaints from [Russia's] citizens, which is 25.5% more than in the same period of the last year. Most complaints concerned "illegal information" on the Internet, including the so-called "fakes about the special operation". This confirms the increase in the reoccurrence of the "reporting your neighbours to KGB" practice among Russians, similar to during the Stalin times in the USSR.

The Bloomberg agency reported that due to the sanctions imposed on Russia as a part of the fifth sanctions package, JSC "Suek", the largest Russian mining company producing thermal coal, has not been able to export it since mid-August. According to the agency's interlocutors, the insurance and reinsurance markets are dominated by companies from the EU, Great Britain and Switzerland, so it is difficult for shipowners to find insurance coverage for transport.

The Danish manufacturer of pumping equipment Grundfos completely stops its activities in Russia and Belarus, the company said.

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