

Humanitarian aspect:

As of the morning of September 5, 2022, more than 1,122 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 during the Russian aggression is 382, and more than 740 have been wounded.** However, the data is not conclusive since data collection continues in the areas of active hostilities, temporarily occupied areas, and liberated territories.

235 Ukrainian children are considered missing, and 7,322 children have been [illegally] deported to Russia. 5,357 children have been found.

"[Children of War](https://childrenofwar.gov.ua/en)" is a platform where you can report and find all information about children who suffered as a result of the Russian Federation's war against Ukraine (<https://childrenofwar.gov.ua/en>)

In **Donetsk Oblast**, on September 4, 3 people were killed by enemy shelling: 2 - in Kurakhovo and 1 - in Soledar. 3 more were wounded.

On the night of September 4 to 5, the Russians attacked **Mykolaiv** with S-300 missiles. They hit an industrial enterprise on the outskirts of the city. No victims were reported. This morning, public utilities began eliminating the consequences of the shelling. Traffic is blocked on one of the streets; some citizens do not have water - a rocket fell on the road and damaged the water supply.

On September 4-5, the Russian occupiers shelled Vasylivskiy, Pologivskiy, and Zaporizhzhya districts of the **Zaporizhzhya Oblast**. Twelve objects of civil infrastructure were damaged.

There are three victims of the September 4 enemy shelling of **Kharkiv**. The rocket hit the ground, but the blast wave damaged private homes and a 10-story apartment building.

During the past day, the Russian occupiers intensively shelled the Izyumskiy (4 wounded), Chuguyivskiy, Kharkivskiy (1 wounded) and Bogodukhivskiy (1 killed) regions of the **Kharkiv Oblast**. As a result, residential buildings, commercial buildings, and industrial facilities were damaged.

The Nikopol district of **Dnipropetrovsk Oblast** came under Russian shelling again and was fired upon twice by enemy heavy artillery. No victims were reported. Up to 10 private houses and a high-rise building were damaged in Nikopol. In addition, nine facilities were damaged, including a gymnasium, a children's and youth sports school, a shop and a cafe.

According to the head of the Oblast Military Administration, Valentyn Reznichenko, Russians fired from "Hurricanes" at the Dnepropetrovsk region. As a result, an elderly woman died, and three [civilians] were wounded.

The enemy forces hit an oil depot in the Kryvyi Rih district of the Dnipropetrovsk region on the evening of September 5; large fuel stocks were destroyed. All operative services are working on the spot, and the consequences are being established, the head of the military administration of Kryvyi Rih, Oleksandr Vilkul, reported.

According to Andriy Nebytov, head of the Kyiv region police, the police found the bodies of two more victims of the Russian invaders in **Bucha, Kyiv Oblast**. The burnt remains of civilians were found in one of the garages.

Occupied territories

Minister for Temporarily Occupied Territories and Deputy Prime minister of Ukraine reported that **753 people left the temporarily uncontrolled areas of Kharkiv Oblast** during the day. Additionally, volunteers evacuated 30 pet dogs.

In Kamianets-Dniprovska of **Zaporizhzhya Oblast**, located 11 km from the occupied ZNPP, special forces fighters of the Main Intelligence Directorate of the MoD of Ukraine destroyed the warehouse of ballots for the pseudo-referendum and the FSB base, reported Ukraine's Main Intelligence Directorate.

Meanwhile, the Russia-installed governor of **Kherson Oblast**, Kirill Stremousov, said that the region was ready for a "referendum on joining the Russian Federation" but would take a pause due to the security situation.

Russian invaders in the Kherson Oblast have established a ban on the movement of local residents. Civilians are forbidden to cross the Dnipro River on bridges and boats. In case of violation, the invaders threaten to open fire to kill, Ukraine's General Staff reports. The ban was introduced after intensive shelling by the Ukrainian Defense Forces of enemy concentration areas in the Kherson Oblast.

The Head of the Luhansk Regional Military Administration, Serhiy Gaidai, published the video of enormous queues for bread in the occupied **Lysychansk**.

Operational situation

It is the 194th day of the strategic air-ground offensive operation of the Russian Armed Forces against Ukraine (in the official terminology of the Russian Federation – "operation to protect Donbas"). The enemy continues to concentrate on establishing full control over the territory of

Donetsk Oblast, maintaining the captured parts of Kherson, Kharkiv, Zaporizhzhya, and Mykolaiv Oblasts.

Ukraine's Defense Forces continue to conduct a defensive operation, maintain the defined frontiers and prevent the enemy from advancing on the territory of Ukraine.

Ukrainian troops successfully repelled the enemy offensive in the areas of Bakhmutske, Vesela Dolyna, Zaitseve, Kodema and Soledar in the Bakhmut direction, as well as in the areas of Pervomaiske, Vodyane and Nevelske in the Avdiivka direction.

The Air Force Group of the Armed Forces of Ukraine continues to repulse enemy missile and air strikes and attacks and effectively covers critical objects of Ukraine.

During the past day, supporting the ground groups' actions, the aviation of the Ukrainian Defense Forces carried out more than 42 strikes aimed at hitting enemy personnel, combat and special equipment, and military facilities.

Ukrainian missile troops and artillery of ground troops continue to perform tasks of counter-battery combat, disruption of the enemy control system, logistical support, destruction of the enemy air defense means, fire means and enemy manpower. Over the past 24 hours, Ukrainian forces inflicted missile strikes and fire damage at the enemy control points of various levels, warehouses with strategic level ammunition, areas of concentration of military equipment and personnel, areas of concentration and firing positions of the enemy artillery units, and other important targets.

Over the past day, the enemy launched 39 missiles and more than 37 airstrikes on military and civilian objects on the territory of Ukraine. In particular, civil infrastructure was affected in the areas of Kharkiv, Dmytrivka, Kostyantynivka, Zelenopillia, Zaytseve, Kodema, Soledar, Mykolaiv, Voznesensk, Ochakiv, Sukhy Stavok, and Bezimenne.

Gasychivka, Yanzhulivka, Mykolaivka, Mykhalchyna Sloboda of Chernihiv Oblast and Novovasylivka, Nova Huta, Seredyna-Buda, Bachivsk, Yastrubynе and Smolyne of Sumy Oblast were most affected by the enemy fire.

The enemy's aviation group is conducting combat operations to support the actions of ground groups, most intensively in the South Buh and Donetsk directions.

The enemy conducts UAV aerial reconnaissance with high intensity. It searches for weak points in Ukrainian units' defense and tries to improve its tactical position.

Forced mobilization continues in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine. In Donetsk, the Russian invaders found a "new source" of replenishment of losses in manpower. Recently, representatives of the Russian occupation army began to arrive at local hospitals in the city and

forcefully "discharge" patients. Men of military age with various diseases or injuries, including those wounded during hostilities undergoing treatment, fall under such [mobilization] measures.

In correctional colony No. 124 of the city of Donetsk, representatives of the "Wagner" PMC are trying to recruit convicts into their unit.

The reasoning behind the Russian invaders' stubborn intention to start the school year in the temporarily seized territories is now revealed. For example, about 70 occupiers live on the first floor of the school building in the village of Orlyanske [temporarily occupied by Russians] in Zaporizhzhya Oblast, while children, including first-graders, study on the second floor, and enemy military equipment is located in the schoolyard. The educational process began on September 1, and the situation is similar in most regional schools and kindergartens. The enemy cynically uses Ukrainian children as human shields.

The morale and psychological state of the personnel of the invasion forces remain low. Once again, servicemen of the enemy 2nd Army Corps [of the so-called LPR] pointed out the discrimination of their status compared to the Russian military. The personnel of the mentioned army corps units do not receive declared allowances, unlike the Russian military in other military units. In addition, there is no quality medical care. All this significantly affects the deterioration of the moral and psychological state of the personnel.

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 shelled Dementiivka, Nove, Odnorobivka, Borshcheva, Sosnivka, Udy, Ruski Tyshky, Pytomnyk, Ruska Lozova, Slobozhanske, Momotove, Petrivka, Bayrak, Husarivka, Chepil, Mospanove, Velyki Prohody, Staryy Saltiv, Nortsivka, and Pokrovske. The enemy inflicted airstrikes in the areas of Peremoha and Husarivka, used anti-aircraft missiles in the areas of Pytomnyk, Ruska Lozova, Slatyne, Ivanivka, Balakliya, Savyntsi and Ruski Tyshky.

The Russian occupiers suffered losses due to effective Ukrainian Forces' fire damage in areas of enemy concentration near Semenivka and Kupyansk. One of the field warehouses with ammunition, enemy manpower, and military equipment was destroyed.

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 shelled Krasnopillya, Dibrivne, Virnopillya, Bohorodychne, Piskunivka, Donetske, Kryva Luka, Siversk, Spirne, Dolyna, Krasnopillya, Nova Dmytrivka, Dmytrivka, Mazanivka, Suligivka, Karnaukhivka, Sloviansk, Raihorodok, Hryhorivka, Ivano-Dariivka, Zvanivka, Vesele, and Preizne. The enemy carried out airstrikes in Dmytrivka, Bohorodychne and Verkhnyokamianske.

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 enemy shelled the areas of Bilogorivka, Zaytseve, Kodema, Mayorsk, Bakhmutske, Soledar, Bakhmut, Mykolaivka, Krasnohorivka, Maryinka, Avdiivka, Vodyane, Yakovlivka, Viimka, Rozdolivka, Novokalynovka, Berdychi, Pervomaiske, Orlivka, and carried out airstrikes near Kostyantynivka, Zelenopillia, Zaitseve, Kodema, and Soledar.

Ukrainian units successfully repulse enemy attacks in Krasnopillya, Bakhmutske, Bakhmut, Mayorsk, Zaitseve, Kodema, Soledar and Pervomaiske areas.

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 carry out active offensive actions, but at the same time shelled the areas of Novomykhailivka, Paraskoviivka, Kermenchyk, Vremivka, Novopil, Novosilka, Maryinka, Mykilske, Vuhledar, Solodke, Shevchenko, Velyka Novosilka, Bohoyavlenka, Pavlivka, Novodonetske, Novomayorske, Neskuchne, Zarichne, Shcherbaky, Novodanilivka, Biloghirya, Hulyaipilske, Hulyaipole, Dorozhnyanka, Chervone, Poltavka, Olhivske, Burlatske. The enemy carried out airstrikes in the areas of Novomykhailivka, Biloghirya, Poltavka and Vremivka.

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*

The operational situation is unchanged. In the Kherson region, servicemen of the enemy 127th regiment of the 1st Army Corps rioted and wrote a letter refusing to participate in hostilities. It is known that one of the reasons is unsatisfactory material support: in the advanced positions, the personnel of this regiment was left even without water. Some of the servicemen were taken away by enemy counterintelligence representatives; their further fate is unknown.

After intensive shelling by the Ukrainian Defense Forces of areas of enemy concentration in the Kherson region, the Russian invaders imposed a ban on the movement of local residents. In particular, people are prohibited from crossing the Dnipro River by bridges and watercraft. In case of violation of the ban, the occupiers threaten to open fire.

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 conducting defensive operations, shelling the areas of Myrne, Stepova Dolyna, Oleksandrivka, Tavriyske, Partyzanske, Olhyne, Kiselivka, Kobzartsi, Bila Krynytsia, Andriivka, Novovoskresenske, Myronivka, Lyubymivka, Petrivka. The areas of Bereznehuvate, Bezymenne, Veliky Artakiv, Sukhyi Stavok, Lyubomirivka, Bezyminne, Kostromka, Biloghirka, and Bila Krynytsia were hit by enemy airstrikes. To adjust the fire, the Russian occupiers used UAVs.

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

Most large amphibious ships are in the ports of Novorossiysk and Sevastopol for replenishment and scheduled maintenance. There are no signs of preparation for an amphibious assault on the southern coast of Ukraine.

One submarine of 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, 10 Su-27, Su-30 and Su-24 aircraft from Belbek and Saki airfields were involved.

During September 4-5, the enemy launched another missile attack on military/civilian objects on the territory of Ukraine. In particular, the city of Dnipro was hit from the Black Sea by the Admiral Makarov frigate, which launched a group launch of five Kalibr cruise missiles (all missiles were shot down). Kh-59 guided air missiles from Su-35 aircraft were launched at the Mykolaiv and Kherson Oblasts. Additionally, the strike on Mykolaiv Oblast was carried out using the S-300 anti-aircraft missile system.

After replacing the Russian Black Sea Fleet commander, the chief of staff - the first deputy - was also replaced. Rear Admiral Ihor Smolyak, who was deprived of this position after the Royal Navy destroyer "Defender" passed through the territorial waters of Ukraine in the northern part of the

temporarily occupied Crimea in May 2021, was returned to this position. Rear Admiral Smolyak (born in 1968) was born in Ukrainian Poltava Region, Myrhorod District, Velyki Sorochyntsi village.

It became known from the sources in Sevastopol that the rifle regiment to be sent to the combat zone in Ukraine might be formed from senior year cadets of the Sevastopol Black Sea Military Academy named after Nakhimov. This is an indicator of a severe problem with Russian Armed Forces manning.

On September 5, three dry cargoes with Ukrainian food left the ports of Odesa. Bulk carrier BARON left Odesa, MY MERAY from Chornomorsk, and GOLDEN YARA from Pivdenny port. All three ships go to Turkish ports. Since August 1, more than 2 million tons of food have been shipped through the grain corridor.

Operational losses of the enemy from 24.02 to 05.09, approximately:

Personnel - almost 49,800 people (+300);
Tanks – 2,068 (+19);
Armored combat vehicles – 4,459 (+29);
Artillery systems – 1,157 (+10);
Multiple rocket launchers (MLRS) - 294 (0);
Anti-aircraft warfare systems - 156 (0);
Vehicles and fuel tanks – 3,286 (+10);
Aircraft - 236 (0);
Helicopters – 206 (0);
UAV operational and tactical level - 867 (+3);
Intercepted cruise missiles - 205 (+2);
Boats / ships - 15 (0).

Ukraine, general news

The IAEA mission left the Zaporizhzhya NPP. However, two observers who will continue monitoring the situation remained at the station.

At the Zaporizhzhya NPP, the last power line connecting the station with the energy system of Ukraine was disconnected. As Ukrainian Enegoatom reported, as a result of [the enemy] shelling and fires, the last line that connected the station with the energy system of Ukraine was disconnected. Currently, power unit No. 6 feeds only the own needs of the nuclear power plant.

Ukraine still has not received the nuclear engineering report on the results of the IAEA mission's visit to the Zaporizhzhya NPP, said Mykhailo Podolyak, adviser to the head of the OPU. According to media reports, the IAEA specialists will publish the conclusions based on the results of their visit to the Zaporizhzhya NPP tomorrow, September 6.

According to the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the enemy continues to commit illegal actions in the Kherson region: "The Russian invaders turned off the Kakhovsk HPP, which caused the blackout of part of the Kherson and Zaporizhzhya Oblasts."

Over the four months of the United24 platform, almost \$200 million has been raised to help Ukraine. According to Volodymyr Zelensky, residents of more than 110 countries worldwide have donated.

Ukraine was allowed to increase electricity exports to the EU. Operators of transmission systems of continental Europe ENTSO-E have agreed to increase the available transmission capacity between Ukraine and the EU during daytime hours, according to the announcement of "Ukrenergo". The first day of delivery with increased volumes is September 5.

Ukraine has received access to the financing of digital projects within the framework of the EU program "Digital Europe" for €6 billion - Minister of Digital Transformation Mykhailo Fedorov said.

International diplomatic aspect

Liz Truss has been elected the new Conservative Party leader and will replace Boris Johnson as the next Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. President Volodymyr Zelensky thanked Boris Johnson "for his personal bravery, principles and a major contribution to countering Russian aggression." In his turn, the outgoing Prime Minister assured that "the UK will continue to back Ukraine every step of the way because we know that your security is our security, and your freedom is our freedom". It is a bold statement more typical of leaders of Poland and the Baltic states, who have good memories of the Kremlin's atrocities and, thus, no illusions about the existential threats Russia poses to Europe.

Liz Truss will continue the hard line against Russia like her predecessor, Boris Johnson. No wonder she turned to the Conservative Party after visiting Eastern Europe and acknowledging the crimes of Moscow's communist regime that the Kremlin decided to commit in the XXI century. In her own words, "it is a moral and strategic imperative for us all to support Ukraine unwaveringly. We cannot allow Putin's vanity to prolong this senseless war".

"Under my leadership, President (Volodymyr) Zelensky will have no greater ally at this dark hour than the UK," she wrote for the Telegraph. However, having a consensus on supporting Ukraine in its fight for survival, she won't have such a luxury on domestic issues or related to the Russian war of aggression against Ukraine and political crusade against the Free world.

"Problems in pumping arose due to sanctions imposed against our country and against a number of companies by Western countries, including Germany and the United Kingdom. There are no other reasons that would lead to problems with pumping," stated the Kremlin's spokesperson. With this, the Kremlin has thrown away pretended "issues" of technical problems that were presented as a cause of the substantial decrease in gas supplies to Europe. And it was the first

overt gas war in European history. The news caused the sinking of the global stock markets while oil prices rose more than \$2 per barrel. In the meantime, unhappy with crude prices going down in fear of recession, OPEC and Russia trimmed their supplies to the global markets. Though it's a rollback of a symbolic increase of 100,000 barrels per day adopted in September, the move will have a cumulative effect on prices. No doubt, the announcement of an indefinite hold on gas exports and oil export's trim was carefully planned in Moscow and synchronized with partners to mount maximum pressure on the West in the hope of getting rid of the sanctions.

France's foreign minister rejected the notion that the European restrictions hurt democratic countries more than Russia. This narrative was also dismissed by a recent Yale University study that showed that Putin's economy is paralyzed, contrary to cherry-picked cheerful statistics Moscow makes public. So, after the US warned Turkey not to help Russia to circumvent the Western sanctions, Catherine Colonna is heading to Ankara with the same message from France. Otherwise, Turkey might make the EU introduce measures against those engaged in circumventing the sanctions regime.

Serbia's prime minister visited a Serb-dominated part of Kosovo with peaceful messaging. It looks like a relief after recent tensions over Serbia's and Kosovo's refusal to recognize each other's identity documents and vehicle license plates. However, it doesn't mean that Serbia is on its path to reconciling. Instead, it seems that Serbia decided to play a long game. Belgrade launched a regional integration initiative Open Balkans, that copycatted the EU idea of four freedoms: free movement of people, goods, services and capital. Albania and North Macedonia are interested in boosting economic activities. At the same time, Kosovo, Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina have refused to join, arguing it's unnecessary because regional economic cooperation is part of the EU integration process.

Given the size of economies, Serbia would benefit the most and would be able to convert its economic power into a political one. In the meantime, a highly nationalistic government is kin to carry out the agenda of great Serbia or the Serbian world, an imitation of the neo-imperial ideology of restoring Russia's dominance in the post-Soviet space.

Russia, relevant news

As of September 1, the number of valid visas for Russian citizens is 963,189, the European Commission said. Thus, the commission rejected the information that Russian citizens have 12 million valid visas, which appeared in the media.

***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.*

We publish this brief daily. If you would like to subscribe, please send us an email to

cds.dailybrief@gmail.com

Please note, that we subscribe only verified persons and can decline or cancel the subscription at our own discretion

We are independent, non-government, non-partisan and non-profit organisation. More at

www.defence.org.ua

Our Twitter (in English) - https://twitter.com/defence_centre

Our Facebook (in Ukrainian) - <https://www.facebook.com/cds.UA>

Our brief is for information only and we verify our information to the best possible extent