

Humanitarian aspect:

As of the morning of September 3, 2022, more than 1,117 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 and been wounded in the course of the Russian aggression did not change since the day before and is 380 and more than 737, respectively. 232 children are considered missing, and 7,297 children have been deported to Russia. 5,247 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.

Since the beginning of the full-scale war against Ukraine, **31,738 crimes of aggression and war crimes and 14,738 crimes against the national security of Ukraine have been registered by the Ukrainian Prosecutor General's Office.** 624 representatives of the military and political leadership of the Russian Federation - ministers, deputies, military command, officials, heads of law enforcement agencies, Kremlin's warmongers and propagandists - are suspected in major cases of aggression against Ukraine.

On September 3, around 2:00 a.m., the Russian military launched a missile attack on the Novobavarsky district of **Kharkiv**. The rocket hit a school. The shelling formed a funnel measuring 10 by 10.5 meters and more than 3.5 meters deep. According to preliminary information, the Russian forces fired an S-300 type missile from the Russian Belgorod Oblast, Prosecutor General's Office reports.

On the afternoon of September 3, 2022, the Russian military shelled the city of Zelenodolsk, Kryvy Rih district, **Dnipropetrovsk Oblast**, using prohibited cluster munitions. The shelling killed a 9-year-old boy and injured ten local residents. In addition, civil infrastructure was damaged, Prosecutor General's Office reported. There are no military facilities in this area.

Today, September 3, the Russian forces shelled with artillery the village of Mikhalchyna Sloboda of the Novgorod-Siversk community, **Chernihiv Oblast**. There were more than 50 explosions. Although there were no casualties among the civilian population, residential and commercial buildings were damaged, the head of Chernihiv Oblast Military Administration, Vyacheslav Chaus, said.

Around 11:30 on September 3, Russian troops shelled **Mykolaiv**, wounding one woman, the Mayor of Mykolaiv, Oleksandr Senkevich, said. Another injured person was reported later in the day. According to the head of the Mykolayiv Oblast council Hanna Zamazeyeva, since the morning of September 3, 4 more people have been wounded in Berezhneuvate, Mykolayiv Oblast. Two of them were children. An 8-year-old child also died.

Due to a large number of refugees from Ukraine and asylum seekers from other countries, 12 of the 16 German federal lands currently block new refugee arrivals, Spiegel writes. According to

the German Ministry of Internal Affairs press secretary, **since the beginning of the war, more than 980,000 people have left Ukraine for Germany, the recent average being 875 people per day.**

The Ukrainian government-owned railway "**Ukrzaliznytsia**" company is launching a program to **evacuate Ukrainian citizens living in occupied Crimea.** They will be able to use evacuation trains from Zaporizhzhya, Kryvyi Rih and Odesa, Oleksandr Kamyshin, chairman of the board of "Ukrzaliznytsia", said.

Occupied territories

According to Serhii Haidai, the head of **Luhansk Oblast** Military Administration, the Russian occupiers artificially lowered the Ukrainian hryvnia to the Russian ruble exchange rate by almost half, from 250 rubles for 100 hryvnias to 125. The rate was set by an administrative decision of the occupying authorities. According to Haidai, the decision affects people who have savings in the Ukrainian hryvnia and continue receiving social and pension payments from Ukraine.

According to **Kherson Oblast** Council member Serhiy Khlan, the occupying authorities in seaside resort town Henichesk in Kherson Oblast try to force local residents into getting Russian passports the following way. With the disruption of the summer tourist season, the income of local businesses has significantly diminished. So now, Russian authorities have increased vacancies in "government-run institutions", and those [who lost their income] and want to get a job there must have Russian passports.

A 16 years old resident of the village of Rozivka in **Zaporizhzhya Oblast**, Mykola Shugaev, was abducted from his home at 5:30 a.m. on August 28, 2022, by the Russian military, volunteers of the "Search for Missing Children" organization reported. Nothing is known about his whereabouts and fate.

Operational situation

It is the 192nd 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 continues to concentrate on establishing full control over the territory of Donetsk Oblast, maintaining the captured parts of Kherson, Kharkiv, Zaporizhzhya, and Mykolaiv Oblasts.

The Russian military continues to carry out air and missile attacks on military and civilian facilities on the territory of Ukraine. In particular, they fired 5 missiles at the city of Kharkiv at night and in the morning, two of them from the S-300 anti-aircraft missile system. Also, 23 rockets from Grad and Uragan MLRS were fired at Ivanivka. Two of them were cluster bombs. 9 airstrikes were launched on Maryinka, Soledar, Peremoha, Zaitseve, Poltavka, Pryshyb, Khreshchenivka, Osokorivka, and Bilohirya.

During the day, the aviation of the Ukrainian Defense Forces carried out more than 40 sorties to support the ground groups, destroying several enemy control points and an ammunition depot. The Bayraktar TB-2 UAV launched a strike that detonated the ammunition and destroyed 2 Russian armored vehicles and their crews.

Missile troops and artillery of the Armed Forces of Ukraine continue to engage in counter-battery combat, disruption of the Russian control system and logistical support. Thus, more than 10 concentrations of enemy manpower were hit, including 3 platoon strongholds, 3 anti-aircraft missile complexes, and several Russian armored vehicles destroyed.

The Russian military continues to deploy separate units of the Western Military District in the border areas of the Russian Bryansk and Kursk Oblasts. The Russian forces shelled the areas of Senkivka, Hrynivka, Kamianska Sloboda in Chernihiv Oblast and Novovasylivka, Maiske, Sukhodil, Nova Sloboda, Myropilske, Porozok in Sumy Oblast.

Designated units of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus continue strengthening the protection of the Brest and Gomel Oblast section of the Belarusian-Ukrainian border. Unit inspections and preparations for regular military exercises continue. In the city of Brest, the deployment of the Russian Armed Forces UAV units involved in the reconnaissance of the border regions of Ukraine was detected.

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

The enemy company, which was based in the "Lost World" sports club, left Kherson and took the looted property with 5 covered trucks to the temporarily occupied territory of the Republic of Crimea.

According to Ukrainian intelligence, a column of Russian trucks, one of which was filled with the bodies of those who died in the Zaporizhzhya direction, headed towards Berdyansk, where a crematorium is deployed.

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*

There are no significant changes in the situation. Units of the Ukrainian Defense Forces hold their positions and do not give the enemy the opportunity to advance deep into the territory of Ukraine.

The Russian forces shelled the areas around Udy, Sosnivka, Velyki Prokhody, Pytomnyk, Ruski Tyshki, Cherkaski Tyshki, Petrivka, Peremoha, Stariy Saltiv, Pryshyb, Zolochiv, Ruska Lozova, and remotely mined territory in the area of Lebyazhe.

Ukrainian Defense Forces successfully repelled a Russian attack in the area of Husarivka.

Kramatorsk direction

- *Balakleya - Siversk section: approximate length of the combat line - 184 km, the number of BTGs of the RF Armed Forces - 17-20, the average width of the combat area of one BTG - 9.6 km;*
- *252nd and 752nd motorized rifle regiments of the 3rd motorized rifle division, 1st, 13th and 12th tank regiments, 423rd motorized rifle regiment of the 4th tank division, 201st military base, 15th, 21st, 30th separate motorized rifle brigades of the 2nd Combined Arms Army, 35th, 55th and 74th separate motorized rifle brigades of the 41st Combined Arms Army, 3rd and 14th separate SOF brigades, 2nd and 4th separate motorized rifle brigades of the 2nd Army Corps, 7th separate motorized rifle brigade of the 1st Army Corps, PMCs*

Velyka Komyshevakh, Karnaukhivka, Virnopillya, Brazhivka, Dibrivne, Dolyna, Bohorodychne, Donetsk, Raihorodok, Krasnopillya, Verkhokamyanske, Ivano-Daryivka, Pereizne, Vesele, Rozdolivka, Hryhorivka, Siversk Spirne were subjected to the Russian artillery shelling. The Russian military did not conduct active offensive actions.

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 150th 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 regiments of the 1st Army Corps of the so-called DPR, 6th motorized rifle regiment of the 2nd Army Corps of the so-called LPR, PMCs*

The Russian forces carried out mortar, tank, barrel and rocket artillery shelling in the areas around Bilohorivka, Yakovlivka, Soledar, Bakhmutske, Kodema, Mayorsk, New York, Sukha Balka, Yuryivka, Tonenke, Avdiivka, Karlivka, Pervomaiske, Vodyane, Opytne, Vesele, Krasnohorivka, Georgiivka, Maryinka, Bakhmut.

The Ukrainian Defense Forces successfully repelled enemy attacks in the directions of Soledar, Bakhmutske, Vesela Dolyna, Pervomaiske, Opytne, and Nevelske.

Units of the enemy's so-called "Kadyrovites" units are trying to advance in the direction of Zaitseve and Mayorsk, hostilities continue.

The active regrouping of the 1st and 2nd Army Corps military units of the Central Military District, primarily of the 41st Combined Arms Army, continues to the offensive lines. They are being moved through Torez and Makiivka towards Donetsk's western and northwestern outskirts.

The arrival of new enemy units in the operational zone will require regrouping the tactical grouping of Russian troops in the Siversk-Slovyansk direction. The grouping operates along the Siverskiy Donets River in the direction of Hryhorivka - Siversk and is trying to break through in the northwest direction from the Ivano-Daryivka - Vyimka line south of Siversk.

This activity provides a ground to assert that the 1st and 2nd Russian Army Corps, even reinforced by the PMC mercenary assault units and separate units of the 150th motorized rifle division of the 8th Combined Arms Army, are unable to reach the administrative border of Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts by September 15, as Moscow demands it.

Up to 4-5 fresh enemy's BTGs from the 55th and 35th separate motorized rifle brigades, the 228th motorized rifle regiment of the 90th tank division of the 41st combined arms army are concentrated. They should be expected to be brought into battle in the following directions:

- to the north of Bakhmut to take control of the Soledar area;
- south of Bakhmut to break through from the side of Vesela Dolyna, Zaitseve and Kodema and reach the Opytne-Odradivka frontier;
- increasing efforts in the area of Avdiivka and west of Donetsk, in particular, in the direction of Pisky - Pervomaiske, Pisky - Nevelske, north of Avdiivka in the direction of Krasnohorivka- Stepove in the direction of Orlivka;
- increased pressure on the positions of the Armed Forces of Ukraine from the Staromykhailivka-Maryinka frontier and in the Kurakhove direction

Zaporizhzhya direction

- *Maryinka – Vasylivka section: approximate length of the line of combat - 200 km, the number of BTGs of the RF Armed Forces - 17, the average width of the combat area of one BTG - 11.7 km;*
- *Deployed BTGs: 36th separate motorized rifle brigade of the 29th Combined Arms Army, 38th and 64th separate motorized rifle brigades, 69th separate cover brigade of the 35th Combined Arms Army, 5th separate tank brigade, 37 separate motorized rifle brigade of the 36th Combined Arms Army, 135th, 429th, 503rd and 693rd motorized rifle regiments of the 19th motorized rifle division of the 58th Combined Arms Army, 70th, 71st and 291st motorized rifle regiments of the 42nd motorized rifle division of the 58th Combined Arms Army, 136th separate motorized rifle brigade of the 58 Combined Arms Army, 46th and 49th machine gun artillery regiments of the 18th machine gun artillery division of the 68th Army Corps, 39th separate motorized rifle brigade of the 68th Army Corps, 83th separate airborne assault brigade, 40th and 155th separate marines*

brigades, 22nd separate SOF brigade, 1st Army Corps of the so-called DPR, and 2nd Army Corps of the so-called LPR, PMCs

The Russian forces did not carry out active offensive actions. They shelled the areas around Maryinka, Velyka Novosilka, Neskuchne, Vuhledar, Pavlivka, Bohoyavlenka, Prechystivka, Novomayorsk, Mykilske, Novoocheretuvate, Novosilka, Vremivka, Novopil, Novodarivka, Zaliznychne, Dorozhnyanka, Novodanilivka, Bilohirya, Hulyaipole, Chervone, and Shcherbaky.

Up to 5-6 Russian BTGs are already concentrated or completing their relocation in the areas of Tokmak, Melitopol, south of Velyka Novosilka and Volnovakha. In this direction, the arrival of at least two more enemy BTGs of the 72nd separate motorized rifle brigade of the 3rd Army Corps should be expected.

The concentration of the Russian strike tactical group consisting of up to two BTGs in the Novoprokopivka area and up to two BTGs in the area southwest of Polohy (roughly in the Tarasivka area) should also be expected for a counterattack in the following directions:

- Novoprokopivka – Novodanylivka in the direction of the south-eastern outskirts of Orihiv;
- Tarasivka - Inzhenerne and further north, bypassing the western flank of the Ukrainian units defending in the Polohy area.

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 Lepetivka – 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 the areas around Shyroke, Partyzanske, Novopetrivka, Trudolyubivka, Lyubomirivka, Shevchenkove, Luch, Stepova Dolyna, Prybuzke, Lymany, Tavriyske, Lyubymivka, Lozove, Andriivka, Olhyne, and Zeleny Gai.

The Armed Forces of Ukraine successfully repelled the Russian attack near Vysokopillya and Potemkine.

In the areas of Kherson and Enerhodar, precise strikes of Ukrainian troops destroyed 3 enemy artillery systems, as well as an ammunition depot and up to a company of personnel. The enemy wounded were taken to the medical facilities near Borozenske, Kherson Oblast. Due to inadequate medical care, most wounded died from their injuries.

The Russian command is forced to regroup at the Kherson-Beryslav bridgehead shortly. At least two BTGs from the 34th and 205th separate motorized rifle brigades of the 49th Combined Arms Army currently engaged in intense fighting in the area south of Vysokopillya and in the Arkhangel'ske area will be withdrawn to the Beryslav area to restore combat capability.

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 ships stationed in the Black Sea is 12 warships and boats. Two Kalibr cruise missile carriers, namely a frigate of project 1135.6 and one "Buyan-M" type corvette, are in the southern part of Crimea, ready for a missile attack. Up to 16 Kalibr missiles may be 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.

One submarine of the 636.3 project is located in Sevastopol, and three are in Novorossiysk.

2 Russian ships (a corvette and a minesweeper) are on patrol in the Sea of Azov.

Russian aviation continues to fly from the Crimean airfields of Belbek and Hvardiyske over the northwestern part of the Black Sea. Over the past day, 9 Su-27, Su-30 and Su-24 aircraft from Belbek and Saki airfields were involved.

Yesterday, a Russian UAV of the "Kartograph" type tried to conduct aerial reconnaissance over the territory of Odesa and Mykolaiv Oblasts. This multi-purpose aerial complex is capable of not only identifying the location of military equipment and personnel but also of helping to make maps. The aforementioned Russian UAV was shot down by one of the anti-aircraft missile units of the Air Forces of Ukraine in the sky above Mykolaiv Oblast. The UAV had a camera with 12 lenses designed to sketch the terrain.

On September 2, 2022, a stormy sea carried another [enemy] sea mine to the Odesa coast. Due to the storm, it detonated while the preparations for a controlled detonation were underway.

Operational losses of the enemy from 24.02 to 03.09

Personnel - almost 49,050 people (+350);

Tanks – 2,034 (+25);

Armored combat vehicles – 4,403 (+37);

Artillery systems – 1,134 (+8);

Multiple rocket launchers (MLRS) - 293 (+4);

Anti-aircraft warfare systems - 153 (0);

Vehicles and fuel tanks – 3,268 (+21);

Aircraft - 235 (+1);

Helicopters – 205 (0);

UAV operational and tactical level - 864 (+11);

Intercepted cruise missiles - 203 (+5);

Boats / ships - 15 (0).

Ukraine, general news

In August, 4.5 million tons of cereals, legumes, and oilseeds were exported from Ukraine, the Ukrainian Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food reports. August became a record month this year's spring-summer period, with a 66% export increase over July 2022. In the first 6 months of the year, Ukraine exported 12.5 million tons of agricultural products, while in the same period of 2021, the amount was twice as large and amounted to 26.4 million tons.

International diplomatic aspect

While Germany and France blocked the EU tourist visa ban, hoping that travel abroad would introduce Russians to more freedom and democracy, most Russians support and are proud of their country's war of aggression against Ukraine, Levada Centre reports. There has been a slight decrease in attention to the news from Ukraine. Fifty-one percent of Russians follow the news from Ukraine (-5% from July and -13% from March) closely or rather closely. Seventy-four percent are worrying to some degree about the developments in Ukraine.

Seventy-six percent of Russians either fully support (46%) or, to some extent, support (30%) the actions of the Russian armed forces in Ukraine. Only seventeen percent either "rather don't support" (8%) or strongly reject (9%) actions of the Russian military.

The prevailing feelings about Russia's military actions against Ukraine are "pride for Russia" (48%) and "anxiety, fear, horror" (31%). Eighteen percent of Russians are either ashamed (7%) or angered (11%).

Moreover, forty-five percent of Russians believe that the Kherson and Zaporizhzhya oblasts of Ukraine should become parts of Russia, while twenty-one percent think they should become independent states. Only fourteen percent of Russians believe those Ukrainian regions should remain within the Ukrainian state. More than half of Russians (54%) support a "referendum" in the [Ukraine's] regions either entirely or partly occupied by the Russian military.

So, with more than half of Russians following events in Ukraine, one can't say they are unaware of the war or have no interest in the news. Most Russians support the war and are proud of the actions of the Russian military; therefore, it's not merely Putin's war, but supported by Russian citizens. A minority rejects the war and is ashamed of it. More than half of Russians support a sham referendum to annex yet another part of Ukraine. The Russian society profoundly supports Putin's policies (83%) and the direction Russia is heading (67%). Therefore, it is questionable if ordinary Russians would change their minds while vacationing in Europe.

At the same time, Russian nationals, acting as soft power abroad and more active [embedded] Russians with active informational profiles, pose a soft security threat to European nations.

They should be banned from travelling westwards en masse. However, the Schengen countries should ease the process of acquiring humanitarian visas for Russian opposition figures, civil activists, journalists and religious minorities like Jehovah's Witnesses, who are being suppressed and persecuted on a wide scale.

Gazprom hasn't resumed gas supplies to European customers. Siemens Energy said the leak did not constitute a technical reason to stop gas flows, adding it could be fixed on-site and was "within the scope of routine maintenance work." "Irrespective of this, we have already pointed out several times that there are enough additional turbines available in the Portovaya compressor station for Nord Stream I to operate," a spokesperson for the company said.

Russia's gas war necessitated financial support packages for energy firms from several governments, including the Swedish one. "If we do not act, there is a serious risk of disruptions in the financial system, which in the worst case could lead to a financial crisis," said Swedish Prime Minister. "Putin wants to create division, but our message is clear: You will not succeed," Magdalena Andersson said.

The Azeri President voiced plans to double the TANAP pipeline capacity (to 32 million cubic meters) and interest in doubling the capacity of the TAP (Trans Adriatic Pipeline) as well. Italy, Greece and Bulgaria import the Azeri gas.

The Russian gas war against the EU states something Ukraine has been regularly experiencing since 2004. At that time, Germany and other countries saw the gas wars between Ukraine and

Russia as "family squabbles." Russia was considered a reliable partner, while Ukraine was suspected of misdeeds, primarily because of its irrelevance to big European economies and dominance of the Russian propaganda. German's decision to launch construction of Nord Stream I and even more Nord Stream II were, to a large extent, motivated by the desire to get rid of the transit countries Ukraine alike, though it could have been more reasonable to modernize the Ukrainian strategic gas pipeline. Ukrainian appeals that enabling Russia with pipelines that bypass Ukrainian territory would mean an increased risk of military aggression were ignored.

The IAEA stated that the Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant illegally seized by Russia has been disconnected from its last remaining main power line and is being run through a reserve line. Yet the ZNPP continues to supply electricity to the grid through a reserve line. One reactor is still operating and producing electricity for cooling and other essential safety functions at the site and outer customers through the grid. Deployment of the IAEA seemed to be a brief relief, but it's in no way a solution to the global crisis. The international community should step up its political and diplomatic pressure on Russia, backed by new sanctions. Though Russia's reckless behaviour hasn't paid off, it hasn't been punished either. In the meantime, Ukraine, the US, and other partners should work out a special operation to eliminate the threat to global security.

Russia, relevant news

The Russian Federation's government ordered 10.37 billion rubles from its reserve fund for the payments to citizens of the DPR, LPR, and Ukraine that have been ordered by Putin earlier.

***Centre for Defence Strategies (CDS)** is a Ukrainian security think tank. We operate since 2020 and are involved in security studies, defence policy research and advocacy. Currently all our activity is focused on stopping the ongoing war.*

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