

**Humanitarian aspect:**

As of the morning of August 27, 2022, more than 1,110 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 377, and the number of those who have been wounded is more than 733. In addition, 226 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.

According to the Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine, 2,328 educational institutions have been damaged due to bombing and shelling by the armed forces of the Russian Federation. Of them, 289 were completely destroyed.

**42% of refugees from Ukraine who arrived in the UK after the Russian invasion of Ukraine were able to find work by early August,** BBC reported, citing data from a survey by the British Bureau for National Statistics.

About 350,000 people remain in **Donetsk Oblast**, where **mandatory evacuation** was introduced, and 13,000 people have already been evacuated, Vice Prime Minister and Minister for the Reintegration of Temporarily Occupied Territories Iryna Vereshchuk said. She estimates that 200,000 people will be evacuated. Vereshchuk also said that about 500 000 people could be evacuated from some districts of Mykolayiv, Kherson and Zaporizhzhya oblasts depending on the situation with heating. If evacuation is mandated, the government will provide free transportation, accommodation, food, medical care and the first payment of UAH 2,200 in cash to people who agree to leave, Vereshchuk assured.

Prime Minister Denys Shmyhal said that the main risk of the upcoming winter is Russian attacks against critical infrastructure. According to him, **the upcoming heating season will be the most difficult in the history of independent Ukraine.** He said that the government had allocated 1 billion 409 million UAH to purchase a strategic stock of material reserves, which will allow prompt response to heat and water supply challenges. Shmyhal said that 75% of Ukraine's infrastructure is now ready for the heating season and repairs continue.

After the storm in the Black Sea, sea mines may be torn from the anchor. They drift to the shore or detonate in the water and are very dangerous, warned Serhii Bratchuk, spokesman for the **Odesa** Oblast Military Administration.

On August 27, the Russian forces fired on the city of Zolochiv, Bogoduhiv district and the village of Donets, Izyum district, Kharkiv Oblast with MLRS. In Zolochiv, a shell hit a residential building. A 52-year-old woman died. A 49-year-old man was injured in Donets, the Head of **Kharkiv Oblast** Military Administration Oleh Synehubov said.

On August 27, the city of **Kharkiv** came under Russian fire from the territory of the Russian Belgorod Oblast several times. A night missile attack on the center of Kharkiv significantly damaged several administrative and residential buildings, including those of historical value. A local woman was injured. Later in the day, one of the enterprises in the Shevchenko district was hit with a cluster munition from an "Uragan" MLRS.

On the night of August 27, three communities of the Nikopol district, **Dnipropetrovsk Oblast**, came under Russian fire. 7 shells from the enemy's heavy artillery hit Nikopol itself. A dozen private houses, an educational center and power lines were damaged in the city. Almost 5,000 families were left without electricity.

At approximately 04:30 on August 27, the city of **Mykolayiv** was shelled again. No victims were reported. Around 04:00 and 05:00, the village of Shyroke was shelled. Agricultural buildings and vegetable gardens were hit. Also, approximately from 04:00 to 05:00, there was shelling outside the village of Polyana. There are no casualties.

### **Occupied territories**

Andrii Ryzhkov, who called himself the head of the police in the Russia-occupied village of Mykhailivka, **Zaporizhzhya Oblast**, was found hanged, Zaporizhzhya Oblast Military Administration reported. Ryzhkov was a retired border guard who had offered his services as the local police head to the occupying Russian forces.

"Due to the poorly organized evacuation of the wounded and killed, Russian servicemen have to "dispose of their fallen comrades on the spot", the Department of Strategic Communications of the Ukrainian Armed Forces reported. This means that the dead Russian soldiers were burned together with the destroyed equipment. Such cases are known in **Donetsk Oblast** in the Sloviansk direction.

Russian President Vladimir Putin ordered to place armed guards near every school in the occupied Ukrainian territories starting September 1, First Deputy Head of the Russian Presidential Administration Sergey Kirienko said. The move is reportedly aimed at providing security. However, earlier today, the Ukrainian MFA spokesperson Oleh Nikolenko said that the Russian occupying forces use blackmail to force parents in the recently occupied territories to send their children to the captured and Russified schools. The parents are threatened that their children will be sent to boarding schools by force if they refuse to send them to a regular school. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine called on UNESCO to intervene.

The occupying Russian authorities do not take proper care of the centralized heating systems for the coming winter in the occupied towns and cities of Luhansk Oblast, the head of the Ukrainian **Luhansk Oblast** Military Administration Serhiy Haidai said. Broken heating pipes are not being repaired, and heat-producing facilities are not repaired either. Many buildings still have broken walls and windows. People in Rubizhne are told [by the occupation administration] that according to the original design, their buildings are supposed to have wooden window frames, so only those

who did not replace them with more energy-efficient plastic frames will get compensation. Most residents did, so they had to pay to replace the broken glass.

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### **Operational situation**

*It is the 185th 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 forces continue to carry out air and missile attacks on civilian objects on the territory of Ukraine.*

The Russian military continues to deploy separate units of the Western Military District in the border areas of the Russian Bryansk and Kursk Oblasts as a forward presence to constrain the units of the Ukrainian Defense Forces. They shelled with barrel artillery the area of Seredyna Buda, Shevchenkove, Katerynivka, Vilne and Tovstodubovo of Sumy Oblast.

In the Volyn and Polissya directions, the buildup of the enemy EW intelligence means continues.

**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 civil infrastructure facilities in the areas of Svitlychne, Peremoha, Protopopivka, Dementiivka, Petrivka, Cherkaski Tyshky, Odnorobivka, Zamulivka, Tsyrkuny, Varvarivka, Udy, Slatyne, Petrivka, Borshcheva, Velyki Prohody, Pishchane, Ruski Tyshki, Shestakove, Slobozhanske, Andriivka and Husarivka with barrel and rocket artillery. They used aircraft for strikes near Husarivka, Mospanove, Pervomaiske and Bayrak and conducted aerial reconnaissance in the areas of Pytomnyk, Cherkaska Lozova and Shestakove. The Russian forces tried to advance in the direction of Dementiivka, but had no success and withdrew. In addition, Russian troops unsuccessfully attacked in the direction of Karnaukhivka.

### **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 used barrel artillery and anti-aircraft guns to shell the areas around Dolyna, Dibrivne and Krasnopillya, Chepil, Brazhkivka, Bohorodychne, Kostyantynivka, Tetyanivka, Ivano-Daryivka, Zvanivka, Hryhorivka, Sydorove, Verkhnokamyanske, Rozdolivka and Kalenyky. It carried out airstrikes near Brazhkivka, Zalyman, Spirne and Siversk, and conducted aerial reconnaissance near Nova Dmytrivka, Tetyanivka. The Russian forces deployed an EW complex to disrupt the navigation support system of the Ukrainian Defense Forces.

The Russian military is trying to resume the offensive in the direction of Barvinkove. The Ukrainian Defense Forces repelled an attempted Russian offensive in the direction of Hryhorivka.

#### **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 fired at the Ukrainian troops from the available weapons in the areas around Bakhmutske, Vesela Dolyna, Zaitseve, Kodema, Tykhonivka, Vasyukivka, Soledar, Bakhmut, Shumy, Vodyane, Pervomaiske, Krasnohorivka, Zalizne, Novobakhmutivka, Alexandropol, New York, Netaylove, Halytsynivka, Nevelske, Opytne and Maryinka. The areas around Zaitseve, Soledar, Yakovlivka, Kodema, Maryinka, Valentynivka, Pervomaiske, and Krasnohorivka were hit by the Russian aircraft.

Separate Russian units attempted to improve their tactical position near Soledar, Zaitseve, Mayorsk, Bakhmutske, Bakhmut, Kodema, and Nevelske but were defeated and retreated to their initial positions.

#### **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 units continued shelling the areas around Vuhledar, Novomykhailivka, Velyka Novosilka, Zolota Nyva, Prechystivka, Pavlivka, Volodymyrivke, Novopil, Hulyaipilske, Charivne, Shevchenko, Velykomykhailivka, Novosilka, Vremivka, Malynivka, Dorozhnyanka, Poltavka, Orihiv, and Mala Tokmachka. The Russian forces used aviation to strike the vicinity of Volodymyrivka, Novomykhailivka, Novopol, Hulyaipilske, Novodanylivka, Olhivske, Hulyaipole.

The volunteer battalion "Tiger" of 240 people, formed in the Russian Primorsky Krai, which is part of the 155th separate marines brigade, took part in the first combat operation in an unspecified place on the territory of Ukraine.

Ukrainian guerillas attacked Oleksandr Kolesnikov, the de facto deputy police chief of the occupied Berdyansk, Zaporizhzhia Oblast, and damaged the referendum headquarters in Melitopol.

### **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. Russian troops build pontoon bridges next to the [damaged by precise Ukrainian strikes] Antonivsky automobile bridge.

Ukrainian forces struck the Daryivskiy automobile bridge over the Inhulets River and rendered it unusable. They fired at the concentration of Russian troops, ammunition depots and equipment depots, including the command units of the 98th airborne division in Dudchany, Kherson Oblast. The Ukrainian forces dealt airstrikes on the Russian Air Defense Forces infrastructure in Novovoskresenske and the city of Kherson.

Russian troops transferred six Su-35S fighters and four MiG-31BM interceptors from Crimea to the Russian mainland.

### **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 military focused its primary efforts on preventing the advance of the Ukrainian troops. It shelled with tanks, barrel artillery and MLRS the areas around Nikopol, Oleksandrivka, Stepova Dolyna, Kobzartsi, Ternivka, Topolyne, Andriivka, Lozove, Mykolayiv, Kryvyi Rih, Lupareve, Prybuzke, Posad-Pokrovske, Novohryhorivka, Partyzanske, Chervona Dolyna, Velyke Artakove, Kvitneve, Ivanivka, Potemkyne, Trudolyubivka, Blahodatne, Tavriyske, Pervomaiske, Shyroke and Polyana. The Russian forces carried out airstrikes near Velyke Artakove, Pervomaiske, Olhyne, Oleksandrivka, and Lozove. Russian troops struck the Mykolaiv district with S-300 air defense systems.

A Russian reconnaissance group tried to conduct reconnaissance in the Potemkyne area; the enemy was detected and neutralized by Ukrainian troops.

### **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.*

The number of enemy ships stationed in the Black Sea is 6 warships and boats. Due to stormy weather conditions, two "Buyan-M" type corvettes returned to Sevastopol. Frigate 1135.69 (went to sea) and one project 636.3 submarine are ready to launch a missile strike. Possibly there

are more ships on duty near the berths of Sevastopol, prepared for an emergency raid. There are up to 20 Kalibr missiles ready for 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.

On the approach to Sevastopol, a patrol ship of the "Vasyl Bykov" type is on duty.

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, 10 aircraft Su-27, Su-30, and Su-24 from the Belbek and Saky airfields, were involved.

The military leadership of the Russian Federation has significantly increased the requirements for air defense duty in Crimea. During the last week's inspection, the low qualification of the junior officers and the air defense systems operators subordinated to them was identified as the reason for the explosions at the [Russian] military facilities in Crimea. In addition, instructions were given that in the case of further explosions, the public and the media should attribute them solely to careless storage or handling.

The movement of enemy military equipment by road and rail to Crimea and further in the direction of Kherson Oblast remains intensive. Railway freight trains continue to arrive on the territory of Kherson Oblast from the direction of the occupied Crimea, unloading military equipment and ammunition at the "Kalanchak" and "Novoolesiivka" stations.

The humanitarian grain corridor from the Ukrainian ports continues to function. On the morning of August 27, 3 more ships with a cargo of grain left the ports of Odesa in the direction of the Bosphorus Strait. Since the sea blockade was lifted, 42 vessels have left the Odesa Oblast ports. The total tonnage of transported cargo is approaching 1 million tons. 3-4 million tons of grain are planned to be transferred monthly in this format in the future.

### **Operational losses of the enemy from 24.02 to 27.08**

Personnel - almost 46,500 people (+250);

Tanks – 1,939 (+3);

Armored combat vehicles – 4,252 (+3);

Artillery systems – 1,045 (+5);

Multiple rocket launchers (MLRS) - 274 (+2);

Anti-aircraft warfare systems - 148 (0);

Vehicles and fuel tanks – 3,165 (+3);

Aircraft - 234 (0);

Helicopters – 202 (0);

UAV operational and tactical level - 836 (+2);

Intercepted cruise missiles - 196 (0);

Boats / ships - 15 (0).

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## **Ukraine, general news**

The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine terminated the agreement with the government of the Russian Federation regarding scientific, technical and economic cooperation in the field of atomic energy, signed on January 14, 1993, in Moscow, Taras Melnychuk, the representative of the Cabinet of Ministers in the Verkhovna Rada, reported.

The Verkhovna Rada Chairman Ruslan Stefanychuk said that it's important to raise the issue of Crimea all around the world. For this reason, the parliamentary section of the Crimea Platform will hold its summit in Croatia in late October. "Our goal is to integrate into the international parliamentary community so that all parliaments of the world have support groups for the Crimean Platform. And we will address this proposal to the participants during the summit," Stefanchuk emphasized.

## **International diplomatic aspect**

At the beginning of the all-out invasion, Elon Musk sent 15,000 Starlink internet kits to Ukraine, which helped UAF a lot to counter Russian electronic warfare and cyber war efforts. Recently Poland handed over 5,000 Starlink satellite communication terminals to Ukraine. Meanwhile, Russian forces were suffering from the inability to maintain secure communications between the units and with their HQs. Russian troops still rely on open channel communications easily intercepted by the Ukrainian military and intelligence. It is one of the reasons for the vast data gathered [on Russia's military] that might be used as proof of war crimes committed by the Russian troops.

According to the UK Ministry of Defence, Ukraine will receive six autonomous minehunting vehicles and related training at the Royal Navy facility. Ukrainian Navy needs this assistance to secure Sea lines of communications for defense purposes and to keep safe passage loaded with grain bulkers heading from the Black Sea ports to the high seas. More than one million metric tons of grain (out of locked in the ports twenty million tons) have been exported from Ukraine under a mirror deal between Ukraine, Turkey, the UN and Russia, Turkey and the UN, according to UN officials.

Russia set to indoctrinate pupils from first to fourth grade with "patriotism" and "love for Russia" themes. The goal of a curriculum is to "protect Russian society from destructive informational and psychological influence." The Kremlin launched several children and youth brainwashing programs after the "color revolutions" in the post-Soviet space in the first half of 2000th. Along with developing a concept of the so-called "Russian world," it was aimed at countering the soft power of the West. After the start of the full-fledged invasion of Ukraine, the Kremlin tightened laws severely limiting freedom of speech, launched witch-hunting for opposition and free-minded people, introduced firm censorship, unleashed an unprecedented amount of propaganda, and developed indoctrination programs for children and youth.

The Kremlin approved "newspeak" that all Russian media and citizens must use. For example, one might be sentenced to up to five years for calling "the special military operation" in Ukraine "the war". Any information or private opinion on the Russian Armed Forces' conduct of war, including war crimes and targeting civilian objects, is considered "a discreditation of Armed Forces" and is a criminally punished offence. In the Russian newspeak, a fire or blaze is called "a smoke", and an explosion caused by the UAF hitting a Russian AF HQ, weapons depot, air base or anything of that kind is called "a clap". Ukrainians are mocking Russian newspeak a lot on social media.

Russia blocked the adoption of a joint statement for the conference on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty. "The conference has become a political hostage to those states that over the last four weeks poisoned discussions with their politicized, biased, groundless and false statements with regard to Ukraine," the Russian diplomat explained the position of Moscow. However, the US special representative for nuclear nonproliferation tweeted, "We were not able to achieve a consensus document because of the inexplicable choice of one state." He expressed regret for Russia's "refusal to acknowledge the grave situation in Ukraine" though there had been discussions on the threat of a nuclear confrontation or a nuclear accident emerging from Russia's invasion of Ukraine. For decades Russia has been using strategic stability talks as a bargaining chip for concessions in other spheres. Possession of nuclear arms remains the only attribute of great power the Russian political elite is obsessed with.

### **Russia, relevant news**

The American corporation Dell, one of the world's largest computer equipment and servers manufacturers, is leaving the Russian market entirely and laying off its entire workforce. In 2021, Dell supplied 21% of all servers supplied to Russia.

A woman in Moscow doused gasoline and set fire to a car belonging to an employee of the Ministry of Defense, the Russian government-owned TASS news agency reports with reference to the law enforcement. According to Baza online publication, the car belongs to the deputy head of the General Staff, Yevgeny Sekretarev. The woman reportedly opposed the "special military operation" [in Ukraine]. She was detained. The fact that the case was made public by the Russian state media likely means that the Russian government will implement more stringent control measures over Russian society.

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