

Humanitarian aspect:

As of the morning of September 6, 2022, more than 1,124 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 is 382 and more than 741, respectively. 236 children are considered missing, and 7,343 children have been deported to Russia. 5,391 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.

A total of 6,786 schools were opened for in-class schooling on September 1. 4,599 schools have shelters, and 2,187 schools have shelters up to 100 meters [distance] from the school. By September 15, the authorities plan to open another 3,093 educational institutions that must be equipped with shelters, Deputy Head of the Presidential Office Kyrylo Tymoshenko said. In total, there are 15,297 schools in Ukraine. As of today, there are 13,881 schools in the territories controlled by Ukraine, Tymoshenko said. Children in 1,889 schools located up to 40 km from the border or the war zone will not be allowed to attend offline classes.

There is a woman with a child, pregnant women, including a nine-months pregnant who is supposed to give birth at the end of September, among the captives at "Azovtal" currently held in Russia, Natalia Zarytska, the wife of a prisoner of war [held by Russians] in Olenivka and the head of the Council of Wives and Mothers of Defenders of Ukraine "Women of Steel" said. She called for an immediate liberation of the women.

Ukraine returned the bodies of another 25 fallen defenders, the Ministry of Reintegration reported. The specialized ombudsman carried out the exchange operation in cooperation with law enforcement agencies.

Over the course of September 5, there were 39 Russian attacks from self-propelled guns and mortars, as well as 2 rounds from small arms, Dmytro Zhivytskyi, head of the **Sumy Oblast** Military Administration, reported. No victims were reported.

The Russian forces destroyed the Kurakhove gymnasium #2 with a rocket attack on the evening of September 5, Pavlo Kyrylenko, head of **Donetsk Oblast** Military Administration, said. He stressed that this is the 274th school in the region fired upon by the Russian forces since the beginning of the full-scale invasion, and the 29th completely destroyed. Kyrylenko also said that four civilians were injured in Donetsk Oblast over the past day.

On the night of September 6, the Russian forces shelled Nikopol district, **Dnipropetrovsk Oblast**, three times with Grad MLRS. A residential area in Nikopol was hit. Two people - a man and a

woman - were hospitalized, the Head of the Dnipropetrovsk Oblast Military Administration, Valentyn Reznichenko, said.

At around 8 a.m. on September 6, Russian missiles hit the city of **Kryvyi Rih** and set the oil depot on fire. The same depot was shot the day before, head of the military administration of Kryvyi Rih Oleksandr Vilkul reported. It was later reported that Kryvy Rih was hit by a Kh-101 missile launched from the Caspian Sea.

The city of **Marhanets**, Dnipropetrovsk Oblast, was fired at on the evening of September 6. No victims were reported.

On Tuesday, September 6, at 12:00 p.m. Russian troops attacked the town of Pechenihiy in **Kharkiv Oblast** with S-300 missiles, Pechenihiy head Oleksandr Husarov said. Three people were injured, and houses suffered "significant destruction".

Occupied territories

Natalia Zarytska, the wife of a [Ukrainian] prisoner of war [held in] Olenivka and the head of the Council of Wives and Mothers of Defenders of Ukraine "Women of Steel", told at September 6 press briefing in Kyiv that **40 days have passed since the killing of the Ukrainian POW in the detention center in Olenivka**. As of now, there are no answers to who died, who was injured, and what is the exact number of victims. Contrary to international humanitarian law, representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross were not allowed to visit the Ukrainian prisoners of war. Relatives of the Ukrainian prisoners are strongly disappointed by the impotence of the international organizations.

Head of the Luhansk Oblast Military Administration, Serhii Haidai, said that **the Russian occupation authorities mobilized residents of the so-called LPR into the army by force at the local enterprises and replaced them with either women or Russian citizens moved from Russia**. According to Haidai, more than 400 men were forcibly mobilized recently at the once leading mine "Dovzhanska-Capitalna", and women and pensioners were recruited in their place. At the metallurgical plant in Alchevsk, forced mobilization affected even those who were exempt from mobilization. Russian citizens work at the plant; however, they are not mobilized for the army. If a patrol stops them in the street and tries to recruit them, they produce their document and are released with an apology. Haidai also said that Russia does not care to exchange residents of the occupied territories captured by Ukraine as a part of POW swaps.

Deputy Prime Minister - Minister for Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories of Ukraine Iryna Vereshchuk, said that the situation around the largest nuclear power plant in Europe, **Zaporizhzhya NPP**, remains tense due to constant shelling by the Russian army. On September 5, shelling provoked a fire and a shutdown of the last power unit of the ZNPP. Vereshchuk said that Ukraine demands that Russia opens humanitarian corridors to evacuate peaceful residents of surrounding cities, but Russia refuses to open one. On September 6 at 12:20, residents of Enerhodar, where the NPP is located, reported a powerful explosion in the

city. The electricity and water supply in the city simultaneously disappeared after that. The Ukrainian intelligence reports that [Russian] occupying authorities intensified repressions in the city. Another unit of the Russian Rosgvadia police arrived in the city. They abduct people they deem unreliable and torture them in the former police station they repurposed into a torture chamber.

The so-called [Russian-instilled] "commandant of the city" of **Berdyansk**, Artem Bardin, was blown up in his car in the center of occupied Berdyansk, Zaporizhzhya Oblast, Russian mass media reported. However, the occupying authorities later denied the reports and said that Bardin was severely injured, left without legs and fighting for his life.

Operational situation

It is the 195th 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 its efforts on establishing full control over the territory of Donetsk Oblast, maintaining the captured parts of Kherson, Kharkiv, Zaporizhzhya, and Mykolaiv Oblasts.

Over the past day, the Russian military launched 3 missile strikes and more than 60 airstrikes and carried out about 90 rounds of anti-aircraft fire. The Russian forces began the night of September 5 with rocket attacks on civilian objects in the cities of Bakhmut and Kostyantynivka, Donetsk Oblast. The Russian military carried out airstrikes on the areas of Bayrak, Asiyivka, and Zalyman in Kharkiv Oblast; Pryshyb, Vremivka, Velyka Novosilka, Novomykhailivka, Novopil, Dmytrivka, Bohorodychne, Zaytseve, Kodema, Soledar, Yakovlivka, Krasnohorivka of Donetsk Oblast, Dorozhnianka, Poltavka and Olhivske of Zaporizhzhya Oblast, Bila Krynytsia, Bilohirka and Kostromka of Kherson Oblast and Velyke Artakove, Ternivka and Lyubomyrivka in Mykolaiv Oblast.

The Russian military fired mortars and barrel artillery in the areas of Hasychivka, Yanzhulivka, Mykolaivka, Mykhalchyna Sloboda (Chernihiv Oblast), Novovasylivka, Nova Huta, Seredyna-Buda, Bachivsk, Yastrubyne, Starykove, Sosnivka, Volfyne and Smoline (Sumy Oblast). The enemy conducted an aerial reconnaissance using the Orlan-10 UAV in the Shalygine area (Sumy Oblast).

The Ukrainian Defense Forces continue to conduct a defensive operation, maintain specified frontiers and prevent the enemy from advancing deep into the Ukrainian territory.

The Air Force Grouping of the Armed Forces of Ukraine continues to repulse the enemy's missile and air strikes and effectively protects critical objects on the territory of Ukraine. Ukrainian Air defense forces shot down a guided cruise missile over Mykolaiv Oblast.

During the past day, to support the ground groupings, the Ukrainian Defence Forces Air Force carried out more than 30 strikes to destroy manpower, combat and special equipment, and other Russian military objects.

Ukrainian missile troops and artillery continue to carry out counter-battery tasks, disrupt the enemy control system and logistical support, and destroy anti-aircraft defenses, firepower, and Russian manpower.

As a result of the coordinated work of Ukraine's aviation and artillery, several enemy platoon strongholds, about 5 positions of anti-aircraft missile systems, and an enemy artillery battery were hit.

Units of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus perform tasks in the areas bordering Ukraine. Preparations for the command and staff exercise "C2 of a grouping of troops (forces) in the course of systematic military operations to liberate territory temporarily captured (occupied) by the enemy" (September 8-14), which will be held at the "Brestsky" training ground, are nearing completion. The training will involve the C2 of the Western Military District, operational groupings of the Armed Forces detachments and units, and units of the 6th separate mechanized brigade (Grodno) of the Western Military District. The "enemy" [red team] actions will be impersonated by the units of the 11th separate mechanized brigade (Slonim), the 48th separate electronic warfare battalion (Brest) and the 22nd separate SOF company (Grodno) of the Western Military District.

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

The command of the 1st Russian Army Corps's military units makes conscripts sign military contracts by force, making it impossible for them to be discharged from military service within three years. In addition, one-time payments for signing such contracts do not apply to conscripts. This significantly lowers the morale and psychological state of personnel.

Kharkiv direction

- Zolochiv-Balakleva 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 used all available firing equipment to continue shelling the military and civilian infrastructure of Udy, Sosnivka, Svitlychne, Zolochiv, Prudyanka, Velyki Prohody, Nove, Pytomnyk, Ruska Lozova, Ruski Tyshki, Petrivka, Kostyantynivka, Pryshyb, Husarivka, Chepil, Odnorobivka, Dementiivka, Borshchova, Momotove, Bayrak, Slobozhanske, Mospanove.

As a result of a successful Ukrainian attack in the area of Kupyansk, the occupying Russian forces lost more than 100 servicemen who were killed and wounded. Two [enemy] combat vehicles were destroyed.

The Russian military uses the Holy Trinity Church in Mala Komyshevakha, Kharkiv Oblast, as a field hospital.

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 military shelled Virnopillya, Brazhkivka, Ridne, Dolyna, Krasnopillya, Dmytrivka, Bohorodychne, Donetske, Sloviansk, Kryva Luka, Siversk, Verkhokamianske, Ivano-Daryivka, Spirne, Krasnopillya, Dibrivne, and Piskunivka.

The units of the Ukrainian Defense Forces achieved tactical success and knocked the enemy out of previously occupied positions.

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

The Russian forces shelled the areas around Rozdolivka, Bilohorivka, Yakovlivka, Soledar, Bakhmutske, Bakhmut, Hryhorivka, Vesela Dolyna, Odrativka, Zaitseve, New York, Yuryivka, Opytne, Vesele, Mayorsk, Avdiivka, Pervomaiske, Maryinka, Mykolaivka, Kodema, Oleksandrivka, Vodyane, and Krasnohorivka.

Ukrainian defenders successfully repelled Russian offensive attempts in the areas of Zaitseve, "Butivka" mine, Spartak, Bilohorivka, Hryhorivka, Pokrovske, Bakhmutske, Lozove, Soledar, and Semyhirya.

The Russian units of the 4th separate motorized rifle brigade of the 2nd Army Corps attacked in the direction of Bilohorivka and Hryhorivka. They suffered losses and retreated.

The 7th separate motorized rifle brigade of the 2nd Army Corps attacked Stryapivka and Soledar. It had no success and withdrew. PMC "Wagner" tried to capture Kodema and Zaitseve. The battle continues.

Russian attempts to recapture the lost positions in the Stary Karavan and Brusivka areas are possible. The enemy units of the 24th separate SOF brigade of the Central Military District and the 208th rifle regiment of mobilization reserve are likely to be involved.

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 shelled the areas around Vremivka, Velyka Novosilka, Neskuchne, Shakhtarske, Novomykhailivka, Zolota Nyva, Prechystivka, Vuhledar, Pavlivka, Kostyantynivka, Zelene Pole, Vremivka, Olhivske, Poltavka, Zaliznychne, Chervone, Hulyaipilske, Dorozhnyanka, Novodanylivka, Bilohirya, Vilne Pole, Novomykhailivka, Kermenchyk, Novopil, Hulyaipole, and Kamianske.

Kherson direction

- *Vasylivka–Nova Zburyivka 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.

The Russian military continues illegal activities in Kherson Oblast. Thus, the Russian occupiers turned off the Kakhovka HPP, which caused the blackout in a part of Kherson and Zaporizhzhya Oblasts.

In the city of Kherson, more than 30 enemy servicemen and three tanks were hit [by Ukrainian forces]. An enemy anti-aircraft missile complex and six enemy trucks were destroyed in the Antoniv bridge and crossing area.

The successful actions of the Ukrainian Defense Forces rendered the river crossings in the Kherson area unusable. They once again quashed the enemy's attempts to resume the transfer of troops across the Dnipro River.

Russian military transport aircraft (seven IL-76s) transferred up to the battalion of the separate "Akhmat" regiment to the "Dzhankoy" airfield in the occupied Crimea. In addition, up to 100 units of military equipment (UAZ "Patriot" cars, BBM "Tiger") were moved to the airfield area. According to preliminary data, the separate "Akhmat" regiment became part of the enemy 42nd motorized rifle division of the 58th Combined Arms Army of the Southern Military District. It was named "78th motorized rifle regiment". It is possible that the units of the regiment will strengthen the enemy grouping of troops in the Zaporizhzhya direction. The "Akhmat" regiment was supposed to have four battalions - "North-Akhmat", "South-Akhmat", "West-Akhmat", and "East-Akhmat" with 500 soldiers each.

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 forces conduct defensive operations, shelling the areas of Mykolaiv, Novohryhorivka, Yakovlivka, Partyzanske, Kvitneve, Kyselivka, Shevchenkove, Ternovi Pody, Pravdyne, Lyubomyrivka, Stepova Dolyna, Tavriyske, Myrne, Stepove, Novooleksandrivka, Pervomaiske, Kobzartsi, Petrivka, Zarichne, Ivanivka, Tokareve, Olhyne, Shyroke, Posad-Pokrovske, Ukrainka, Prybuzke, Lymany, Lupareve, and Oleksandrivka.

To prevent the encirclement, the enemy BTG of the 83rd separate airborne assault brigade retreated from the Vysokopillya to the Novovoskresenske area. In addition, the Russian forces lost their positions in the areas of Novovoznesneske, Novohredneve and Bilohirka. The Russian military continues to regroup troops in the Mykolaiv-Kryvy Rih direction, strengthening advanced positions in the directions of a possible [Ukrainian units'] breakthrough deploying the units that were concentrated in the depth of battle formations and other directions. In particular, the enemy strengthened the positions of the 83rd separate airborne assault brigade in the Novovoskresenske area with a tank company, probably from the 126th regiment of the 22nd Army Corps.

The Russian command possibly plans to conduct a counteroffensive in the following directions:

- Novodmytrivka, Olhyne and Novovoskresenske, Novovoznesensk (using the 83rd and 11th separate airborne assault brigade BTGs), as well as Ukrainka, Petrivka (probably using the 126th separate coastal defense brigade BTG);
- Bruskinske, Sukhy Stavok (probably by the forces of the company tactical group of the 34th separate motorized rifle brigade) and Blagodativka, Lozove (probably using the company tactical group of the 69th separate radio interception battalion) to encircle the units of the Defense Forces of Ukraine.

In the future, the Russian military will try to dislodge Ukrainian units from their positions in the Kryvy Rih and Mykolaiv directions and recapture the lost position.

The enemy continues to commit illegal actions and places personnel and military equipment in kindergartens (Verkhniy Rogachyk), and temples of the Moscow [Orthodox Church] Patriarchate (Chervony Mayak) in Kherson Oblast.

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 11 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 project 636.3 is located in Sevastopol, and three are in Novorossiysk.

A Russian corvette, minesweeper and boats 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, 12 Su-27, Su-30 and Su-24 aircraft from Belbek and Saki airfields were involved.

On September 6, the Russian forces launched a missile attack on Ukraine. Kh-101 missiles were launched from the enemy Tu-95 aircraft over the waters of the northern part of the Sea of Azov. The missiles hit the Zaporizhzhya Oblast. Five of the six missiles were shot down by Ukrainian anti-aircraft systems.

A new caravan of Ukrainian agro-industrial products has left the Odesa coast today. The dry cargo ships QUEEN SARA and ORIS PRINCESS sailed from the port of Chornomorsk. NEW LEVANT and IRMGARD sailed from Odesa, and the tanker VITIS and bulk carrier OCMIS ADVENTURE sailed from the port of Pivdenny. In total, since the opening of the grain corridor, 92 ships have left the ports of Odesa, carrying more than 2 million 100 thousand tons of food.

Operational losses of the enemy from 24.02 to 06.09, approximately:

Personnel - almost 50,150 people (+350);
Tanks – 2,077 (+9);
Armored combat vehicles – 4,484 (+25);
Artillery systems – 1,179 (+22);
Multiple rocket launchers (MLRS) - 296 (+2);
Anti-aircraft warfare systems - 156 (0);
Vehicles and fuel tanks – 3,305 (+9);
Aircraft - 236 (0);
Helicopters – 207 (+1);
UAV operational and tactical level - 876 (+9);
Intercepted cruise missiles - 209 (+4);
Boats / ships - 15 (0).

Ukraine, general news

The complete recovery of Ukraine after its victory in the Russian war of aggression will be the largest economic project in Europe. Its cost can currently be estimated at more than a trillion US dollars, President Zelenskiy said. He stressed that the implementation of the reconstruction project of Ukraine under the Fast Recovery Plan, which allows for the immediate restoration of all necessary infrastructure in the liberated territory, has already begun.

International diplomatic aspect

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Joe Biden rejected the idea of designating Russia as a state sponsor of terrorism. The Administration downplays the issue by suggesting that the US has already imposed more sanctions than the status entails. However, there are more reasons not to call Russia what it is. The bilateral relations are at the lowest point since the hottest days of the Cold War. The White House believes the decision could have a negative impact on some bilateral issues, including jeopardising deals to move goods through the Black Sea. Had it designated Russia as a terrorist state, it could have abandoned attempts to release two US citizens being kept hostages. Brittney Griner, a basketball star, has been in captivity for more than 200 days, and Marc Fogel is serving his 14 years term in prison. However, it could have already been settled had the White House greenlighted a swap for Viktor Butov, a Russian arms dealer named "Merchant of Death", serving a 25-year prison sentence in the United States.

Another aspect of the problem is that such a [state sponsor of terrorism] status would complicate relations of the US with third countries with more intensive relations with Russia, including trade ones.

"We do not have any problems with natural gas. Europe actually reaps what it sows. Mr Putin's attitude says that if you are doing this, I will do it," the President of Turkey explained the cause of the natural gas crisis. Indian Petroleum Minister said the country would carefully assess whether to support the G7 proposal to impose a price cap on Russian oil. He returns criticism to Europeans who "are buying more in one afternoon than he does in a quarter."

Russia's share of imports was 0.2% in March, and the most significant share primarily comes from Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates.

Despite sanctions and decreasing imports from Western countries, Russia earned €158 billion in revenue from fossil fuel exports in the first six months of the war, according to CREA. The largest fossil fuel importer was the EU (€85.1 bln), followed by China (€34.9 bln), Turkey (€10.7 bln), India (€6.6 bln), Japan (€2.5 bln), Egypt (€2.3 bln), and South Korea (€2 bln). Overall, Russia earned more than it had already spent on the war, estimated to be €100 billion.

Energy supply is among the issues of concern for almost a third of Europeans (+12% since last winter), with the Czech Republic (46%) and Estonia (45%) as the most concerned. The majority of Europeans support reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy, which is important for overall security (84% vs 11%), according to Eurobarometer.

78% of Europeans support sanctions against Russia, while only 17% don't.

German Chancellor rejected the request of Ukraine's Prime Minister to allow the purchase of tanks, according to Die Welt. In April, the Krauss-Maffei Wegmann informed the Ukrainian government of its readiness to provide Ukraine with Leopard 2A7 worth €1.5 billion. According to Eurobarometer, the majority of Germans (70%) support the supply of military aid to Ukraine, while one-quarter are against it. Olaf Scholz holds on to his "non-escalate" self-restriction policy, despite the absence of any signs that Russia plans to stop its war of aggression. Moreover, RF is

set to step up its offensive by buying hundreds of Iranian attack drones and millions of artillery shells and rockets from North Korea.

The overall attitude of Europeans toward supplying Ukraine with weapons reflects the one of the Germans (68% support providing arms, and 26% don't support it). The leading nations that support arming Ukraine are Sweden (92%), Poland (91%) and Denmark (91%), while the most opposing to that are Bulgaria (58%), Greece (55%) and Cyprus (49%).

Russia, relevant news

After the abolition of the simplified visa regime with the European Union, the cost of Schengen Visas for Russian citizens will increase from €35 to €80, and the processing time will be up to 15, sometimes up to 45 days, Russian business publication Kommersant reports. The European Commission approved the complete suspension of the simplified visa regime with Russia starting September 12.

***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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