

Humanitarian aspect:

As of the morning of September 1, 2022, more than 1,116 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 increased to 380, and the number of those who have been wounded is more than 736.** 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 invasion, **Russia's bombing and shelling have damaged 2,328 Ukrainian educational institutions. Of them, 289 were completely destroyed.**

September 1 is the official start of the school year in Ukraine. According to the Deputy Minister of Education and Science of Ukraine, Andriy Vitrenko, out of 12.9 thousand Ukrainian schools, 3.5 thousand will work offline, 4.5 thousand - in a mixed mode (offline with online elements). All others are online. In particular, 1.2 thousand schools located in the temporarily occupied territories.

At night, Russia attacked **Odesa Oblast**. One missile was destroyed by anti-aircraft defense; the second hit an open area. No victims were reported.

In **Dnipropetrovsk Oblast**, at night, the enemy shelled Nikopolsky (1 person wounded, 12 houses, lyceum, and the village council damaged) and Kryvorizky districts of the region.

In **Donetsk Oblast** on August 31, 5 civilians were killed by enemy shelling: in Rozdolne, Pivnichne, Georgiivka, Bakhmut, and Sloviansk. Another 12 people were injured.

On August 31 and the night of September 1, the occupiers shelled Mykolayivskiy (damaged 40 buildings, a school, an administrative building) and Bashtanskyy (agricultural buildings and a residential building) districts of **Mykolayiv Oblast**.

In **Zaporizhzhya Oblast**, over the past day, the occupiers shelled civilian infrastructure in the areas of Novoandriyivka, Olhivske, Novodanilivka, Mala Tokmachka, Nesteryanka, Burlatske, Shevchenko, Chervone, Preobrazhenka, Novoivanivka, Zaliznychne, Orikhiv, Hulyaipole, and Kamianske.

In **Kharkiv Oblast**, on August 31, the Russians shelled Izyumskiy (1 civilian dead, 4 wounded), Kharkivskiy, Bogodukhivskiy and Chuguyivskiy (1 wounded) districts of the region.

Representatives of the **International Red Cross are still unable to visit Ukrainian prisoners of war**. ICRC Director General Robert Mardini said that during the evacuation, they were able to register about 1,800 people, hoping to visit them. "Unfortunately, we cannot do this," he said.

Occupied territories

5th power unit switched off due to Russian shelling at ZNPP, Energoatom reported. At 4:57 a.m., a Russian mortar attack reportedly triggered emergency protection and shut down the unit. The ZNPP-330 kV backup power line for own needs was also damaged. "In the transitional mode, there was a blackout of the idle power unit No. 2 with the launch of diesel generators," the statement said. Power unit No. 6 continues to operate in the energy system of Ukraine and, at the same time, feeds its own needs at ZNPP.

Russian occupiers are preparing to evacuate Rosatom employees from ZNPP territory, said the Main Intelligence Directorate of Ukrainian MOD. According to Ukrainian intelligence officers, they will be transported to Melitopol. Preparations are carried out covertly to avoid panic. The evacuation will take place accompanied by units of the Russian National Guard, which set off from the occupied Melitopol in the direction of Energodar.

Because of the war unleashed by Russia against Ukraine, the educational institutions of **Mariupol** are empty. In order not to destroy the propaganda about the "revival" of the city, the collaborators are not even looking for children, of whom there are very few left, the Mariupol City Council reported.

Operational situation

It is the 190th day of the strategic air-ground offensive operation of the Russian Armed Forces against Ukraine (in the official terminology of the Russian Federation – "operation to protect Donbas"). The enemy is concentrating its efforts on establishing full control over the territory of Donetsk Oblasts, maintaining the temporarily captured areas of the Kherson Oblast and parts of the Kharkiv, Zaporizhzhya, and Mykolaiv Oblasts, and restoring the combat capability of its units that have suffered losses. Russian forces continue to carry out air and missile attacks on civilian objects on the territory of Ukraine.

The enemy continues to deploy separate units of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation in the border areas of the Bryansk and Kursk regions. The enemy fired with barrel artillery at civilian and military infrastructure in the areas of Gai, Bleshnya, Kamianska Sloboda and Zaliznyi Mist in the Chernihiv Oblast, and Dmytrivka and Kindrativka in the Sumy Oblast. They continue to conduct UAV aerial reconnaissance of the border regions.

The Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus units continue to strengthen the protection of the section of the Belarusian-Ukrainian border in the Brest and Gomel regions. The threat of the enemy launching missile and air strikes from the territory and airspace of the Republic of Belarus remains. On August 30, a military training assembly with people liable for military service (more than 100 people) started at the base of the 65th automobile brigade (Zhodino, Minsk region) and the 288th base of the reserve of vehicles (Stari Dorogi, Minsk region) of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus. The duration is 14 days. On August 30, the 38th separate airborne assault

brigade (Brest) of Belarus SOF trained landing from the Il-76MD of the 50th mixed air base at the "Brestsky" training ground.

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 enemy fired with tanks, combat vehicles, barrel and jet artillery at the Ukrainian troops' positions and civilian infrastructure in the areas of Klenove, Dementiivka, Ruski Tyshki, Velyki Prohody, Petrivka, Peremoha, Bayrak, Shevelivka, Duvanka, Sosnivka, Ruska Lozova, Cherkasski Tyshki, Tsyrukun, Stary Saltiv, Shestakove, Nortsivka and Husarivka. They carried out airstrikes in the Ruski Tyshki area and continued to conduct aerial reconnaissance using UAVs.

Another attempt by units of the 200th separate motorized rifle brigade of the 14th Army Corps of Northern Fleet to capture Prudyanka ended in defeat.

To ensure logistics, the enemy constructed pontoon crossings in the areas of Oskil, Donetske, Snizhkyvka, Yaremivka, Chepil and Protopopivka.

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 positions of the Ukrainian Defense Forces in the areas of Dolyna, Bohorodchne, Dibrivne, Krasnopillia, Virnopillia, Hrushuvaha, Raihorodok, Berestove, Rozdolivka, Tetyanivka, Mala Piskunivka, Verkhokamianske, Ivano-Daryivka, Siversk, Vesele,

Zakitne, Hryhorivka and Spirne. They launched airstrikes near Virnopillia, Spirne, and Ivano-Daryivka. The enemy conducted aerial reconnaissance using UAVs.

The enemy is trying to improve the logistical support of its troops.

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*

The Russian occupiers shelled military and civilian infrastructure facilities in the areas of Bakhmut, Soledar, Zaitseve, Bakhmut'ske, Yakovlivka, Mayorsk, Dylivka, Opytne, Pervomaiske, New York, Avdiivka, Umanske, and Staromykhailivka. They carried out airstrikes in the areas of Vremivka, Neskuchne, and Oleksandropil.

Ukrainian Defense Forces repelled enemy attacks in the direction of Bakhmut, Mayorsk, Avdiivka, Pervomaiske, Krasnohorivka and Maryinka; the enemy suffered losses and retreated.

The enemy carried out offensive actions by units of the PMC "Wagner" in the directions of Klynove, Vesela Dolyna, Semihirya, and Zaitseve.

The Russian command brought the 1st Army Corps into battle almost in full, except for the 5th separate motorized rifle brigade (only two partially manned rifle battalions of the mobilization reserve remain in reserve):

- the 1st and 100th separate motorized rifle brigades, reinforced by at least a PMC "Wagner" battalion, are almost continuously attacking the positions of the Ukrainian Defense Forces in the direction of Pisky - Pervomaiske. At any cost, they seek to bypass Avdiivka from the south, attacking the positions of the Armed Forces of Ukraine through Opytne and Vodyane. Over the past week, these units tried to break through to Nevel'sk. Part of these forces is deployed to the tactical group that is attacking Maryinka from the north;

- the 7th separate motorized rifle brigade is trying to break through Soledar from Streapivka and Bakhmut'skyi in a northwest direction to the north of Bakhmut;

- the 3rd separate motorized rifle brigade attacks the positions of the Ukrainian Defense Forces south of Bakhmut in the direction of Kodema and Zaytseve with the task of reaching the Opytne-Odradivka line;

- the 5th separate motorized rifle brigade and separate tank battalion "Diesel" are consolidated according to the battle orders of the 3rd separate motorized rifle brigade. They are preparing to be entered into battle directly on Bakhmut after the breakthrough of two battalions of the PMC "Wagner" on the eastern outskirts of Pokrovske.

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*

In the area of Vovchanske (Zaporizhzhya Oblast) and east of Melitopol, the BTGs of the 37th separate motorized rifle brigade and the 5th separate tank brigade of the 36th combined arms army of the Eastern Military District began to concentrate.

The enemy fired at the positions of the Ukrainian troops using tanks, barrel artillery and MLRS in the area of Zolota Nyva, Novomykhailivka, Prechystivka, Velyka Novosilka, Burlatske, Kamianske, Novopil, Hulyaipole, Orihiv, Zaliznychne, Vremivka, Novoivanivka, Mala Tokmachka, Olhivske, Novodanilivka, Novoyakovlivka, Dorozhnyanka, Zelene Pole, Charivne, and Biloghirya.

They carried out airstrikes in the areas of Maryinka, Chervone, Dorozhnyanka, and Novosilka. The Russian troops attacked in the area of Vodyane, and tried to improve the tactical position in the Pobyeda area, but were defeated in all directions and retreated.

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 operational situation is unchanged. The enemy withdrew the BTG of the 126th separate coastal defence brigade of the 22nd Army Corps to the left bank of the Dnipro from combat due to loss of combat capability.

The sluice bridge of the Kakhovka HPP remains unsuitable for [vehicle] movement but continues to be used by the enemy as a pedestrian crossing over the Dnipro River. On August 31, the enemy deployed a pontoon crossing across the Dnipro River near the Kakhovka HPP (from the Nibulon enterprise's pier to the yacht club's pier in Nova Kakhovka). The enemy has organized the operation of five barges, which use tugs to move weapons from one shore to another. As of August 31, the enemy continued to use the pontoon crossing over the Ingulets River in the area of the destroyed "Daryivskiy" bridge. To avoid the risk of damage to the crossing, it moved military convoys together with civilian vehicles.

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 enemy is concentrating its primary efforts on holding the occupied positions. It shellied the objects of civil and military infrastructure in the areas of Stepova Dolyna, Novomykolaivka, Stepove, Partyzanske, Andriivka, Myrne, Prybuzke, Mykolaivka, Zorya, Luch, Ivanivka, Knyazivka, Oleksandrivka, Lupareve, Chervonyi Yar, Kyselivka, Kvitneve, Velyke Artakove, Shevchenkove, Mykolaiv, Bila Krynytsia, Posad-Pokrovske, Olhyne, Dobryanka and Topolyne. Areas of Andriivka, Olhyne and Plotnyske, were hit by airstrikes. The enemy actively carried out aerial reconnaissance by UAVs.

Enemy units of the 205th separate motorized rifle brigade of the 49th Combined Arms Army attacked intending to restore the previously lost position and took a position on the southeastern

outskirts of Blahodativka. The enemy tried to restore the lost position in the Pravdyne area with units from the 56th air assault regiment of the 7th air assault division of Russian Airborne Forces, but was defeated and retreated.

The enemy is trying to restore the logistical support of its troops and taking measures to replenish losses.

Two BTGs of the 20th motorized rifle division, which had previously suffered losses in battles and were restoring combat capability and performing reserve functions in the Kherson region, were moved to the area southwest of Snigurivka. The enemy command is trying to reduce the threat of dismemberment of its grouping on the right bank of the Dnieper along the Ingulets river, taking into account the destruction of the bridge in Darivka by Ukrainian artillery.

The command of the Russian troops refrains from bringing into battle units of the 106th airborne division and the 5th Combined Arms Army, except for two BTGs of the 127th motorized rifle division, which were transferred to the right bank last week to increase pressure on the Mykolayiv direction. This testifies to the confidence of the commander of the 49th Combined Arms Army in his ability to hold off the offensive of Ukrainian Armed Forces units with the forces of his mobile reserve (reinforced by tank companies of BTGs of the 7th and 76th air assault division).

As part of countering the assault actions of the Ukrainian Defense Forces, the enemy engaged additional forces and means, which generally slowed down the offensive of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, but also led to large losses of enemy personnel. Thus, significant losses were suffered by the enemy units carrying out the task of unblocking units of the 331st parachute airborne regiment of the 98th airborne division in the Olhyne area, surrounded by the Defense Forces of Ukraine. As a result of the assault actions of the Ukrainian Defense Forces, units of the 35th Combined Arms Army and the 76th air assault division were forced to retreat to a distance of 7 km, and units of the 49th and 58th Combined Arms Army suffered massive fire damage.

Azov-Black Sea Maritime Operational Area:

The forces of the Russian Black Sea Fleet continue to project force on the coast and the continental part of Ukraine and control the northwestern part of the Black Sea. The ultimate goal is to deprive Ukraine of access to the sea and connect unrecognized Transnistria with the Russian Federation by land through the coast of the Black and Azov seas.

The number of Russian ships in the Black Sea is 10 warships and boats. In the area of the southern part of Crimea, the "Admiral Essen" frigate of the 1135.6 project and two "Buyan-M" type corvettes are ready for a missile attack. Up to 24 Kalibr missiles are ready to launch [at Ukrainian territory].

Most large amphibious ships are in the ports of Novorossiysk and Sevastopol for restocking and scheduled repairs. There are no signs of the formation of an amphibious landing force to land on the southern coast of Ukraine.

At night, the enemy attacked Odesa with two missiles of the P-800 "Onyx" type, launched from the coastal missile complex "Bastion" from the territory of the temporarily occupied Crimea. One missile was destroyed by anti-aircraft defense forces, and the second hit an open area.

The largest caravan since launching the "grain truce" left the territorial waters of Ukraine on September 1. It consists of seven dry cargoes. The bulker MASSA J, which left the port of Pivdenny, led the movement to the mouth of the Danube, followed by NAZAR S from Chornomorsk, HELGA from Odesa, LADY AILLAR and MARAN ASTRONOMER from Pivdenyi, DAYTONA DYNAMIC from Odesa and BOSPHORUS PRINCE/ENEIDA from Chornomorsk. Maran Astronomer is the largest bulker involved in the export of Ukrainian grain. Its length is 292 meters, width 45 meters. It can take on board almost 90 thousand tons of products. The bulk carriers SEA DOLPHIN C and MY MERAY, as well as the tanker MRC LINA, are currently moving to the ports of Great Odesa. During the validity of the grain agreement, from August 1, it was possible to export more than one and a half million tons of Ukrainian agricultural products.

Operational losses of the enemy from 24.02 to 1.09

Personnel - almost 48,350 people (+450);
Tanks – 1,997 (+23);
Armored combat vehicles – 4,345 (+33);
Artillery systems – 1,115 (+24);
Multiple rocket launchers (MLRS) - 287 (+2);
Anti-aircraft warfare systems - 153 (+1);
Vehicles and fuel tanks – 3,239 (+3);
Aircraft - 234 (0);
Helicopters – 205 (+1);
UAV operational and tactical level - 851 (+2);
Intercepted cruise missiles - 196 (0);
Boats / ships - 15 (0).

Ukraine, general news

September 1 is the official start of the school year in Ukraine or the Day of Knowledge. Volodymyr Zelenskyy, while congratulating Ukrainians on the beginning of the new academic year, stated that dozens of universities, hundreds of schools and kindergartens throughout Ukraine have been damaged and destroyed by the invaders. "They sought to leave us without a past, history, culture, knowledge. But they didn't succeed. We continue to live. We [continue] developing, we learn new things, we study and grow stronger. And most importantly, we are building our Ukrainian future. Free and independent."

Ukrposhta launched the sale of a charity stamp with Patron, the dog. The money raised from sales will go towards purchasing an Armtrac 400 demining machine.

Ukraine confiscated the assets of Russian oligarch Vladimir Yevtushenkov. Seventeen real estate objects with a total area of more than 100 thousand square meters and shares in five Ukrainian enterprises were confiscated. As noted by the BBC, this is the first case of confiscation of the assets of the wealthiest citizen of Russia.

Since the beginning of the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation, the volume of international bus transportation in Ukraine has almost tripled. The total volume of the passenger transportation market during this period amounted to UAH 2.2 billion. In particular, in February and until the end of July, the State Transport Safety Service of Ukraine issued 178 licenses. This is three times more licenses for international road transport than were issued in the same period last year.

Thirteen billion cubic meters of gas have already been stored in the underground gas storage of Ukraine. Serhiy Makogon, the head of the company "Operator GTS of Ukraine", announced this in an interview with "Interfax-Ukraine". " By October 15, according to forecast calculations, there will be about 14.4 billion cubic meters of gas. With such reserves, it is realistic to go through a mild winter, as today gas consumption has significantly decreased," he said.

International diplomatic aspect

On this date, eighty-three years ago, Nazi Germany launched the global conflict, conspired with its ally - the Soviet Union. That war shaped the reality we still live in. It's the Russian war of aggression against Ukraine, not the collapse of the Soviet Union is the last accord of the bloodiest century. While Europe has overcome traumas and addressed the roots of the conflict, and torn apart countries of Central and Eastern Europe regained their independence, Russia still lives in a paradigm of totalitarian states.

Impunity for horrific crimes committed by communism, weaponization of history, and desire for greatness à la Russe paved the way for another genocidal war. Vladimir Solovyev, one of the leading Russian propagandists, lectured pupils [at the start of the school year day] that Russia is the "greatest" of all countries. And it is so not because Russians are better off than anyone else and not because the life expectancy is the highest. "We're the greatest country because we have the greatest destiny. We're fighting on the side of good," he said. As historical fascism was defeated in 1945, eternal fascism, defined by Umberto Eco in his essay "Ur-Fascism," flourishes in Russia.

The IAEA inspectors, led by its director Rafael Grossi made their way to Zaporizhzhya Nuclear Power Plant. "There has been increased military activity, including this morning, until very recently," Rafael Grossi said, adding that after being briefed by the Ukrainian military, he decided to keep moving despite the risks. The Ukrainian intelligence reported that Russians cleared the stage on the eve of the visit, dismissing Rosatom staffers [Russian State Nuclear Energy

Corporation] and instructing Ukrainian ones on how to "correctly" answer the questions of the UN team.

Rafael Grossi spent several hours at the ZNPP checking the nuclear security environment. He stated that while the short glance was enough to assess the situation, a part of his team would stay at the ZNPP for much longer. "I am going to consider the possibility of establishing a continued presence of the IAEA at the plant, which we believe is indispensable to stabilize the situation and get regular, reliable, impartial, neutral updates of the situation is there," he said.

Russia is trying to overshadow its criminal seizure of the Ukrainian ZNPP with shelling and other provocations. The nuclear blackmail in latent form from the Kremlin and in a pretty bold manner from the propaganda mouthpieces is a routine. Russia's MFA spokesperson Mariya Zakharova said, "the EU is now busy with an important decision – whether or not to issue visas to Russians. But radiation doesn't need a visa to cross borders. If something happens at Zaporizhzhia, it will not be about visas, passports or borders."

Alexandr Lukashenka once again threatened the world with the possible deployment of Russian tactical nuclear arms to the Belarusian territory. He said that he had reached an agreement with Vladimir Putin on the modernization of several jets so that they might be able to carry nuclear arms. Though the primary goal of such statements is to show Putin that he needs Lukashenka, the international community must react politically and diplomatically. It's not by chance that the so-called President of Belarus stroke out from the Constitution the article on the non-nuclear status of Belarus. Moscow pretends that it is threatened by the intentions of the US to deploy its missiles to Europe. Thus, the Russian "military-technical response" might include nuclear weapons in Belarus. However, there's no guarantee that the Kremlin would decide to proceed with such a "response", justifying it with anything else.

Talking to his diplomatic corps, Emmanuel Macron defended his irresistible desire to speak with Vladimir Putin despite sharp criticism from his allies. "We must not give in to any form of mistaken morality that would seek to weaken us," argued the French President, who is ready to talk to "the people we disagree with." However, he didn't explain the value of talking to someone who lives in a distorted reality and believes that the other side always yields. Emmanuel Macron was trying to arrange a Russia – US summit just hours before the all-out invasion of Ukraine. Putin set the stage for the war last summer, sending saboteurs and intelligence operatives to Ukraine. So, one might naively continue to believe in the power of diplomacy while the other had already unleashed dogs of war.

"We want to work towards either a victory for Ukraine or a negotiated peace reached with conditions that are acceptable to Ukraine," said the French President, who defined the invasion as an "imperialist" one. His "victory or acceptable resolution" formula is notable progress from "Russia cannot be allowed to win the war."

Russia, relevant news

The Italian authorities seized 11 villas of Russian billionaire Vyacheslav Kantor. The list also includes those purchased from the family of former Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi.

The head of the board of directors and vice-president of LUKOIL, Ravil Maganov, died after falling out of a hospital window. Ravil Maganov is the brother of the CEO of Tatneft, the largest oil company in the Russian Federation, Nail Maganov.

The US President's administration imposed restrictions on selling high-tech computer chips to China and Russia, The New York Times reports. According to the publication, the restrictions apply to high-tech models of chips known as graphics processors or GPUs, manufactured by Nvidia and Advanced Micro Devices. They were initially developed for improved graphics in video games, but in recent years have been widely used in "supercomputers" designed to recognize speech and objects in photographs.

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