

**Humanitarian aspect:**

As of the morning of August 30, 2022, more than 1114 Ukrainian children are victims of full-scale armed aggression by the Russian Federation, Prosecutor General's Office reports. The official number of the victim did not change from the day before. The **number of children who have died is 379, and the number of those who have been wounded is more than 735**. 226 children are considered missing, and 7013 children have been deported to Russia. 5,148 children have been found. 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 information provided by Oblast military administrations, as of 8 am on August 30, 8 Ukrainian Oblasts came under enemy fire during the previous day. Heavy fighting continues in Kherson Oblast. Fighting continues in Luhansk and Donetsk Oblasts.

**Zaporizhzhya Oblast:** at 4 am, the Russian military launched a rocket attack on the city of Zaporizhzhya; no casualties or significant damage to infrastructure facilities has been recorded.

In **Chernihiv Oblast**, the Russian forces shelled the Novgorod-Siversky district with artillery at night - without casualties or destruction.

In **Sumy Oblast**, the Russians opened fire 4 times on August 29. A total of 43 hits were recorded. No victims or destruction are reported.

In **Dnipropetrovsk Oblast**, the Russian military shelled the Nikopol, Kryvy Rih, and Dnipro districts. In Nikopol, the bus station, shops, children's library, and power lines were damaged. A woman was injured in the Chervonohryhorivska community. In the village of Kamianske, 1 house was destroyed, and up to 10 were damaged. In addition, electric grids and gas pipelines were damaged.

In **Donetsk Oblast**, 2 civilians were killed and 4 wounded in a day. 2 high-rise buildings, 21 private residential buildings, objects belonging to a private company "AKHZ", power lines, maternity hospital, heating network, "Red Cross" facilities, an "Oschadbank" branch, and shop were damaged. The region remains without gas and partly without water and electricity. The mandatory evacuation of the population continues.

In **Mykolayiv Oblast**, seven communities, including the city of Mykolayiv, came under Russian fire. 2 dead and 24 wounded by the missile strike on the city of Mykolayiv, reported. The shelling primarily damaged civilian infrastructure.

On the morning of August 30, the Russian forces shelled the central districts of **Kharkiv** with artillery. At least 4 people were killed, and 11 people were injured, according to preliminary

information, Mayor of Kharkiv Ihor Terekhov said. Kyivsky district of the city came under fire for the second time during the day. A high-rise residential building caught fire as a result.

In the Bucha district of **Kyiv Oblast**, in the villages of Horenka and Blystavytsa, as well as in Bucha, schools destroyed as a result of Russian armed aggression were rebuilt. American non-profit company Global Empowerment Mission (GEM) restored part of its "Hope for Bucha" initiative.

### **Occupied territories**

According to Dmytro Orlov, mayor of Enerhodar, Zaporizhzhya Oblast, although today, it was more or less calm in the city, the shelling did not stop day or night. The city residents are trying to depart the city to the territory controlled by the Ukrainian Armed Forces. However, the [Russian] occupation authorities do not let them leave.

The Russian occupiers in Kherson Oblast threatened Ukrainian parents with property confiscation and fines for refusing to send their children to [Russian-curriculum] school, the Center of National Resistance, created by the Special Operations Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, reports. At the same time, the occupiers promise to make one-time payments for [school] enrolling. Previously they promised 10,000 Rubles, but in Nova Kakhovka only 2,000 Rubles are promised.

Russian-appointed deputy head of Kherson Oblast Administration Kiril Stremousov fled to Voronezh, Russia. Activists, using OSINT methods, established that yesterday and today, Stremousov recorded his video messages from the Marriott hotel in Voronezh on Revolution Avenue, 38. In his messages, Stremousov said Russia had come to Kherson for good.

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### **Operational situation**

*It is the 188th 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 individual units of the Western Military District in the border areas of the Russian Bryansk and Kursk Oblasts. The Russian forces carried out artillery shelling in the areas around Yanzhulivka of Chernihiv Oblast and Obody, Starykove, Vilna Sloboda, Novovasylivka, and Myropilske of Sumy Oblast.

Units of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus continue strengthening the Brest and Gomel Oblast section of the Belarusian-Ukrainian border. The threat of Russian missile and air strikes from the territory and airspace of the Republic of Belarus persists.

**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 military continues hostilities to maintain the previously occupied frontiers and prevent the advance of the Ukrainian Defense Forces. It shelled Prudyanka, Dementiivka, Ruska Lozova, Petrivka, Stary Saltiv, Pytomnyk, Sosnivka, Velyki Prohody, Udy, Slatyne, Svitlychne, Bayrak, Peremoha, Kutuzivka, Chepil, Husarivka, Ruski Tyshki and Zalyman with barrel and rocket artillery. The Russian forces used aviation to strike near Husarivka. The enemy attacked to improve its tactical position at Udy and retreated after being fired at by Ukrainian troops. The Rogvardia Special Forces began a sweep of the captured part of Udy.

### **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, PMCs*

The Russian units continued shelling with barrel artillery and MLRS the areas around Velyka Komyshevakha, Krasnopillya, Dmytrivka, Brazhkivka, Dolyna, Bohorodychne, Dovhenke, Nortsivka, Chervone, Sulyhivka, Ridne, Adamivka, Sloviansk, Zvanivka, Siversk, Verkhokamyanske, Hryhorivka, Ivano-Daryivka and Tetyanivka. The enemy dealt airstrikes near Hryhorivka, Tetyanivka, and Pryshyb, and carried out aerial reconnaissance by UAV in the Bohorodychne area.

Russian units attacked in the direction of Shnurky, Bohorodychne, Dolyna, and Ivano-Daryivka. All attacks ended in losses and disorderly retreats.

### **Donetsk direction**

- *Siversk - Maryinka section: approximate length of the combat line - 235 km, the number of BTGs of the RF Armed Forces - 13-15, the average width of the combat area of one BTG - 17 km;*
- *Deployed BTGs: 68th and 163rd tank regiments, 102nd and 103rd motorized rifle regiments of the 150 motorized rifle division, 80th tank regiment of the 90th tank division, 35th, 55th and 74th separate motorized rifle brigades of the 41st Combined Arms Army, 31st separate airborne assault brigade, 61st separate marines brigade of the Joint Strategic Command "Northern Fleet", 336th separate marines brigade, 24th separate SOF brigade, 1st, 3rd, 5th, 15th, and 100th separate motorized rifle brigades, 9th and 11th separate motorized rifle regiment of the 1st Army Corps of the so-called DNR, 6th motorized rifle regiment of the 2nd Army Corps of the so-called LNR, PMCs*

Enemy shelling from tanks, barrel and rocket artillery was recorded near Soledar, Dolyna, Zaitseve, Bilohorivka, Vesela Dolyna, Maiorsk, Toretsk, Bakhmut, Kodema, Opytne, Pervomaiske, Avdiivka, Maryinka, Novooleksandrivka, Vodiane, Novomykhailivka, Tonenke, Nevelske, Novobakhmutivka and Alexandropol. The Russian forces carried out airstrikes in the areas of Soledar, Kodema, Bakhmut, and a missile strike near Kostyantynivka.

The Russian military attacked in the directions of Zaitseve, Shumy, Kodema, Soledar, Vesela Dolyna, Bakhmut, Maryinka, Novomykhailivka, Pervomaiske, and Nevelske. However, all attacks were repulsed, and the enemy retreated.

The Russian military conducted reconnaissance in the Opytne area, the reconnaissance group was discovered and retreated by fire [of Ukrainian units].

### **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 territories near Vuhledar, Velyka Novosilka, Prechystivka, Novopol, Zelene Pole, Pavlivka, Volodymyrivka, Vremivka, Novosilka, Shevchenko, Hulyaipole, Orikhiv, Chervone, Mala Tokmachka, Novoandriivka, Berezove, Bilohirya, Stepove, Kamianske, Novodanylivka, Hulyaipilske, Charivne, Poltavka, Mali Shcherbaky, Zaliznychne, Novoivanivka, and Dorozhnyanka were affected by enemy fire.

With air strikes, the Russian forces tried to inflict losses on the Ukrainian units near Mali Shcherbaky, Novodanylivka, Novosilka, Kamianske and Stepovoe. In addition, the Russian military conducted aerial reconnaissance by UAVs in Orikhiv, Hulyaipole and Novoandriivka.

The Russian forces attacked in the direction of Pavlivka but were repulsed.

On August 29, Russian troops evacuated their military hospital from Melitopol.

Russian logistics that rely on Mariupol rail transit are likely to suffer disruptions due to power outages and damage to station cranes, that disrupt rail transit in Mariupol.

### **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*

Over the last day, about two dozen combat sorties of Mi-28 and Ka-52 attack helicopters stationed at airfields in Crimea were recorded over Kherson. Most attacks were directed against Ukrainian troops in Andriyivka and Kalynivka districts. Kherson airport was used as their advance base.

In the morning, the Ukrainian air force attacked the Russian air defense system with AGM-88B HARM anti-radar missiles.

Russian troops tried to build a pontoon crossing near the Antonivsky Bridge. About half of the work has been completed.

The occupiers continue to move military equipment via a pontoon crossing mainly north towards the city of Kherson. About 100 units of equipment were moved. Such transfer of equipment across ferries is ineffective and vulnerable to further Ukrainian strikes. Russian forces continue to experience difficulties in maintaining other communications in southern Ukraine.

On the night of August 29, the radar of the S-400 anti-aircraft missile battery of the 12th anti-aircraft missile regiment of the Russian Armed Forces at Cape Fiolent in Crimea was hit.

### **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*

Ukrainian forces broke through the first line of Russian defense in Kherson Oblast and advanced 10-12 km. During the first day of the counteroffensive, Ukrainian troops liberated Pravdyne, Novodmytrivka, Tomyna Balka, and Arkhangelske.

Ukrainian troops advanced 6 km further from their bridgehead over the Inhulets River and liberated Sukhy Stavok. The Russian Airborne Forces units left their positions after a powerful attack by Ukrainian forces. This, in turn, led to a further defeat of the 109th regiment of the so-called DPR mobilization reserve. Later, the Ukrainian Defense Forces attacked along the M14 highway and along the river bank, which led to the encirclement of the Russian garrison in Blahodatne village, but they did not capture the village.

Ukrainian forces also launched missile strikes on Russian ammunition depots, communication nodes, and strongholds. They struck a concentration point of Russian manpower and equipment at the Beryslav Machine-Building Plant, resulting in a severe fire. Ukrainian forces also struck a Russian command post near the North Crimean Canal east of Nova Kakhovka, the Russian river crossing in the village of Lvove, and the ammunition depot in the village of Havrylivka. They carried out eight airstrikes on strongholds and Russian manpower and equipment concentration points on the line of contact.

The Russian forces fired at the positions of the Ukrainian Defense Forces in the areas around Oleksandrivka, Stepova Dolyna, Lymany, Blahodatne, Myrne, Kotlyareve, Shevchenkove, Novomykolaivka, Pervomaiske, Partyzanske, Shyroke, Chervona Dolyna, Chervony Yar, Murakhivka, Lozove, Trudolyubivka, Zelenodolsk, Olhyne, Dobryanka, Mykolayiv, Lupareve, Tavriyske, Prybuzke, Posad-Pokrovske, Ukrainka, Lyubomirivka, Zorya, Myrne, Kvitneve, Kyselivka, Kobzartsi, Berezneguvate, Vysunsk, Yavkine, Velyke Artakove, Topolyne and Knyazivka. They carried out an air strike near Andriivka and Kalynivka, deployed reconnaissance UAVs near Davydiv Brid, Snihurivka and Velyke Artakove.

#### **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 Russian ships stationed in the Black Sea is 12 warships and boats. Frigate "Admiral Essen" of project 1135.6, two "Buyan-M" type corvettes are in the area of Cape Fiolent (southern part of Crimea), ready for a missile attack. Up to 24 Kalibr missiles are ready for a salvo.

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.

The Ukrainian MFA addressed the Turkish Foreign Ministry with a note regarding the delivery of S-300 anti-aircraft missile systems from the Syrian port of Tartus to Novorossiysk on board the Russian merchant ship SPARTA II on August 26, 2022. Articles 20 and 21 of the Montreux Convention regulate the powers of the Government of the Republic of Turkey in regulating the use of the Black Sea straits during hostilities in the Black Sea.

Formations of the newly created 3rd Army Corps of the Russian Federation began to arrive on the occupied Crimean Peninsula. Corps units will be sent from Crimea to strengthen the Russian grouping in the occupied south of Ukraine.

A rapid (tenfold) increase of COVID-19 cases among the local population has been recorded in [occuoied] Crimea Peninsula since the beginning of August. Given the overcrowding of local medical facilities with wounded servicemen of the Russian occupation personnel and the shortage of medical personnel, a new wave of the epidemic may lead to a high mortality rate among residents of the occupied peninsula.

On Tuesday, August 30, six ships with agricultural products departed from the Ukrainian ports of Odesa, Chornomorsk, and Pivdenny. Among them is the bulk carrier Karteria, chartered by the UN as part of its program to fight global hunger. It has 37.5 thousand tons of wheat on board destined for Yemen.

In total, six ships - Seajoy, Lady Zehma, Saffet Aga, Simas, Michallis and Karteria - carry 183 thousand tons of Ukrainian agricultural products. The export volume is expected to reach 100 to 150 ships per month and throughput of 5 million tons from three Ukrainian ports.

In general, during the implementation of the grain corridor initiative, as of August 30, 61 ships with agricultural products with approximately 1.5 million tons of food have left Ukrainian ports.

### **Operational losses of the enemy from 24.02 to 30.08**

Personnel - almost 47,550 people (+450);

Tanks – 1,954 (+7);

Armored combat vehicles – 4,294 (+25);

Artillery systems – 1,079 (+19);

Multiple rocket launchers (MLRS) - 282 (+3);  
Anti-aircraft warfare systems - 151 (+2);  
Vehicles and fuel tanks – 3,217 (+29);  
Aircraft - 234 (0);  
Helicopters – 204 (+1);  
UAV operational and tactical level - 847 (+3);  
Intercepted cruise missiles - 196 (0);  
Boats / ships - 15 (0).

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### **Ukraine, general news**

The Ukrainian Ministry of Energy predicts that gas consumption during the 2022/23 heating season will decrease by 40% compared to the last year.

Mykhailo Podolyak, an adviser to the head of the President's Office, said that Ukraine has started developing evacuation routes from Crimea for the residents of the occupied peninsula willing to evacuate during active de-occupation. Until then, Podoliak asked all Crimea residents to stay away from military facilities and ensure shelter locations.

### **International diplomatic aspect**

The German law enforcement agencies are investigating a possible transfer to Russian FSB-controlled company precursor chemicals that could be used to manufacture chemical and biological weapons. Investigators are also looking into a potential sale to Russia of a precursor for Novichok, a chemical weapon Russian intelligence operatives employed in an attempt to murder the Skripals on British soil. For the past three and a half years, Riol Chemie GmbH, one of the network's key companies, has made more than 30 shipments of chemicals and laboratory equipment to Russia's Chimmed Group. Chimmed Group, contracted by the FSB Criminalistics Institute, is chaired by a former managing director of Riol Chemie GmbH. In turn, a current managing director of the German company was previously a director of the same Russian subsidiary. If confirmed, the case would show the existence of severe problems in the export control system in Germany.

The case is notorious not only because numerous EU restrictive measures were imposed, and export controls were tightened in connection to Russia's aggression. But it means that Germany neglected direct threats posed by Russia to Germany and its NATO allies. At the same time, it potentially helped Russia produce weapons of mass destruction prohibited by international law.

The Ukrainian Government imposed sanctions on the Patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church and several hierarchs for their support of Russia's aggressive war and blessing the Russian troops that are committing war crimes. Earlier, The EU excluded Patriarch Gundyayev from a draft of the sanction list after Hungary had threatened to block the whole package of the EU restrictive measures against Russia.

Gazprom informed Engie, the biggest French gas supply company, that it would not provide it with natural gas from September 1. Gazprom has already reduced the amount of gas supplied to France. "Very clearly Russia is using gas as a weapon of war, and we must prepare for the worst-case scenario of a complete interruption of supplies," said France's Energy Transition Minister. However, France isn't going to suffer this winter, for it has already filled its gas reserve facilities up to 90%.

### **Russia, relevant news**

The Finnish tire manufacturer Nokian Tires plant in Vsevolozhsk, Leningrad Oblast, may suspend its operation due to a lack of raw materials, the Russian division of the company reported.

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