

Humanitarian aspect:

More than 1,110 Ukrainian children are victims during six months of full-scale armed aggression by the Russian Federation. **As of the morning of August 26, 2022, according to the official information of juvenile prosecutors, 377 children died, and more than 733 were injured of various degrees of severity.** However, the data is not conclusive since data collection continues in the areas of active hostilities, temporarily occupied areas, and liberated territories.

According to the Minister of Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories, Iryna Vereshchuk, **the first batch of letters from Ukrainian prisoners of war [captured by Russians] arrived in Ukraine.** Now they are being handed over to POWs' relatives. The mediator was the International Committee of the Red Cross.

In **Donetsk Oblast**, on the night of August 26, the Russians shelled Siversk; four houses were damaged. In Sloviansk, the enemy shelling targeted the Chemical and Mechanical Technical College, and in Mykolaivka - a school. In addition, 5 residential buildings were damaged in Mykolaivka.

In **Mykolaiv Oblast**, the Russian military shelled Mykolaiv and Bashtan districts. There is destruction in the territories of agricultural enterprises.

In **Kharkiv Oblast**, at night, the enemy shelled Chuhuyiv and damaged infrastructure. An educational institution was destroyed in Derhachy. Two people were killed, and three were wounded in the region due to the enemy's shelling during the day, according to Oleg Synegubov, the head of the Oblast Military Administration. According to the Ukraine prosecutor's office, the attack on Derhachy was carried out by S-300 missiles from the territory of the Belgorod region (Russia).

Over the past day in **Zaporizhzhya Oblast**, the Russian occupiers shelled the civilian infrastructure of Novodarivka, Preobrazhenka, Orikhiv, and Stepanohirsk.

In **Dnipropetrovsk Oblast**, a dozen private houses, a school and a sanatorium were damaged due to night enemy shelling at Nikopol. The power line was broken [due to the shelling], and about a thousand local residents were left without electricity. The enemy also shelled the Sinelnykiv and Kryvyi Rih districts. There is destruction, but no civilian casualties are reported.

Occupied territories

Russian occupation forces have almost finished preparing for **pseudo-referendums in the occupied Ukrainian territories**, reported the Main Intelligence Directorate of the Ukrainian

Ministry of Defense. The "vote" will depend on the situation at the front, Vadim Skibitsky, a spokesman for the Main Intelligence Directorate of the Ministry of Defense, said. "Today, we can say with confidence that [Russian-occupation] election and operational headquarters, election commissions have been created, and voter lists have been drawn up," Skibitsky said. According to him, Russian politicians, government members, and so-called volunteers constantly come to the occupied territories.

Russian occupation forces killed a family of farmers in the **Kherson Oblast**, the Center for Journalistic Investigations reported. The couple lived in the Arkhangelsk village of Berislavsky district. Valentyn and Larysa Pavlenko regularly received threats from the [Russian] invaders and were "asked" to leave their household. The couple was killed on the evening of August 23. Valentyn was shot in the head, and Larysa's body was found under his body.

In Russia-occupied **Melitopol**, the heating season is in jeopardy, the [legally-elected Ukrainian] mayor of Melitopol, Ivan Fedorov, reported. According to him, there has been no gas in the city for a month already. The Russian occupiers' proclaimed construction of a gas pipeline from Berdyansk is a fake. There are 2 months left before the start of the heating season. Therefore, Fedorov strongly advises the townspeople to evacuate from Melitopol to the Ukraine-controlled territory.

In Russia-occupied Berdyansk, **[Ukrainian resistance] eliminated Oleksandr Kolesnikov, a collaborator who worked** for the Russians as the deputy chief of the local traffic police. The Kremlin media reports that the explosives were attached to a tree.

Operational situation:

It is the 184th 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.

The enemy continues to deploy separate units of the Western Military District in the Russian border areas of the Bryansk and Kursk regions to demonstrate the forward presence and to constrain the Ukrainian Defense units' actions.

The enemy fired barrel artillery at civilian infrastructure in the areas of Hai, Zalizny Mist and Hirsk in Chernihiv Oblast and Shalyhine, Shevchenkove, Katerynivka, Bachivsk, Vilna Sloboda and Stukalyvka in Sumy Oblast, and conducted UAV aerial reconnaissance of the border areas.

There is still a threat of the Russian Forces launching missile and air strikes from the territory of the Republic of Belarus [at Ukraine's territory].

According to the RF decree, starting January 1, 2023, the nominal personnel quantity of the Russian Armed Forces would increase by 137,000 (from 1,013,628 to 1,150,628 servicemen). The Russian military seeks to restore its losses from the invasion of Ukraine and build forces to support its further operation in Ukraine. The announcement of this relatively modest manning target suggests that Putin is determined to avoid total mobilization. It is unlikely that the Kremlin will build enough forces to reach the final strength of more than 1,150,000 soldiers. The Russian army has historically fallen short of its ultimate strength targets. For example, in 2022, before Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, it had only about 850,000 military personnel.

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

Internal friction between units of various branches of the Russian Armed Forces, special forces, mercenaries of private military companies and units of the Russian Guard may increase. Thus, in the 22nd separate SOF brigade, the relationship between the units is devastated, as well as between the special forces units and the PMC units. The conflict between the groups of two special forces brigades and the PMC unit turned into an armed fight, and one special forces unit took the side of the PMC unit. These developments occur while the Russian military command deploys PMC and special forces as key elements of its combat operations.

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 enemy shelled with barrel and jet artillery objects in Kharkiv, Sosnivka, Dementiivka, Slatyne, Borshchova, Peremoha, Ruski Tyshky, Rubizhne, Lebyazhe, Mospanove, Husarivka, Odnorobivka, Tsupivka, Prudyanka, Bazaliivka, Tsyркuny, Petrivka, Velyki Prohody, Pytomnyk, Ivanivka, Korobochkyne, Slobozhanske and Chepil. Areas of Pytomnyk, Pryshyb and Zalyman were hit by enemy aircraft. Russian forces continued actively using UAVs to conduct aerial reconnaissance and adjust artillery fire.

Russian troops retreated after an unsuccessful offensive attempt near Petrivka.

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 enemy conducted combat operations with the aim of holding previously occupied lines and preventing the advance of Ukrainian Defense units. The Russian military continued shelling from tanks and barrel artillery and MLRS near Nortsivka, Dmytrivka, Dolyna, Mazanivka, Bohorodychne, Velyka Komyshevakh, Krasnopillia, Nova Dmytrivka, Dibrivne, Ivano-Dayivka, Serebryanka, Tetyanivka, Hryhorivka, Zvanivka, Rozdolivka, Spirne, Zvanivka, Siversk and Pryshyb.

The Ukrainian Defense Forces repelled the enemy's attempted attack near Dolyna and Dmytrivka. The enemy attempted to improve its tactical position near Stary Karavan, but was unsuccessful and retreated.

The enemy (with the forces of the reconnaissance units of the 30th separate mechanized rifle brigade of the 2nd combined arms army and the sabotage reconnaissance group of the 3rd separate SOF brigade) tried to occupy advantageous lines in preparation for crossing Siverskyi Donets, primarily in the direction of Raihorodok and Pryshyb.

Russian troops tried to move from their occupied positions from Pasika to Dolyna along the E40 Izyum-Slovyansk route and improve their tactical positions around Stary Karavan, which is located in Russian-occupied territory.

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 shelled districts of Bakhmut, Bakhmutske, Vesela Dolyna, Mayorsk, Zaytseve, Soledar, Bilohorivka, Yakovlivka, Kodema, Nevelske, Vodyane, Netaylove, Krasnohorivka,

Novobakhmutivka, New York, Opytne, Avdiivka, Maryinka, Pervomaiske, Zalizne and Aleksandropol. They launched airstrikes in the areas of Soledar, Zaitseve, Kodema and Yakovlivka.

The enemy unsuccessfully attacked near Bakhmut and tried to break through the defense of Ukrainian troops in the area of Pervomaiske, but was repulsed and retreated.

Mercenaries of the Russian "Wagner" PMC and units of the 6th motorized rifle regiment of the 2nd Army Corps of the so-called "LPR" continue to conduct attacks with artillery support around Bakhmut and Soledar. The Russian troops tried to advance north from the Horlivka area and attacked from Travneve in the direction of Kodema; the fighting near Kodema continues.

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 units continued shelling from tanks and artillery of various types the territories near Pavlivka, Novomykhailivka, Prechystivka, Vuhledar, Volodymyrivka, Velyka Novosilka, Pavlivka, Elizavetivka, Novomykhailivka, Velikomykhailivka, Malynivka, Biloghir'ya, Dorozhyanky, Charivne, Mala Tokmachka, Vremivka, Shcherbaky, Poltavka, Novopol, Hulyaipiske, Orikhiv, Zaliznychne, Shevchenkove and Olhivske.

Russian forces carried out airstrikes near Volodymyrivka, Vuhledar, Pavlivka, Orikhiv, Hulyaipilske, Shcherbaky, and Maly Shcherbaky.

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 enemy is concentrating its primary efforts on preventing the advance of Ukrainian troops. Russian troops shelled civilian and military infrastructure in Mykolayiv, Oleksandrivka and twenty more towns and villages and carried out an airstrike near Bila Krynytsia. They tried to conduct a reconnaissance attack in the area of Blahodatne, but suffered losses and withdrew. Ukrainian troops repelled an attempted Russian offensive near Tavriyske.

The Russian occupiers used Smerch anti-aircraft missiles and S-300 missiles to attack Mykolaiv's port and residential infrastructure.

Ukrainian forces destroyed four Russian warehouses, a concentration of manpower and two command posts, including the command post of the enemy BTG of the 33rd motorized rifle regiment of the 20th motorized rifle division.

The enemy is taking steps to replenish losses.

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.

Due to stormy conditions, the number of Russian ships in the Black Sea has decreased to 5 warships and boats. There are two "Buyan-M" type corvettes, a patrol ship and one project 636.3 submarine at sea. There are up to 20 Kalibr missiles ready to launch [at the territory of Ukraine]. Both (project 1135.6) enemy frigates are in Sevastopol.

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-30 and Su-24 from the Belbek and Saky airfields were involved.

Ports of the Odesa region continue to send and receive ships as part of grain caravans. On August 26, four vessels left the port of Chornomorsk. The first to leave the port was the Marshall Islands-flagged tanker AVIVA. It was followed by bulk carriers ZELEK STAR under the flag of Panama, and PRETTY LADY and SEAEAGLE under the flag of Malta. A caravan of four ships is also going to load. In the evening, the caravan will be in the area of the anchorage of the port of Odesa. The Liberian-flagged MELINA and the Hong Kong-flagged tanker CANOPUS will enter the *Pivdennyi* port. Bulk carrier LADY ZEHMA under the flag of Panama goes to Chornomorsk, and Marshall Islands-flagged MICHALIS goes to Odesa. According to the information of the coordination center in Istanbul, they continue to receive applications from ship owners for visits to the ports of Great Odesa.

Operational losses of the enemy from 24.02 to 26.08

Personnel - almost 46,250 people (+400);
Tanks – 1,936 (+7);
Armored combat vehicles – 4,251 (+6);
Artillery systems – 1,040 (+3);
Multiple rocket launchers (MLRS) - 272 (0);
Anti-aircraft warfare systems - 148 (+1);
Vehicles and fuel tanks – 3,162 (+2);
Aircraft - 234 (0);
Helicopters – 202 (+3);
UAV operational and tactical level - 834 (+6);
Intercepted cruise missiles - 196 (0);
Boats / ships - 15 (0).

Ukraine, general news

Nuclear safety: Today, at 2:04 p.m., one of the power units of the ZNPP, which was stopped yesterday, was connected to the power grid and produces electricity for the needs of Ukraine, reported the mayor of Energodar, Dmytro Orlov. At 9 p.m., the second of the station's power units, switched off yesterday, was connected to the network and getting power. There are no alarms on the operation of equipment and security systems. After securing the first power unit

during the day, Zaporizhzhya NPP returned to the energy system of Ukraine and continues to meet the country's needs for electricity.

In his evening address, President Zelensky warned that any shutdown would put the plant at a possible catastrophe. Therefore, it is important that Russian troops leave ZNPP territory.

French President Macron said that the IAEA and France had received security guarantees from Russia and Ukraine for the mission at the Zaporizhzhya nuclear power plant. IAEA mission to Zaporizhzhya NPP is scheduled for next week, Advisor to the head of the Ministry of Energy Olena Zerkal said. "Now all logistics routes are being decided of them (the IAEA representatives) getting there. Although the Russians agreed that the mission would travel through the territory of Ukraine, they artificially create conditions for the delegation not to reach the facility," she said. According to Olena Zerkal, the goal of the IAEA representatives is to control the situation at the station and to protect Europe and the whole world from a possible catastrophe.

Ukrainian Special Investigations Bureau (SBU) reported the subpoena to Kadyrov and members of his inner circle. The SBU suspect Kadyrov of preparing and unleashing an aggressive war, committing actions to change Ukraine's borders, and justifying the Russian Federation's military aggression against Ukraine. Kadyrov's henchmen are accused of violating the laws and customs of war, and cruel treatment of prisoners of war and the civilian population.

In February-March 2022, Ramzan Kadyrov led military operations in Ukraine. His henchman, Daniil Martynov, commanded the capture of the Borodyanka Psychoneurological Boarding Institution. SBU reported that almost 500 people were taken hostage. Another person close to Kadyrov illegally held Ukrainians in the basement of a high-rise building in Gostomel. Among the victims of Hussein Mezhidov are women, elderly people and children.

The street named after the Heroes of the Azov Regiment officially appeared in the capital of Ukraine. Kyiv City Council has renamed 95 streets, lanes and squares, whose names were previously associated with Russia and the Soviet past, according to Kyiv Mayor Vitaliy Klitschko. The *Marshal Malinovsky* (soviet military) street in the Obolon district of Kyiv would be renamed after *The Heroes of the Azov Regiment*.

Ukraine is the only country shelled by UN-banned cluster munitions. Russia used cluster munitions hundreds of times, at least at 10 of 24 regions of Ukraine. At least 689 Ukrainian civilians have been affected by them since the Russian all-out aggression on Ukraine, Human Rights Watch said in a report. The [Russian] aggressor used stocks of old cluster munitions and newly developed ones. The 2008 Cluster Munitions Convention completely prohibits their use. It has been ratified by 110 countries and signed by 13 more.

International diplomatic aspect

There are at least 21 facilities that are part of the Russia-operated filtration system in and around Donetsk oblast, Yale School of Public Health's Humanitarian Research Lab reports. Their primary function is to register, interrogate, and detain Ukrainian civilians, POWs, and others in Russia-occupied areas. The system was created weeks before the invasion and grew following the capture of Mariupol in April 2022 to accommodate the filtration of all citizens. Russia's filtration system, which includes extrajudicial and incommunicado detention, violates multiple elements of international humanitarian law and raises numerous potentially grave human rights issues.

So far, Russian entities have interrogated, detained, and forcibly deported between 900,000 and 1.6 million Ukrainian citizens, including 260,000 children, from their homes [be deported] to Russia. In addition, around 1,000 Ukrainian children from Mariupol "have [forcibly] found new families" in faraway regions of Russia, according to Russian media reports. The Russian war effort was planned well in advance to execute the genocide of Ukrainians. They were carried out by old "good" examples of the Soviet communists' terror and Nazi extermination practices.

"The planned show trials [against Ukrainian POWs in Mariupol] are illegitimate and a mockery of justice, and we strongly condemn them," declared the US Department of State. Even Amnesty International [after its recent debacle report] timely called "the so-called 'international tribunal' in Mariupol are illegal and abusive, and a further act of cruelty against a city that has already suffered extensively under Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine." "By staging such sham 'trials', Russia – as the occupying power – is making a mockery of justice and a public theatre of courts, transforming them into vehicles for propaganda," stated the AI.

More than 3,600 shipments of various goods from Russia found their way to the US ports since the beginning of the all-out war despite the POTUS promise to "inflict pain" and deal "a crushing blow," according to the Associated Press report. The trade turnover is worth more than \$1 billion a month. However, the number of shipments dropped from the pre-invasion 6,000 ones.

Syrian Foreign Minister is visiting the Russia-occupied Georgian province of Abkhazia. The Russian proxies in Abkhazia strive for investments and trade. After the Russo-Georgian war of 2008, the prosperous Georgia province of Abkhazia was turned into a depressive territory. Russia is interlinking occupied territories of Ukraine (so-called Donetsk and Luhansk People's Republics), Georgia (Abkhazia and South Ossetia) and Moldova (Transnistria) and encouraging the [Russia-created] grey zones' contacts with foreign countries, forming a sort of the rogue states' international relations. The so-called President of Abkhazia declared that he and "the people of Abkhazia" would like to join "the Union State of Russia and Belarus". It might be a sign of the forthcoming annexation of all Russia-occupied territories in Ukraine, Georgia and Moldova after shame referenda in Southern regions of Ukraine.

The German Foreign Minister has signalled a willingness to compromise over restricting the visa regime for Russian tourists. However, Berlin is under criticism from some EU countries willing to curtail unnecessary [Russian] travel. Since the beginning of the all-out invasion, 998,085 Russian citizens crossed the EU border, according to ERR report based on Frontex data. Two-thirds of [Russian] escapees chose Estonia and Finland as their gateway to the Free world.

Russia, relevant news

Computer manufacturer DELL is permanently leaving Russia, Tadviser reported. According to a source close to Dell, August 30 is company employees' last day of work [in Russia].

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