

Humanitarian aspect:

As of the morning of September 24, 2022, **more than 1,164 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 391, and more than 773 children, respectively. However, the data is not conclusive since data collection continues in the areas of active hostilities, temporarily occupied areas, and liberated territories.

Oleksandr Lubinets, the Verkhovna Rada Commissioner for Human Rights, commented about the conditions in which the Russians kept Ukrainian POWs: "Today I spoke with a person who lost 63 kg. The day before yesterday, I spoke with a person who lost 70 kg. These are not isolated cases - they were systematically starved." All released POWs experienced physical and psychological violence. Some were kept in solitary confinement for 120 days. Currently, they receive psychological assistance.

However, no Ukrainian POW has been contacted by the Red Cross representatives. Dmytro Lubinets plans to discuss with the leadership of the International Committee of the Red Cross the non-fulfillment of the ICRC's mandate regarding meetings with prisoners of war in early October in Geneva.

Olena Tolkachova, head of the Azov patronage service, in a commentary [on the state of released Azov defenders] to Ukrainska Pravda, said: "the state of our military is simply shocking. There are cases when relatives cannot recognize their relatives. Our guys are exhausted, shell-shocked; there are a lot of hidden fractures and exacerbations of varying degrees of chronic diseases."

According to the morning round-up of the regional military administrations, **eight Oblasts of Ukraine were under shelling by Russian troops last night.**

On September 23 and the night of the 24th, the Mykolaiv and Bashtan districts of the **Mykolaiv Oblast** were under enemy fire. 2 private houses were destroyed, and 3 residential buildings were damaged. At midnight, the Russians shelled at the waters of the South Bug River in Mykolaiv.

One person was killed and seven wounded due to the night shelling of **Zaporizhzhya**. One rocket hit the residential sector, causing a fire in a high-rise building. Polohy district was also under fire.

On September 23, 2 civilians were killed by enemy shelling in Bakhmut and Krasnohorivka in **Donetsk Oblast**. In addition, 3 more people were injured. The Russians hit the central part of Kurakhovo with rockets last night, damaging private and high-rise buildings and cars. Information about the victims is being clarified.

During the past day, the Russians shelled towns and villages in **Kharkiv Oblast** near the border with the Russian Federation and the contact line. There are 5 wounded in Kupyansk. In addition, two residents blew up on landmines in the Chuhuyiv and Izyum districts. During the day, the pyrotechnics of the State Emergency Service defused 578 explosive objects in Kharkiv Oblast.

At dawn, the Russians shelled with "Hrads" and "Hurricanes" Marganetska and Chervonogrigorivska communities in **Dnipropetrovsk Oblast**. There are two wounded. Over 20 private and high-rise residential buildings and 10 commercial buildings were damaged. As a result of the morning shelling of the bread factory in Marganets, three people were injured.

Occupied territories

The Russian invaders continue trying to hold pseudo-"referenda" on joining Russia.

In **Kherson Oblast**, according to the oblast Military Administration, for this purpose, Russian occupation authorities brought people in en masse from Crimea to vote, and local residents are forced to "vote" at gunpoint. The Russians are strengthening the administrative-police regime and continuing to pressure the local population. Collaborators accompanied by Russian servicemen with assault rifles go around residents' houses to force them to participate in a pseudo-referendum, the head of the Kherson military administration, Yaroslav Yanushevich, reported in his Telegram. He said that many who refuse to vote or speak out against the "referendum" are told by the invaders that they have 24 hours to leave. Kherson residents who took Russian passports are already being served with mobilization summons.

Russian propaganda mass media shoot stories about the alleged "active participation of local residents in voting." In reality, in the Kherson Oblast, the Russian occupiers are forcing people to "vote" twice because of very low turnout at the pseudo-referendum. According to the First Deputy Chairman of the Kherson Regional Council, Yuriy Sobolevskiy, the "family voting" scheme is used, meaning that if only one family member is found at home, they are forced to take several ballots and "vote" for the whole family.

In **Mariupol**, the so-called "referendum" on joining Russia also has a meager turnout of participants. According to Petro Andryushchenko, adviser to the legally-elected mayor of Mariupol, "Mobile brigades" were waiting for workers at their workplaces with a simple condition - vote or lose your job and salary."

In **Zaporizhzhya Oblast**, three-quarters of the population left the temporarily occupied territories. Therefore, there are physically no people left to have a "turnout" for the sham "referendum." Oleksandr Starukh, the head of the Zaporizhzhya Military administration, wrote in his Telegram, "That is, it will be impossible even mathematically to prove that the majority of the population voted. There are no physical people there."

The Ukrainian authorities of the temporarily occupied **Melitopol** compiled a list of 58 collaborators who are the heads of so-called "election commissions." On the air of the national news telethon, Melitopol Mayor Ivan Fedorov said personal sanctions would be imposed on

collaborators. "First of all, economic sanctions will be applied: the use of their property will be limited. We are collecting complete data on their families," he said.

The metallurgical plant in Alchevsk in the temporarily occupied **Luhansk Oblast** (so-called "LPR") came to a complete halt due to the full mobilization of all workers. This was reported by the head of the Luhansk Regional Military Administration, Serhii Gaidai. According to him, almost no men were left in the temporarily occupied Alchevsk - everyone the Russians could find was forcibly mobilized.

In **Crimea**, the occupation authorities massively hand out subpoenas for the military call-up to the Crimean Tatars. According to KrymSOS, 90% of the [mobilization] subpoenas on the peninsula were received by Crimean Tatars. At the same time, their number is 13-15% of the total local population. "Such a scale of mobilization can lead to a hidden genocide of the Crimean Tatar people," said Yevgeny Yaroshenko, an analyst at the publication.

Operational situation

It is the 213th 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 and maintaining control over the captured territories, disrupting the Ukrainian troops' intensive actions in certain directions.

The enemy fired at the positions of the Ukrainian Defense Forces along the contact line. The Russian military tries to restore their lost positions and constantly conducts aerial reconnaissance.

The Russian military continues striking Ukrainian civilian infrastructure. The threat of Russian air and missile strikes persists throughout the entire territory of Ukraine.

Over the past day, the Russian forces launched 5 missile and 14 air strikes, and fired more than 60 MLRS rounds at military and civilian targets on the territory of Ukraine, violating the norms of international humanitarian law, the laws, and customs of war.

More than 60 Ukrainian towns and villages were affected by enemy strikes. In particular, Pechenihy, Yatskivka, Yarova, Maryinka, Krasnohorivka, Bilohirka, Myrolyubivka, Mykolaiv, Sukhyi Stavok, Nova Hryhorivka, Pivdenne, Mali Shcherbaky, Hryhorivka, Pivnichne, Shcherbaky, Ochakiv, Solone, Orihiv and Arkhangelske. As a result of an enemy attack on Odesa with the use of attack UAVs, two people were killed, and two more were injured. At night, the city of Mykolaiv was subjected to enemy rocket shelling. The enemy fired at the positions of the Ukrainian Defense Forces in the areas of Pavlivka, Myropilske, Krasnopillya, Mezenivka, and Slavgorod in the Sumy Oblast.

As part of the planned rotation of units of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus deployed near the state border of Ukraine, the units of the 11th separate motorized brigade (Slonim) will be replaced by units of the 103rd separate airborne brigade (Vitebsk). The 6th separate

motorized brigade (Grodno) units will be replaced by units of the 38th separate airborne assault brigade (Brest) of Belarus SOF.

It is planned to move from the territory of the Republic of Belarus 15 wagons from the 46th missile and ammunition storage arsenal (Bronna Gora, Brest region), 11 wagons from the 43rd missile and ammunition storage arsenal (Dobrush, Gomel region), and 11 wagons from the 391st artillery ammunition base (Bobruisk, Minsk region).

In the Zaporizhzhya and Kherson Oblasts, the occupation authorities began serving mobilization summonses to men of conscription age who renounced Ukrainian citizenship and received Russian passports.

Servicemen of the Russian occupation forces continue to commit illegal actions against the civilian population and engage in looting. For example, in Melitopol, the so-called "Kadyrov" units seized a dealer's agricultural machinery warehouse and tried selling the property.

Aviation of the Ukrainian Defense Forces made 25 strikes, hitting 18 enemy manpower and equipment concentration areas and 7 positions of anti-aircraft missile systems. Ukrainian air defense units destroyed one helicopter, one aircraft, and eight enemy UAVs.

Ukrainian missile troops and artillery struck six enemy command and control points, more than 20 enemy manpower and equipment concentration areas, 3 air defense positions, and 4 ammunition warehouses.

Iran continues to supply Russia with UAVs. On September 21, 12 "Shahed-136" UAVs were delivered to the Ashuluk training ground (Astrakhan Region), which will probably be moved to the "Vostochny" training ground (Toretsk, Donetsk region) in the future. From September 11 to 18, Iranian instructors trained UAV operators at this training ground. The "Shahed-131" and "Shahed-136" UAVs are based at the Kirovske airfield and the "Chauda" training ground (Crimea).

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 fired tanks, mortars, and artillery in the areas of Ivashki, Strilecha, Oleksandrivka, Kolodyazne, and Dvorichna.

The enemy units of the 200th separate motorized rifle brigade of the 14th Army Corps of the Northern Fleet tried to restore lost positions in the east and south outskirts of Kupyansk but were unsuccessful and retreated.

Russian units of the 9th motorized rifle regiment of the 18th motorized rifle division carried out an armed provocation in the direction of Nova Tavolzhanka (in Russian Federation territory), Ohirtseve.

In the border areas of the Belgorod region, the enemy keeps deployed seven BTGs from the 6th Combined Arms Army, 11th Army Corps of the Baltic Fleet of the Western Military District, and Northern Fleet in the reserve of the 1st line.

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 enemy fired at the Ukrainian Defense Forces using tanks, mortars, barrel and rocket artillery in the areas of Yarova, Raihorodok, Dibrova, Ozerne, Siversk, Spirne, Rozdolivka, Vesele, Bilohorivka, Yakovlivka, and Soledar, launched rocket attacks in the areas of Siversk (two missiles of an unknown type), Slovyansk (three missiles of an unknown type), airstrikes in the areas of Yarova (with a pair of Ka-52), Yatskivka (with Ka-52) and Belogorivka (with Su-25).

During the day, units of the Ukrainian Defense Forces repelled enemy attacks in the areas of Spirne and Soledar.

As a result of the successful actions of the Ukrainian Defense Forces, the enemy withdrew:

- two BTGs of the 252nd motorized rifle regiment of the 3rd motorized rifle division of the 20th Combined Arms Army from Koroviy Yar to Glushchenkove and from Lozove to Maliivka;
- BTG of the 752nd motorized rifle regiment of the 3rd motorized rifle division of the 20th Combined Arms Army from Shandrigolove to Kolodyazi;
- 222nd rifle battalion of the mobilization reserve of the 2nd Army Corps from Koroviy Yar to Novomykhailivka.

The Russian military conducted defensive actions and tried to prevent the advance of Ukrainian troops. Russian troops equip the second line of defense in Honcharivka, Svatove, Kovalivka, Karmazynivka, and Novovodyane.

Separate enemy units and the command post of the 47th tank division of the 1st Tank Army of the Western Military District are concentrated in Volodymyrivka (Luhansk Oblast).

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 enemy shelled the positions of the Ukrainian Defense Forces near Bakhmutske, Bakhmut, Vesela Dolyna, Odradivka, Zaitseve, Mayorsk, New York, Shevchenko, Berdychi, Avdiyivka, Karlivka, Pervomaiske, Vodyane, and Opytne. In addition, the Russian military struck with army aircraft in the Pivdenne region.

Units of the PMC "Wagner" attacked in the direction of Kodema-Zaitseve; Vershyna-Zaitseve; Zaitseve (lower)-Mayorsk; Zaitseve (lower)-Kurdyumivka; Kodema-Odradivka. They did not succeed and retreated.

The 6th separate motorized rifle regiment of the 2nd Army Corps and PMC "Wagner" units attacked in the direction of Pokrovske, Bakhmutske; Streapivka, Soledar; suffered losses, and retreated to their original positions.

The enemy tried to attack in the direction of Verkhnotoretske, Kamyanka, with units of the 9th separate motorized rifle regiment of the 1st Army Corps. The attacks were repulsed, and the enemy suffered losses.

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 did not conduct active offensive actions. Maryinka, Paraskoviivka, Novomykhailivka, Velyka Novosilka, Zolota Nyva, Vuhledar, Mykilske, Yehorivka, and Novoukrainka were affected by enemy fire.

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.*

The enemy moved the Mohajer-6 UAV ground control station from the Kirovske airfield to the Olenivka region (Crimea) for effective control of the aircraft in the airspace of the Kherson and Mykolaiv Oblasts.

The Russian troops restored the transport connection across the Dnipro River at the Kakhovsk HPP by filling the lock chamber with rubble and metal structures and opened the third crossing (the previous two were damaged) through the HPP lock using MTU-90 tank town planners. Therefore, the operational efficiency of the supply of the enemy grouping in the Mykolaiv-Kryvorizka direction has increased.

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.

More than 35 towns and villages were shelled, including Vysokopillya, Myrolyubivka, Ukrainka, Lozove, Blahodativka, Shyroke, Suhy Stavok, Bezimenne, Ternovi Pody, Olhyne, Lymany, and Myrne.

The enemy is strengthening the grouping of its troops in the Mykolaiv-Kryvyi Rih direction. On September 19, from Nova Kakhovka through Kozatske, the Russian military moved ten BMDs from the 104th parachute airborne regiment of the 76th Air assault division, ten BMPs of unknown origin, a combined unit (four BMPs, three BMDs, three Tiger BBMs, one tank, one TOS-1A "Solntsepek," one fuel tank, nine trucks).

It is possible that Russian Airborne Forces units advanced in the direction of Shchaslyve to resume offensive actions in the direction of Blahodativka. A tank unit of the 124th tank battalion of the 76th Air assault division was also detected in this area. In addition, the enemy moved BTG of the 72nd separate motorized rifle brigade of the 3rd Army Corps to the Nadezhdivka area in the Kryvyi Rih direction.

In the Zeleny Hai area, two motorized rifle companies from the 37th separate motorized rifle brigade of the 36th Combined Arms Army of the Eastern Military District reinforced the positions of the BTG of the 33rd motorized rifle regiment of the 20th motorized rifle division of the 8th Combined Arms Army of the Southern Military District.

With the use of UAVs, the enemy dropped containers with a poisonous substance, probably a K-51 chlorpicrin grenade, on the combat positions of the Ukrainian Defense Forces.

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.

Currently, there are 15 enemy warships at sea providing reconnaissance and blocking shipping in the Azov-Black Sea waters. Up to 28 Kalibr missiles on four carriers can be ready for a salvo on four carriers: two 1135.6 frigates, a Buyan-M missile corvette, and a 636.3 submarine.

Three submarines of project 636.3, which are in the Black Sea, are in the port of Novorossiysk due to fears of attacks.

On the night of September 24, rocket and artillery attacks continued in Mykolaiv and Ochakov. The enemy also used the Shahid-136 kamikaze drone against the Port of Pivdenny. The Iranian-made Mohajer-6 multi-purpose attack UAV was shot down over the sea area near the port of

Odesa. It has a maximum take-off weight of 600 kg, a payload of 100 kg, and a flight range of 200 km. The drone can carry up to four high-precision munitions.

Enemy aviation continues to fly from Crimean airfields Belbek and Gvardiyske 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. The Russian Federation is intensifying aviation use in the south of Ukraine and the Black Sea.

"Grain Initiative": 8 more ships with agricultural products will depart today. On September 24, 8 ships carrying 131.3 thousand tons of agricultural products will depart from the ports of Odesa and Chornomorsk. The food is intended for the countries of Africa, Asia, and Europe. Since the beginning of the operation of the grain corridor, 211 ships have exported 4.7 million tons of Ukrainian agricultural products to the countries of Asia, Europe, and Africa.

Russian operational losses from 24.02 to 24.09

Personnel - almost 56,300 people (+240);
Tanks – 2,262 (+8);
Armored combat vehicles – 4,807 (+11);
Artillery systems – 1,361 (+6);
Multiple rocket launchers (MLRS) - 327 (+1);
Anti-aircraft warfare systems - 170 (0);
Vehicles and fuel tanks – 3,681 (+22);
Aircraft - 255 (+1);
Helicopters – 220 (+1);
UAV operational and tactical level - 956 (+6);
Intercepted cruise missiles - 240 (0);
Boats / ships - 15 (0).

Ukraine, general news

As a result of enemy shelling, 349 objects of critical heat supply infrastructure were damaged in Ukraine, including 11 thermal power plants, four of which were destroyed. This was announced by the Minister of Community and Territorial Development, Oleksiy Chernyshov, at a headquarters meeting on preparation for the autumn-winter period of 2022/23.

International diplomatic aspect

Ukraine has downgraded its diplomatic ties with Iran over the Iranian kamikaze drone attack carried out by the Russian Forces. Two drones hit an administrative building in Odesa, while the Ukrainian air defence shut down one Mohajer-6 over the Black Sea. Iran publicly denounced the supply of UAVs to Russia when the first news appeared several weeks ago. The Iranian drones extend Russian capabilities and pose a serious threat to Ukraine. It was reported that an Israeli company would supply Ukraine with anti-UAV systems. If confirmed, it would be just another important step for Israel to revise its don't-irritate-Russia policy.

"The fundamental solution is to address the legitimate security concerns of all parties and build a balanced, effective, and sustainable security architecture," said the Chinese foreign minister. He went on to call on "all parties concerned to keep the crisis from spilling over and protect the legitimate rights and the interests of developing countries." Though China hasn't stepped up its material support of the Russian war effort, politically and diplomatically, it stands behind Moscow. In Beijing's view, "legitimate security concerns" means leaving Ukraine in Russia's sphere of influence and disbanding NATO. China didn't support the illegal annexation of Crimea (it abstained during the vote for the UN General Assembly's resolution on Ukraine's territorial integrity in March 2014) but neither condemned it. While Moscow tries to draw parallels between its annexation of Crimea and Taiwan, Beijing believes these are different cases. One is about interstate conflict, while the other is about the domestic affair of China.

The anti-NATO sentiment of Beijing derives from alliances and partnerships the US is developing to restrain Chinese growing and threatening influence, particularly AUKUS and Quad. Russia's actions caused a ripple effect on the global scale, and China was affected too. But Beijing doesn't want Russia to vanish as a geopolitical factor because, in such a case, the US would be able to invest all its resources in competing with China.

Russia, relevant news

Russian President Vladimir Putin signed a law with amendments to the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, which provide for punishments (with imprisonment for up to 10 years) for desertion and surrender and introduces the concepts of "mobilization," "martial law," and "wartime" into the Criminal Code.

In Russia, airline employees receive summonses for mobilization. The trade union of air traffic controllers asks Prime Minister Mykhailo Mishustin not to mobilize controllers - several dozen of them have already received summonses. Aviation is one of many industries where mobilization can lead to catastrophic consequences. Myroslav Boychuk, the president of the trade union of flight crews of Russia (more than 20,000 people), says that the organization is already preparing an appeal to the head of the Ministry of Transport of the Russian Federation, Vitaliy Savelyev. According to sources, 50-80% of aviation employees can be potentially drafted. Most of the pilots in the airlines are reserve officers who were trained at military departments of flight schools or served in the army. **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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