

**Humanitarian aspect:**

The Russian forces continue shelling the civilian population in the parts of **Kharkiv Oblast** adjacent to the border with the Russian Federation and the contact line in the Kupyansk, Kharkiv, Izyum and Chuhuyiv districts. According to the regional Emergency Medical Center, 2 people were hospitalized with injuries during the day.

**A caravan of civilian cars shelled by the Russian forces at the end of September** was found near the village of Kurylivka, Kupyansk District, Kharkiv Oblast. The occupiers destroyed all seven cars. As a result, at least 24 people died, including a pregnant woman and 13 children, the Security Service of Ukraine reported. As the head of Kharkiv Oblast Military Administration (OMA), Oleh Synegubov, said with reference to the police of the Kharkiv region, the shelling took place on September 25 around 9:00 a.m.

A woman injured the day before due to the Russian rocket attack on the civilian caravan in **Zaporizhzhia** died in a hospital. Thus, the September 30 attack took the lives of 31 people, head of Zaporizhzhya Oblast Military Administration Oleksandr Starukh said.

Demining of the recently liberated part of **Kharkiv Oblast** continues. The pyrotechnic units of the Ukrainian State Emergency Service have neutralized 816 explosive objects during the day. Explosive technicians demined a dam in the village of Velyki Prohody, Derhachy district, Kharkiv Oblast. 175 kilograms of TNT, 68 anti-tank mines and electric detonators were removed from the dam, Serhii Bolvinov, head of the investigative department of the Kharkiv Oblast police, said.

On the night of October 1, the Russian forces shelled **Mykolaiv** and hit a residential building. Apartments on the 4th and 5th floors of the building were destroyed. A body of a woman, born in 1993, was recovered from under the rubble, Mykolayiv Oblast Directorate of the State Emergency Service reported.

During the night, the Russian forces struck two districts of **Dnipropetrovsk Oblast**, the head of Dnipropetrovsk Oblast Military Administration Valentyn Reznichenko said. More than 30 Russian shells hit Nikopol. People were not affected. Private houses, farm buildings, a café, and a hotel were damaged in the city. More than 1,000 families were left without electricity.

Hostilities continue in **Donetsk Oblast**. This morning a shelling of Ivanivske of Bakhmut District (at least one person injured) and a massive shelling of the central part of Avdiivka were recorded. Over the past day, 4 civilians were killed and 6 wounded. The mandatory evacuation of the population continues.

**Occupied territories**

The Russian occupying forces abducted Ihor Murashov, Director General of the **Zaporizhzhia NPP**, President of Energoatom Petro Kotin said. According to Kotin, on September 30, 2022, at

around 4:00 p.m., Murashov was detained by a Russian patrol on the way from the NPP to Enerhodar. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has appealed to the Russian authorities to provide clarification in connection with reports of his detention. In the evening, IAEA reported that the Russian side said the Director was "temporarily detained."

In **Kherson**, the Russian military captured 3 local volunteers who had been helping the local residents throughout the occupation, Kherson Oblast police reported. The circumstances of the abduction are being investigated.

In **Luhansk Oblast**, the Russian occupying authorities paid compensation for destroyed housing to only 60 families, the head of the Oblast military administration, Serhii Haidai, said. According to him, more than 11,000 houses were destroyed by Russia in Luhansk Oblast, including over 3,000 high-rise buildings. In addition, the residents who had money to pay [for restoration of their damaged homes] turned to contractors. However, in Sievierodonetsk, a company from Ichkeria, which was supposed to repair roofs and windows, vanished. Some roofs were prepared for restoration, and the remaining parts [of damaged roofs] were removed. Now several high-rise buildings are flooded with rain.

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### **Operational situation**

*It is the 220th 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 control over the captured territories, and disrupting the intensive actions of the Ukrainian troops in certain directions. It fires at the positions of the Ukrainian troops along the contact line, tries to recapture lost positions, and continuously conducts aerial reconnaissance. It inflicts strikes on civilian infrastructure and residential buildings, violating the norms of international humanitarian law and the laws and customs of war.*

Over the past day, the Russian military launched 4 missile strikes and 15 air strikes and carried out more than 85 MLRS attacks on military and civilian targets on the territory of Ukraine.

Almost 50 Ukrainian towns and villages were affected by the Russian strikes. In particular, Bilohorivka, Novomykolaivka, Blahodativka, Sukhy Stavok and Odrativka. The Russian military shelled the positions of the Ukrainian troops along the state border with mortars and barrel artillery in the areas of Sosnivka, Senkivka, Mykhalchyna Sloboda (Chernihiv Oblast), Sopych, Rozhkovichi, Seredyna Buda, Ryasne, Yunakivka, Pavlivka, and Novovasylivka (Sumy Oblast).

An EW complex operates in the Tyotkino area (Kursk Oblast, Russian Federation) to counter Ukrainian UAVs.

The Ukrainian Air Force carried out 11 strikes during the past day. The destruction of one enemy stronghold, six Russian weapon and military equipment concentration areas, and four anti-

aircraft missile systems was confirmed. Air defense units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine shot down three UAVs and a Ka-52 helicopter.

Ukrainian missile forces and artillery hit eleven enemy command and control posts of different levels, eight areas of manpower, weapons and equipment concentration, and fourteen other Russian military objects, including ammunition depots, anti-aircraft missile systems, crossings, EW and intelligence stations.

The following enemy aircraft are ready for missile use:

- at the "Engels" airfield (Saratov Oblast, Russian Federation), there are seven Tu-95ms strategic bombers equipped with Kh-101 anti-aircraft missiles (14 missiles in total);
- at the "Shaykovka" airfield (Kalyuga Oblast, Russian Federation), there are eight Tu-22m3 long-range bombers equipped with Kh-22 anti-aircraft missiles (16 missiles in total).

### **The morale and psychological state of the personnel of the invasion forces remains low.**

Due to the significant lack of human resources, primarily officers, the Russian military leadership is forced to resort to an early engagement of the military school cadets. Cadets at the Tyumen Military School will have early graduation. It is planned to assign graduates to junior officer positions in military units stocked with a mobilization reserve. Cadets graduating from the Ryazan Airborne Training School are sent to train mobilization reserve regiments in the training grounds near Ryazan, Omsk, Pskov, Tula, and other cities. It is planned that these units will have training and coordination for no more than one month. Then they will be deployed to the area of hostilities on the territory of Ukraine.

### **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 continued to fire tanks, mortars and barrel artillery at the Ukrainian troops' positions in Udy, Streleche, Zelene, Neskuchne, Prystin, Senyok and Kupyansk. To determine Ukrainian troops' positions, the enemy used UAVs in the areas of Basove, Chervona Zorya, Dvorichna, Lozova, Dvurichne, Pischane, Myrne, Kivsharivka, Prykolotne, Sviatohirsk, Kolesnykove, Fedorivka, Izyum, Horokhovatka, Borova, Andriivka, Pasika, Kupyansk.

### **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 shelled the Ukrainian Defense Forces with tanks, mortars, barrel and jet artillery in the areas of Hryhorivka, Bilohorivka, Ivano-Daryivka, Zakitne, Rozdolivka and Spirne.

The Russian military is waging defensive battles and trying to gain a foothold along the Zherebets River in the Nevske - Torske frontier. The enemy has retreated from Vilshan and is currently regrouping and diverting part of its forces to new defense lines in the areas of Kyselivka, Mykolaivka, and Terny. In order to complicate the offensive operations of the Ukrainian Defense Forces, the enemy blew up a dam in the Stelmakhivka area.

The reserve command post of the 200th separate motorized rifle brigade is being deployed in the Mechnykove area.

### **Donetsk direction**

- *Siversk - Maryinka section: approximate length of the combat line - 235 km, the number of BTGs of the RF Armed Forces - 13-15, the average width of the combat area of one BTG - 17 km;*
- *Deployed BTGs: 68th and 163rd tank regiments, 102nd and 103rd motorized rifle regiments of the 150 motorized rifle division, 80th tank regiment of the 90th tank division, 35th, 55th, and 74th separate motorized rifle brigades of the 41st Combined Arms Army, 31st separate airborne assault brigade, 61st separate marines brigade of the Joint Strategic Command "Northern Fleet," 336th separate marines brigade, 24th separate SOF brigade, 1st, 3rd, 5th, 15th, and 100th separate motorized rifle brigades, 9th and 11th separate motorized rifle regiment of the 1st Army Corps of the so-called DPR, 6th motorized rifle regiment of the 2nd Army Corps of the so-called LPR, PMCs.*

The Russian military fired at the positions of the Ukrainian Defense Forces near Bakhmut, Zaitseve, Mykolaivka Druga, Paraskoviivka, Maryinka, Vodyane and Oleksandropil. The enemy carried out airstrikes on the positions of the Ukrainian troops in the area of Bilohorivka (with a pair of Su-25 and Mi-8), Krasnohorivka (with a pair of Su-25 and Ka-52) and Novomykhailivka (with a pair of Ka-52).

Units of the Ukrainian Defense Forces repelled enemy attacks near New York, Zaitseve, and Soledar.

The Russian military attacked in the direction of Zaitseve (lower), Mayorsk, with the forces of the 3rd separate motorized rifle brigade and the 131st rifle battalion of the mobilization reserve of the 1st Army Corps. However, the attack was repulsed, and the enemy was pushed back.

Units of the "Wagner" PMC advanced in the direction of Vershyna, Zaitseve; Klynove, Zaitseve; Kodema, Zaitseve; Mykolaivka Druga, Odrativka, but were repulsed by the Ukrainian Defense Forces. In the direction of Klynove, Vesela Dolyna, the Russian mercenaries wedged into the Ukrainian defense to the depth of the platoon strongholds.

Units of the 6th separate motorized rifle regiment of the 2nd Army Corps attacked in the direction of Pokrovske, Bakhmutske. The 71st motorized rifle regiment of the 42nd motorized rifle division of the 58th Combined arms army of the Southern Military District attacked in the direction of Oleksandrivka, Pobyeda. The fighting continues.

### **Zaporizhzhia direction**

- *Maryinka – Vasylivka section: approximate length of the line of combat - 200 km, the number of BTGs of the RF Armed Forces - 17, the average width of the combat area of one BTG - 11.7 km;*
- *Deployed BTGs: 36th separate motorized rifle brigade of the 29th Combined Arms Army, 38th and 64th separate motorized rifle brigades, 69th separate cover brigade of the 35th Combined Arms Army, 5th separate tank brigade, 37 separate motorized rifle brigade of the 36th Combined Arms Army, 135th, 429th, 503rd and 693rd motorized rifle regiments of the 19th motorized rifle division of the 58th Combined Arms Army, 70th, 71st and 291st motorized rifle regiments of the 42nd motorized rifle division of the 58th Combined Arms Army, 136th separate motorized rifle brigade of the 58 Combined Arms Army, 46th and 49th machine gun artillery regiments of the 18th machine gun artillery division of the 68th Army Corps, 39th separate motorized rifle brigade of the 68th Army Corps, 83th separate airborne assault brigade, 40th and 155th separate marines brigades, 22nd separate SOF brigade, 1st Army Corps of the so-called DPR, and 2nd Army Corps of the so-called LPR, PMCs.*

The Russian military fired at the positions of the Ukrainian Defense Forces in the areas around Novosilka, Novopil, Prechystivka, Pavlivka, Mala Tokmachka, Zaliznychne, Hulyaipole, and Novoandriivka. In addition, it carried out airstrikes against the positions of the Ukrainian troops in the areas of Olhivske (with a pair of Ka-52s) and Dorozhnyanka (with a pair of Ka-52s).

### **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. Having loaded the S-300 in the port of Skadovsk, the Russian military moves the launchers to the starting positions in the areas of Hola Prystan and Dobropill to strike the territory of Kherson and Mykolaiv Oblasts.

### **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.*

Areas of more than twenty-five Ukrainian towns along the contact line were shelled by tanks, mortars and artillery, including Stepova Dolyna, Myrne, Sukhy Stavok, Olhyne, and Arkhangel'ske. The Russian forces launched missile and air strikes on the areas of Zelenodolsk (with MLRS "Uragan" on Zelenodolsk TPP), Mykolaiv, Myrne (with two Mi-8, three Mi-24), Pravdyne (with Su-25), Bezymenne (with Su-25).

### **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.*

Due to the weather conditions (3-4 degree storm), there are currently 16 enemy warships on a mission in the Black Sea, conducting reconnaissance and controlling navigation in the Azov-Black Sea waters. Up to 24 Kalibr missiles are ready for a volley on three carriers: one 1135.6 frigate and two Buyan-M missile corvettes. In general, the current activity of the maritime groups of the Russian Federation is characterized by low intensity.

All 4 submarines of project 636.3 that are currently in the Black Sea are at the port of Novorossiysk.

Russian aviation continues to fly from the Crimean airfields of Belbek and Hvardiyske over the northwestern part of the Black Sea. Over the past day, 12 Su-27, Su-30, and Su-24 aircraft from Belbek and Saki airfields were involved.



No signs of the formation of amphibious groups for marine landings were detected. Amphibious ships are at their bases in Novorossiysk and Sevastopol.

The Russian forces continue to carry out intensive missile and artillery and air strikes on the objects of the civil and military infrastructure of the seaports of Ukraine. On the night of October 1, the Russian military used the "Iskander" MLRS on Odesa; an electrical substation was damaged.

On September 30, the Sevastopol TV channel NTS showed the training of the men mobilized in Sevastopol at the training ground of the 810th Marine Corps Brigade of the Russian BSF in Kozacha Bay ( <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yuHKSJLhKyM> ). In the last week, about 600 people were mobilized in Sevastopol. The training sessions seem to cover individual training and platoon coordination. Its duration is 25 days. Equipment and weapons, except for field uniforms, are very old models - the middle of the last century. The training course is very slow, reminiscent of the most basic training of people who have completely lost the skills to be part of infantry units. From the interviews of the mobilized people, it is clear that most are confused and disoriented, although they try to appear optimistic "for the picture".

**"Grain initiative"**: on October 1, 11 ships left the ports of Odesa, Chornomorsk and the port Pivdenny. They have 217.6 thousand tons of agricultural products on board destined for the countries of Africa, Asia and Europe. Among them is the bulk carrier QUEEN LILA, transporting 29,000 tons of barley to Libya.

Bulk carriers STELLINA, QUEEN LILA, INANDI, SAM left the Odesa port. FORTUNE EXPRESS, PS DREAM, LILA II, BARON left the Chornomorsk port, and LADY DIVINA, AHMED CAN, IASOS left the Pivdenny port. Since the departure of the first ship with Ukrainian food, including today's ships, 5.7 million tons of agricultural products have been exported. A total of 252 ships have left Ukrainian ports with agricultural products sent to the countries of Asia, Europe and Africa.

#### **Russian operational losses from 24.02 to 01.10**

Personnel - almost 59, 610 people (+530);

Tanks 2,354 (+16);

Armored combat vehicles – 4,949 (+17);

Artillery systems – 1,397 (+6);

Multiple rocket launchers (MLRS) - 336 (+3);

Anti-aircraft warfare systems - 176 (0);

Vehicles and fuel tanks – 3,786 (+18);

Aircraft - 264 (0);

Helicopters – 226 (+1);

UAV operational and tactical level – 1,009 (+6);

Intercepted cruise missiles - 246 ;

Boats / ships - 15 (0).

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## **Ukraine, general news**

According to the Ukrainian Minister of Defense Oleksiy Reznikov, Ukraine already cooperates with NATO in the defense sector more deeply than some of its formal members. The cooperation will continue. Also, ensuring the stability of democratic institutions, restoring trust in justice, and reliable protection of civil liberties and human rights are important components of NATO integration. Reznikov said that Ukraine would walk the road to membership step by step.

Mykhailo Podolyak, the adviser to the head of the Presidential Office, told the Italian publication La Repubblica that Russia does not want to negotiate. It only issues ultimatums. Negotiations can resume if the Russian army leaves the entire territory of Ukraine, including Crimea. He also stressed that Russia's announcement of the annexation of the occupied Kherson, Zaporizhzhia, Luhansk, and Donetsk Oblasts, as well as the pseudo-referendums held in these territories, do not change anything for Ukraine. These regions remain Ukrainian, and the Ukrainian Armed Forces will fight for their liberation.

On September 30, the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine imposed sanctions on individuals and legal entities involved in Russia's aggressive war against Ukraine, the Ministry of Economy press service reports. The list includes more than 3,600 individuals and legal entities, including children and relatives of Vladimir Putin; Russian regional and federal elites, oligarchs and their close circle, performers and propagandists, including citizens of Ukraine, collaborators, senior officials of state corporations, top management of the Russian armed forces, representatives of LPR/DPR terrorist groups, the occupying "authorities" of the Republic of Crimea, and leaders of illegal armed groups operating in the occupied territory of Ukraine. In addition, the list also includes the so-called "international observers" who participated in sham referendums in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine.

## **International diplomatic aspect**

Ukraine's Foreign Ministry "condemns in the strongest terms illegal detention of the Director General of the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant Ihor Murashov" by the Russian invaders. He was driving his car from the ZNPP to the nearby town of Enerhodar and was stopped by the invader, blindfolded, and, presumably, taken to a prison facility in Enerhodar. Ukrainian staff of the ZNPP has been under pressure to sign contracts with Rosatom. This Russian state-run nuclear power giant sets the stage for illegally appropriating the Ukrainian nuclear power plant. Ukraine has been calling on the EU to sanction the Russian energy company.

However, Hungary and Bulgaria block attempts by other EU members to impose sanctions on the nuclear trade with Russia. Hungary operates four atomic reactors of Soviet design that generate 40% of the country's electricity. In 2014 Budapest signed a contract with Moscow worth €12 billion to build two new power reactors. Bulgaria has two nuclear reactors generating about one-third of its electricity. Sofia had a contract with Rosatom for building its second nuclear power plant near the town of Belene on the Danube. But the government stopped the project for the second time in 2021. Both countries totally depend on Russian nuclear fuel and its disposal.



Gazprom cuts gas supply to Moldova by one-third. Moscow claims a \$709 million debt which Chişinău agrees to pay only after an independent audit. Contrary to last year's 30 percent cut, this time, there's a contract Gazprom violates.

Claiming "regulatory changes in Austria," Gazprom stopped gas supply to Italy. However, a spokesperson for Eni, the major Italian importer, said that Austria continued to receive gas on its border with Slovakia. In compliance with the EU strategy of reducing dependence on Russian energy, Italy managed to wind down from 40 percent to 10 percent of its Russian gas imports.

Greece and Bulgaria started commercial operation of the Interconnector that will transport 1 billion cubic meters (bcm) of Azeri gas to Bulgaria. The capacity of the Interconnector will be increased from the current three bcm per year to five bcm. It will be able to provide non-Russian gas to neighboring Serbia, North Macedonia, Romania, and further to Moldova, and Ukraine.

Polish gas company PGNiG has secured a 10-year deal for regasification capacity at Lithuania's LNG terminal in Klaipeda. The deal will allow the Polish company to import over 500 million bcm of gas annually via the terminal through 2032. The new Baltic Pipe pipeline from Norway via Denmark and the Baltic Sea to Poland started to operate. The pipeline capacity is ten bcm. Russia stopped its gas supplies to Poland in April.

Last year Azerbaijan shipped eight bcm of gas and planned to raise its export by 40 percent this year. The primary route for supply is the Trans-Adriatic pipeline, the Southern Gas Corridor pipeline's final leg. Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, and Slovakia have proposed shipping additional Azeri natural gas to Europe via their pipeline's route. Europe is reducing its dependence on Russian energy to correct its earlier strategic mistake. Russia used to supply about 30 percent of the EU and UK's gas consumption via pipeline. So far, the exports have been cut by 75 percent.

There has been a slight (4 percent) fall in support by Russian citizens of the Russian army's actions in Ukraine. Currently, it is 72 percent, according to the Levada Centre poll. In the meantime, the number of Russians who disapprove of their armed forces' actions has risen by 4% and reached 21 percent. Almost half of Russians support the continuation of the war (48 percent), while 44 percent believe it's time to start "peace negotiations." The news of "partial mobilization" triggered fear and anxiety (47 percent), pride for Russia (23 percent), shock (23 percent), and anger (13 percent). Only a quarter of Russians were following the [news about] Ukrainian Armed Forces offensive in the Kharkiv region, while half had heard something about it, and 20 percent had heard about it for the first time. More than half of Russians believe that Russia is succeeding in its war against Ukraine, while one-third that it is not.

Though Russians live in an informational bubble, the exceptionally high level of support for the war shows that it aligns with their core beliefs. The recent so-call anti-war protests are related to the possibility of being called to the army rather than rejecting the unjust nature of this war. That distinction is clear for those nations which introduced tourist visa bans (the Baltic countries, Finland and Poland). At the same time, old Europe (most of all Germany) expresses readiness to

let fleeing Russians in, despite pro-Russian rallies of Russian expats and tourists and the growing number of conflicts they cause.

### **Russia, relevant news**

Reuters reported that during the International Civil Aviation Organization meeting of the United Nations Aviation Agency (ICAO) in Montreal, Russia did not receive sufficient votes to remain on the organization's governing board.

Russian Prime Minister Mikhail Mishustin signed a decree banning companies from countries that have imposed transport sanctions against Russia from transporting cargo through the territory of the Russian Federation. Companies from all countries of the European Union, the UK, Norway and Ukraine were banned. The document enters into force on October 10 and is valid until December 31. However, some goods, mainly food, are exempt from the ban.

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