

Humanitarian aspect:

As of the morning of September 7, 2022, more than 1125 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 742, respectively. 236 children are considered missing, and 7,343 children have been deported to Russia. 5,437 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.

The **Prosecutor General's Office launched a pre-trial investigation into the possible torture and murder of a civilian volunteer from Great Britain by servicemen of the Russian armed forces**, Prosecutor General Andriy Kostin told a press briefing today. Kostin said that the volunteer was illegally captured by the Russian military in April 2022 in the territory of Zaporizhzhya Oblast while helping to evacuate the civilian population. He was taken to the occupied Donetsk Oblast. In July, the occupying authorities reported that he died "as a result of illness and stress". His body was returned to Ukraine after a month and a half of negotiations and had marks of physical injuries that could indicate his brutal treatment, which could have been the real cause of his death. SBU is investigating the case.

The city of **Slovyansk, Donetsk Oblast**, was shelled on the morning of September 7. A school and a residential building were hit, the head of the town military-civilian administration, Vadym Lyakh, reported. Three bodies – two men and a woman, were recovered from the rubble of the building by the end of the day.

In the morning, the Russian army launched a rocket attack on **Kramatorsk, Donetsk Oblast**, destroying the psychiatric hospital building, Kramatorsk City Council reported. There were no victims.

On September 7, the Russian forces twice opened mortar fire on the territory of the Esman community, the head of the **Sumy Oblast** Military Administration, Dmytro Zhivytskyi said. There was a total of 17 hits. No victims or destruction were reported.

On September 7, around 00:30, the Russian forces launched two rocket attacks on the Nemyshlyan district of **Kharkiv**. Civilian infrastructure was hit. At about the same time, the Russian army launched a missile attack on the city of Zmiiv in the Chuhuiv district of Kharkiv Oblast. The rocket hit the ground near a medical facility, the Chuhuiv district prosecutor's office reported and a heat-producing plant in Zmiiv.

Out of 195 days of the war, **Mykolaiv** was not shelled 27 days (including today), and four of these days were in the last 10 days, Head of Mykolayiv Oblast military Administration Vitaliy Kim said.

He believes this is because the Ukrainian armed forces destroy ammunition depots containing S-300 missiles meant for Mykolaiv.

In Mykolaiv Oblast, since the start of the full-scale war, 44 children have suffered injuries from mine explosions of various degrees of severity, two of the children have died in a hospital, the head of the Mykolaiv Oblast Council, Hanna Zamazeyeva, said.

In **Zaporizhzhya Oblast**, the Russian shelling destroyed 51 buildings on September 6. Evacuation of the civilian population from the temporarily occupied territory continued. 1,477 people were evacuated, including 357 children, Zaporizhzhya Oblast Military Administration reported.

Occupied territories

According to the Main Intelligence Directorate of the Ukrainian MOD, the Russian occupation authorities continue to prepare for the so-called “referenda” in the temporarily occupied Ukrainian territories and plan to invite “international observers”. Among them is Gunnar Lindemann, an MP from the federal state of Berlin representing the Alternative for Germany party, Ulrich Eme, a representative of the Alternative for Germany and a former Bundestag member; the head of the "representation" of the so-called "DPR" in Turin (Italy) and regional adviser of the "Brothers of Italy" party Maurizio Marrone, the co-founder of the political and strategic analysis center Startpol (France) Xavier Moreau, chairman of the "Serbian League" party Aleksandr Djurdjev, chairman of the "representation" of the so-called "DPR" in Verona (Italy) Palmarino Zoccatelli, the head of the "representative office" of the so-called "DNR" in Belgium, Chris Romano, the director of the "representative office" of the so-called "DNR" in Finland, Johan Beckmann. The date of the “referenda” has been postponed again. However, due to the Ukrainian offensive, the new date suggested by the head of the United Russia party Andrey Turchank is the Day of the Russian Unity – November 4.

According to the mayor of Enerhodar, Dmytro Orlov, the city was again under fire from the Russian forces. The power supply disappeared throughout the town several times during the day.

Abductions are recorded daily in the temporarily occupied territories of Kherson Oblast. In just one day, 4 such cases were recorded, Kherson Oblast Police Directorate reported. Two of them were 37 and 36-year-old males trying to evacuate their families to the territory controlled by Ukraine; a 53-year-old man was abducted from his office.

The head of the Russian proxy quasi-state DPR said that the case of the Ukrainian “Azov” battalion was sent to court. The local proxy authorities blackmail Ukraine and the west by statements that a moratorium on capital punishment cannot be discussed for as long as “war crimes against the republic’s residents” continue, while the Russian Ombudswoman Moskalkova says that she supports such a moratorium, because there are other ways to punish criminals.

Operational situation

It is the 196th 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 24 hours, the Russian military has carried out more than 13 missile and 35 air strikes on military and civilian targets on the territory of Ukraine, flying up to 50 sorties for the purpose. In particular, infrastructure was affected in the areas of Kharkiv, Velyki Prohody, Bilohirka, Kostromka, Sukhyi Stavok, Bezimenne, Bayrak, Asiivka, Pryshyb, Tetyanivka, Vremivka, Novomykhailivka, Velyka Novosilka, Poltavka, Olhivske, Novopil, Velyke Artakove, Bila Krynytsia, Ternivka, Novogrigorivka, Blahodativka. The Russian forces conduct high-intensity aerial reconnaissance with UAVs. Mortar shelling was recorded in the areas around Hai, Hrinivka of Chernihiv Oblast and Volfyne, Zapsillya, Manukhivka, Nova Huta, Sopych, Myropillya and Stukalyvka of Sumy Oblast.

A threat of continuing air and missile strikes throughout the territory of Ukraine persists.

Private military companies operating in the temporarily occupied territories, in particular, in Oleksandrivka, Kharkiv Oblast, suffer significant losses. Some units count more than 40% in seriously wounded and killed. Many bodies have not been identified and are counted as missing.

The enemy continues to improve the logistical support of its troops.

Units of the Ukrainian Defense Forces hold their positions and prevent the Russian forces from advancing deep into the Ukrainian territory. Ukrainian military successfully repelled Russian attacks in the areas of Hryhorivka, Zaitseve, Soledar, Bakhmutske, Bakhmut, Vesela Dolyna, Opytne, Novobakhmutivka, Kodema, Avdiivka, Dolyna, Maryinka, and Lyubomirivka.

During the day, to support the ground groupings, the aviation of the Ukrainian Defense Forces carried out 35 strikes and destroyed ammunition depots, inflicted damage on almost 40 Russian strongholds and places of manpower and equipment concentration, and Russian air defenses in the Donetsk and Pivdenny Bug directions.

In general, air defense units of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of Ukraine destroyed a Su-25 aircraft, a Ka-52 helicopter, an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) and five Kh-101 cruise missiles in different directions.

Ukrainian missile troops and artillery continue to strike at the Russian manpower and military equipment, conduct counter-battery combat, and disrupt the Russian control system and logistical support. In general, the Ukrainian shelling damaged 7 control points, particularly at the corps level, 13 areas of Russian manpower concentration, nine air defense facilities, and EW equipment. Radar and communication stations, bridges and pontoon crossings, 8 ammunition depots and AVLBs of various levels were affected, significantly reducing Russian combat and logistical capabilities.

Due to significant losses, the number of enemy units withdrawn to restore combat capability has increased. In addition, units of private military campaigns are forced to be replenished with prisoners in the temporarily occupied territories of Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts. These individuals are offered amnesty, citizenship of the Russian Federation and remuneration for their participation in the war against Ukraine.

The "Murman" rifle company, presumably newly formed in the Russian Murmansk Oblast and merged into the 200th separate motorized rifle brigade, was transferred to Ukraine on September 6, and the "Komi" motorized rifle company of the Northern Fleet was transferred to Ukraine on August 30.

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*

Ukrainian units attacked the Kupyansk railway junction with the HIMARS anti-aircraft missile system. The 3rd separate tank brigade and the territorial defense brigade broke through the positions of the Russian troops in Vilkhuvatka, Yakovenkove, and Verbivka, circled Balakliya from the north and broke into its outskirts. This caused panic among the Russian forces and led to a disorderly retreat of the so-called "People's Militia of the LPR" regiment, which was "defending" the city. According to unconfirmed reports, the general staff of the Russian grouping in this direction has left the city. The Russian units retreated 15-20 km in the eastern direction and took a position at the frontier of Morozivka, Savyntsi, Rakivka, Dovhalivka and Zalyman. Russian troops retreated from the checkpoints six kilometers west of Balakliya.

In the direction of Pechenihy - Stara Hnylytsia, two BTG from the 144th motorized rifle division tried to break through the positions of the Ukrainian Defense Forces but were repulsed.

The Russian military repeatedly tried to break to the south through Husarivka and get to the rear of the Ukrainian units that had gotten to the Ivanivka-Schaslyve frontier. They tried to reach the close northwestern approaches to Izyum but were also stopped and suffered losses.

The Russian forces shelled the areas of Prudyanka, Chornohlazivka, Myronivka, Velyki Prokhody, Ruska and Cherkaska Lozova, Ruski and Cherkaski Tyshki, Slatyne, Mospanove, Husarivka and Zalyman areas.

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 forces did not engage in active hostilities. They shelled Sloviansk, Velyka Komyshevakha, Dolyna, Krasnopillya, Dmytrivka, Dovhenke, Mazanivka, Brazhkiivka. It also shelled the areas around Tetianivka, Kryvya Luka, Spirnyi, Vesely, Hryhorivka, Bogorodichny, Sydorovo, Zakitny, Platonivka, Siversk, Ivano-Daryivka, Verkhokamyanskyi, Soledar, and Hryhorivka.

In the Lyman area, units of the Ukrainian Defense Forces liberated Ozerne, Brusivka, and Stariy Karavan.

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 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*

PMC "Wagner" conducts combat operations on the southern outskirts of Kodema. Using the heavy flame-throwing TOS-1 systems, the Russian Armed Forces destroyed an entire district of Pervomaiske.

The enemy also fired mortars, tanks, barrel and rocket artillery at the positions of the Ukrainian Defense Forces in the areas around Bakhmutske, Bakhmut, New York, Zaitseve, Vesela Dolyna, Mayorsk, Yakovlivka, Yuryivka, Opytne, Rozdolivka, Avdiivka, Vodyane, Tonenke, Pervomaiske.

Ukrainian troops repelled Russian attacks in Maryinka.

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 enemy 3rd Army Corps (Reserve) launched an offensive into Zaporizhzhya, attempting to capture two villages west of Orikhov, anticipating a rapid advance in the northern direction.

The enemy did not carry out other active offensive operations. The areas of Maryinka, Krasnohorivka, Novomykhailivka, Vugledar, Solodke, Shevchenko, Zolota Nyva, Pavlivka, Vremivka, Velyka Novosilka, Paraskoviyvka, Neskuchne, Novoandriivka, Mali Shcherbaky, Mala Tokmachka, Shcherbaky, Bilohirya, Novopol, Vilne Pole, Shevchenko, Novodanylivka, Hulyaipilske, Dorozhnyanka, Chervone, Poltavka and Zaliznychne were affected by the Russian fire.

On September 6 in Berdyansk, Ukrainian partisans blew up the occupation commandant of Berdyansk, Artem Bardin.

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. Ukrainian artillery hit one of the two ferry crossings created by the Russian forces across the Dnipro River near Kherson. The ferry sank along with a load of Russian military equipment.

BTGs of an unspecified separate motorized rifle brigade and the 126th separate coastal defense brigade were transferred from Novaya Kakhovka to the north.

Obituaries to Russian servicemen indicate that the Russian Federation transferred parts of the 147th an artillery regiment of the 2nd motorized rifle division of the 1st Tank Army to Kherson Oblast.

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*

Over the past day, the units of the 128th separate mountain assault brigade penetrated 10 km into the Russian defense and liberated Novovoskresensk. Russian units of the airborne forces and PMC "Wagner" continue to hold the southern outskirts of Arkhangelske.

Units of the 35th separate marines brigade defeated units of the Russian airborne forces and liberated Kostromka, Bezimenne and Shchaslyve and jointly with units of the 17th separate tank brigade went on to Chkalove.

Ukrainian troops repulsed an attempted Russian offensive near Lyubomyrivka and fought against the Russian forces near Shmidtove and Ternovi Pody.

The command of the Russian 49th Combined Arms Army is trying to build a new line of defense to the south employing two BTGs from the 76th air assault division and the 124th tank battalion.

The Russian forces fired barrel and rocket artillery along the entire line of contact. In addition, the Russian military made more than 84 UAV sorties to conduct aerial reconnaissance.

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 (through missile strikes and possible amphibious assaults) 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.

The number of enemy ships stationed in the Black Sea is 14 warships and boats. Two Kalibr cruise missile carriers, namely two "Buyan-M" type corvettes, are in the area of 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 on high alert, 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, 9 Su-27, Su-30 and Su-24 aircraft from Belbek and Saki airfields were involved. Northward flights of an unknown UAV probably of Iranian origin were recorded in the area of the "Hvardiyskyi" airfield in Crimea.

The movement of military equipment by road and rail transport through the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea in the direction of Kherson Oblast remains intensive. Railway freight trains arrive in the territory of Kherson Oblast from the direction of the occupied Crimea, unloading military equipment and ammunition at the "Kalanchak", "Brylivka", and "Novooleksiiivka" stations. In particular, on September 6, about 100 tanks and several S-300 air defense systems were delivered.

The Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the UN, Vasyl Nebenzia, threatens to terminate the Istanbul Agreement since no single ship with agricultural products has left Russian ports. In contrast, Ukraine has already exported more than two million tons of food. This was reported [both by] the Joint Coordination Center (JCC) and Russian propaganda media. However, no reasons why Russian ships do not transport cargo are given. Furthermore, nobody blocks the ports of the Russian Federation, and there are no more sanctions on the export of agricultural products.

At the same time, as of the morning of September 7, the total tonnage of grain and other agricultural products exported from three Ukrainian ports is 2 million 212 thousand 972 tons. A total of 204 ships were allowed to move at this time — 108 arriving at Ukrainian ports and 96 departing from them.

Operational losses of the enemy from 24.02 to 07.09

Personnel - almost 50,610 people (+460);

Tanks – 2,097 (+20);

Armored combat vehicles – 4,520 (+36);

Artillery systems – 1,194 (+15);

Multiple rocket launchers (MLRS) - 300 (+4);

Anti-aircraft warfare systems - 156 (0);
Vehicles and fuel tanks – 3,320 (+15);
Aircraft - 237 (+1);
Helicopters – 208 (+1);
UAV operational and tactical level - 880 (+4);
Intercepted cruise missiles - 214 (+4);
Boats / ships - 15 (0).

Ukraine, general news

General Valeriy Zaluzhnyi, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, and Lieutenant General Mykhailo Zabrodskyi, First Deputy Chairman of the National Security, Defense, and Intelligence Committee of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, published an article “Prospects for running a military campaign in 2023: Ukraine’s perspective.” The article states that the war will last into 2023. It also asserts the strategic importance of Crimea for possible Russian offensive actions in the south of Ukraine. The article stresses the importance of providing long-range artillery capabilities to Ukraine to correct the current imbalance and to build up Ukraine’s long-range firing capacity. Russian feeling of impunity is named as the source of the Russian aggression, and the authors call on Ukraine’s partners to make sure Russia does not go unpunished in case the threat of using tactical nuclear weapons on the territory of Ukraine is realized.

Deputy Prime Minister - Minister for Reintegration of Temporarily Occupied Territories Iryna Vereshchuk is appointed the Head of the coordination headquarters for the de-occupied territories. The HQ was set up on September 7 by CabMin's decision to deal with the issues related to the recuperation of the territories liberated from the enemy, reconstruction of government and citizen properties, and restoration of their proper functioning.

The Cabinet of Ministers approved the plan of activities to mark the Day of Resistance to the Occupation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol, which is observed in Ukraine on February 26 – the day when a large protest rally in support of Ukraine’s unity took place in Simferopol in 2014. The presidential decree instituted the Day on February 26, 2020.

President Volodymyr Zelenskyi appointed heads of the Security Service Directorates in Chernihiv and Kherson Oblasts. Artem Borysevych was appointed Head of the Kherson Directorate and Oleksiy Lyah – Head of the Chernihiv Directorate.

An electronic petition to President Volodymyr Zelensky demanding that Ukrainian citizenship is not granted to the Russian opposition leader Oleksandr Nevzorov has gathered the necessary 25,000 signatures and has to be reviewed by the President.

International diplomatic aspect

Poland can rely only on two European allies, Ukraine and the United Kingdom, said Jarosław Kaczyński, the leader of the ruling PiS party, at the Economic Forum in Karpacz, Poland. The statement reflects shared interests and readiness to pursue them and the growing mistrust in major old European powers. Instead of turning to Germany, its NATO ally and the world's 5th largest arms exporter, Poland inked a \$5.7 billion main battle tank and howitzer deal with South Korea.

Since the beginning of the all-out invasion, Berlin has been looking for various excuses not to support Kyiv to the extent it can. Talking to the Bundestag, Chancellor explained his unwillingness to provide Ukraine with tanks by referring to the United States, which hadn't sent their tanks first. There seems to be a progress, though, because the last time, he explained his unwillingness by the desire to avoid the Third World War. However, Olaf Scholz blocks not only the delivery of tanks but even Dingo all-protection transport vehicles, more than 500 of which are available for transfer. In the meantime, last week, Germany sent Ukraine four anti-aircraft tanks, Gepard and the first counter-battery radar system COBRA.

"We are playing with fire, and something very, very catastrophic could take place," Rafael Grossi, Head of the IAEA, told the UN Security Council meeting urgently called by Russia over the situation at the Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant. However, the Russian Permanent Representative to the UN wasn't happy with the report presented by the IAEA team even though he had no time to familiarize himself with the document.

One of the report's conclusions is that military activities at and around the ZNPP must be stopped. "This requires agreement by all relevant parties to the establishment of a nuclear safety and security protection zone," it said. The UN Secretary-General demanded that Russian and Ukrainian forces commit to halting all military activity around the plant and agree on a "demilitarized perimeter" that would include "a commitment by Russian forces to withdraw all military personnel and equipment from that perimeter and a commitment by Ukrainian forces not to move into it." The Russian diplomat rejected the idea saying the proposal "is not serious" and "the Ukrainians will immediately step in and ruin the whole thing. We're defending; we're protecting the station." Vassily Nebenzia played a buffoon by saying that "in fact, it is not militarized. There is no equipment at the station."

Vladimir Putin has vowed to "revise" the terms of the grain deal under which Russia unblocked Ukrainian Black Sea ports. He accused Ukraine and the West of shipping only 3% of grain to the developing countries in need, while the rest – to the West, though the deal has no clause on where shipments may go. Russia is carrying on its disinformation campaign targeting developing countries. From the beginning, Moscow blamed the West for the food crisis, failing to mention that it was the war of aggression against Ukraine that aggravated the situation. Russia secured the non-sanctioning of its companies that export grain and fertilizers even though no sanctions had been imposed on them as there were no plans to do so.

"We must cut Russia's revenues, which Putin uses to finance his atrocious war in Ukraine," said European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen announcing the EU plans to set a price cap on Russian natural gas. "An attempt to limit prices by administrative means is just ravings; it's sheer nonsense," Putin replied on the idea of a price cap. "Will they make political decisions violating the contracts?" he said. "In that case, we will just halt supplies if it contradicts our economic interests. We won't supply any gas, oil, diesel oil or coal." However, the Russian President omitted facts that it was Russia that violated contracts by demanding payments in rubles, reducing and cutting off gas supplies to its customers etc.

Russia, relevant news

The ban on visiting the Baltic countries for Russian nationals holding Schengen visas will come into force within ten days, Latvian Foreign Minister Edgar Rinkevich said.

The PPF group, which owned Home Credit Bank, announced its withdrawal from the Russian banking market, Russian publication Kommersant reports.

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