

Humanitarian aspect:

As of the morning of August 29, 2022, more than 1114 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 did not change from the day before and comprises 379, and the number of those who have been wounded is more than 735. 223 children are considered missing, and 7013 children have been deported to Russia. 5114 children have been found.** However, the data is not conclusive since data collection continues in the areas of active hostilities, temporarily occupied areas, and liberated territories.

12 Russian missiles hit the city of **Mykolayiv** during the day on August 29, killing two civilians and injuring 12 more. The head of the Mykolayiv Oblast Military Administration, Vitaliy Kim, said that the number of rocket launches would be made public once the information becomes available.

Four districts of **Dnipropetrovsk Oblast** came under Russian shelling today early in the morning and then during the day. Dry grass caught fire in the Nikopol district, but the fire was extinguished. An electric power line was damaged. The morning shelling of Dniprovskiy and Synelnyovskiy districts ruined residential buildings. No victims were reported, Mykola Lukashuk, head of the Dnipropetrovsk Oblast Council, said.

An evacuation plan for the residents of Zolochiv, Dergachi, and Chuguyiv communities in **Kharkiv Oblast** is being tested. If the need to evacuate arises, people will be provided with transportation and temporary housing, Oleh Synegubov, the head of the Kharkiv Oblast Military Administration, said.

Two plans for the **evacuation of the civilian population in the event of an emergency at the Zaporizhzhya NPP** have been developed, the press service of the Zaporizhzhia Oblast Military Administration informed. One plan is for peacetime, and one is for the conditions of military aggression. According to experts' calculations, 69 towns and villages in the Oblast are subject to evacuation, the Oblast administration noted.

25 thousand first-graders enrolled in the **Kyiv** municipal educational institutions, the director of the Department of Education and Science of Kyiv City State Administration, Olena Fidanyan, said. She clarified that the figure refers only to municipal schools. Last year, the number of first-graders in municipal and private schools combined was 30,000. The final number for this year will become known once the school year starts and private schools report their numbers.

Occupied territories

On the night of August 29, residential quarters of occupied **Enerhodar** were hit, as a result of which at least 10 people received shrapnel wounds. Advisor to the head of the Presidential Office, Mykhailo Podolyak, stressed that Ukraine does not target residential areas, only the enemy

military objects. The head of the President's Office, Andriy Yermak, called the shelling of Energodar a Russian provocation. "They shell Nikopol, Marganets and simulate a 'response' to Enerhodar, although it's them who is firing," he said.

65% of the population of **Zaporizhzhya Oblast** reside in the territory controlled by Ukraine, Oleksandr Starukh, the head of Zaporizhzhya Oblast Military Administration, said. This means that the occupiers can organize a "referendum" by attracting no more than 35% of the Oblast residents. Starukh stressed that this could not be considered a legitimate referendum, "We call it a special information operation to legitimize their presence in the occupied territories."

Four powerful explosions were heard this evening in the area of the northern exit from **Melitopol**, Zaporizhzhya Oblast temporarily captured by the Russian forces, the [legality elected Ukrainian] mayor of Melitopol Ivan Fedorov reported. According to local media, the explosions damaged Russian locator systems.

In **Berdyansk**, Zaporizhzhya Oblast, [only] about 800 people received Russian passports from July to the end of August, the Center of National Resistance reports. Before the war, more than 113,000 people lived in the city, including 88,000 adults. This means that fewer than 1% of residents received Russian passports in two months. The Russian occupiers create an artificial food crisis and block social benefits so that citizens agree to take passports more willingly, but this does not have an effect. There is no "demand" for the Russian document, the Center of National Resistance said on its website.

On August 29, the Russian Investigative Committee confirmed the death of the former MP of the Verkhovna Rada and Russia-collaborator, Oleksiy Kovalev. The Russian occupiers said that Kovalev died of a gunshot wound. He was shot "at his place of residence" on August 28. A resident of **Kherson**, Kovalyov went missing for the first several months of the war but then resurfaced in Kherson and announced on June 8 that Russia had come there for good. He had survived a previous assassination attempt on July 22.

Operational situation

It is the 185th 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 territories of the Luhansk and 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 Russian military continues to maintain individual units of the Western Military District in the border areas of the Russian Bryansk and Kursk Oblasts. To constrain the units of the Ukrainian Defense Forces, the Russian forces shelled the areas around Hremyach of Chernihiv Oblast and

Bilopyllya, Hay, Katerynivka, Myropilla, Vodolaha, Nova Sloboda, Novovasylivka, Iskryskivshchyna and Turya of Sumy Oblast. They conducted aerial reconnaissance of the border areas by UAVs.

The enemy deployed "Nebo-SV" radar in the area of Kholmech (Hemel Oblast, Belarus). The S-300PM/PMU anti-aircraft missile battalion (eight launchers) and the Pantsir-S1 anti-aircraft missile and gun complex were moved from the Gudovo district to the Ryukhov district (Bryansk Oblast, Russia).

A field camp of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation (120 tents for 40 soldiers each) that had been in operation since mid-April on the southern outskirts of Urazovo (Belgorod Oblast, Russia) was closed. The units were redeployed to Kharkiv and Luhansk Oblasts.

To replenish losses, the enemy is redistributing air defense forces and means, in particular by returning S-300 air defense systems from Syria. The S-300PMU-2 anti-aircraft missile battalion was moved from the port of Tartus to the Novorossiysk base point by the Ro-Ro "Sparta II" class cargo ship (owned by Oboronlogistics LLC, chartered by the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation).

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 forces shelled the territories near Peremoha, Svitlychne, Husarivka, Borschova, Zalyman, Slatyne, Nove, Ivanivka, Ruska Lozova, Sosnivka, Kharkiv, Prudyanka, Protopopivka, Pryshyb, Chepil, Zamulivka, Ruski Tyshki, Bairak, Petrivka, Mospanove and Velyki Prokhody with tanks, combat vehicles, barrel, and jet artillery. They carried out airstrikes near Nove and Rubizhne; their UAVs continued intensive aerial reconnaissance.

The Russian forces made an attempt to improve their tactical position near Svitlychne; they were unsuccessful, and withdrew. Units of the 200th separate motorized rifle brigade of the 14th Army corps of the Northern Fleet made an offensive attempt toward Chervona Zorya, Udy. They were unsuccessful and retreated.

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*

Shelling from tanks, barrel artillery, and MLRS was recorded in the vicinity of Kurulka, Brazhkivka, Bohorodychne, Krasnopillya, Adamivka, Dovhenke, Dolyna, Dibrivne, Velyka Komyshevukha, Karnaukhivka, Hryhorivka, Siversk, Ivano-Daryivka, Sloviansk, Verkhokamyanske, and Spirne. The Russian forces carried out airstrikes in the Hryhorivka area and engaged reconnaissance UAVs.

Enemy units of the 752nd motorized rifle regiment of the 3rd motorized rifle division of the 20th Combined Arms Army attacked in the direction of Pasika, Dolyna, but suffered losses and retreated. In order to improve their tactical position, the Russian forces attacked near Bohorodychne without success.

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 DNR, 6th motorized rifle regiment of the 2nd Army Corps of the so-called LNR, PMCs*

The Russian forces shelled military and civilian infrastructure near Bakhmutske, Shumy, Yakovlivka, Zaitseve, Kodema, Bakhmut, Vesela Dolyna, Soledar, Mayorsk, Rozdolivka, Avdiyivka, Vodyane, Vesele, Maryinka, Alexandropol, Tonenke, Nevelske, Opytne, Orlivka, Novooleksandrivka, New York, Krasnohorivka and Pervomaiske. It carried out airstrikes in the areas of Yakovlivka and Kodema, and continued aerial reconnaissance by UAV.

The Russian military attacked in the direction of Pokrovske and Bakhmut with the forces of the "Wagner" PMC. They attacked in the direction of Streapivka and Soledar by the troops of the 7th separate motorized rifle brigade. The Ukrainian Defense Forces repelled both attacks.

Enemy 3rd separate motorized rifle brigade attacked in the direction of Semyhirya, Kodema, Zaitseve, Travneve, and Vershyna. The fighting continues.

Units of the 11th separate motorized rifle regiment and 100th separate motorized rifle brigade of the 1st Army corps attacked in the direction of Pisky, Pervomaiske. Hostilities continue.

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 Russian forces fired from tanks, barrel artillery, and MLRS at the positions of the Ukrainian troops near Pavlivka, Volodymyrivka, Kostyantynivka, Novoukrainka, Vuhledar, Bohoyavlenka, Velyka Novosilka, Novomykhailivka, Dorozhnyanka, Shevchenkove, Poltavka, Bilohirya, Novopol, Hulyaipole, Hulyaipilske, Kamianske, Burlatske, Vremivka and Chervone. Aviation was used for strikes in the areas of Volodymyrivka, Novopol, Novosilka and Poltavka. The Russian military unsuccessfully tried to improve its tactical position near Pavlivka.

In the second half of September, the Russian command plans to rotate units of the 336th separate marines brigade of the Baltic Fleet currently performing tasks in the Orihiv direction. The deployment of the BTG of the 37th separate motorized rifle brigade (Kyakhta) and the 5th separate tank brigade (Ulan-Ude) of the 36th combined arms army of the Eastern Military District in the Vovchanskiy district (Zaporizhzhya Oblast) is confirmed: 28 IFVs, 12 armored personnel carriers, 48 tanks, seven MLRS "Grad", anti-aircraft complex "Tor", anti-aircraft missile and gun complex "Pantsyr", 11 trucks, 17 fuel stations are concentrated on the territory of the local farm.

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

For operations in the Donetsk, Tavriysky and Pivdenny Buh operational areas, the Russian military deployed the Joint Grouping of Troops (forces) in the South-Western military theater, consisting of:

- a grouping of troops in the Luhansk-Donetsk direction (8th Combined Arms Army, 1st, 2nd Army Corps with supplementary units and detachments from the 42nd motorized rifle division of the 58th Combined Arms Army of the Southern Military District; 5th Combined Arms Army of the Eastern Military District; 106th airborne division of the Airborne forces; detachments of PMCs and BARS (Special combat army reserve), operating on the Bakhmut and Avdiyivka directions;
- a grouping of troops in the South-Donetsk direction (5th, 29th combined arms armies, 68th Army Corps, units from the coastal forces of the Pacific Fleet of the Eastern Military District, coastal troops of the Baltic Fleet, units and detachments of the mobilization reserve, BARS detachments), operating in the Novopavlivka direction;
- a grouping of troops in the Zaporizhzhya direction (58th combined arms army, coastal troops Caspian Flotilla of the Southern Military District, coastal troops of the Baltic Fleet of the Western Military District, 36th combined arms army of the Eastern Military District, units and detachments of the mobilization reserve), operating in the Orihiv direction;
- a grouping of troops in the Mykolaiv-Kryvy Rih direction (49th Combined Arms Army, 22nd Army Corps, 20th motorized rifle division of the 8th Combined Arms Army of the Southern Military District, 98th airborne division, 76th air assault division, 7th air assault division of the Airborne Forces, 35th combined arms army of the Eastern Military District, part of the mobilization reserve), operating in the Mykolaiv and Kryvy Rih directions.

To ensure the transfer of troops and their logistical support, the Russian military organized a ferry crossing across the Dnipro River in the area of the Antoniv railway bridge (Prydniprovsk).

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 Russian military is focusing its main efforts on preventing the advance of Ukrainian troops. It is taking measures to replenish losses. The Russian forces shelled with artillery and tanks infrastructure in the areas around Oleksandrivka, Prybuzke, Novohryhorivka, Pervomaiske, Kvitneve, Kobzartsi, Yakovlivka, Potemkine, Trudolyubivka, Dobryanka, Tavriyske, Shevchenko, Lubomyrivka, Berezneguvate, Mykolaiv, Lupareve, Stepova Dolyna, Posad-Pokrovske, Shyroke, Partyzanske, Kyselivka, Velyke Artakove, Andriivka, Olhyne, Knyazivka, Topolyne, Myrne, Vesely Kut and Lozove. It carried out airstrikes on the positions of the Ukrainian troops in the Oleksandrivka area (a pair of Ka-52), Novohryhorivka (Su-25), and Nikopol (Mi-24). Russian reconnaissance UAVs were active.

The leadership of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation intends to strengthen the grouping of troops (forces) by units of the 3rd Army Corps, first of all, in the Mykolaiv direction to disrupt a possible counteroffensive of the Defense Forces. In the future, depending on the readiness of units and divisions of the corps, a strengthening of the enemy's grouping in other directions, in particular, Sloviansk and Novopavlivske directions, is planned.

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. At sea (south of Cape Sarich), there are frigate "Admiral Essen" of project 1135.6, one "Buyan-M" type corvette and a submarine of project 636.3 ready for a missile attack. Up to 20 Kalibr missiles may be ready for launch.

On August 29, an unsuccessful launch of the Onyx anti-ship missile of the Bastion mobile missile complex took place from the western coast of Crimea in the direction of Odesa Oblast.

Patrol ships and boats are on combat duty in the waters of the Sea of Azov on the approaches to the [occupied Ukrainian] Mariupol and Berdyansk seaports. Over the past day, the following vessels passed through the Kerch-Yenikal Strait (the transportation route between the Azov and Black Seas) in the interests of the Russian Federation: eight ships sailed in the direction of the Black Sea, and two of them continued their movement in the direction of the Bosphorus Strait; 38 ships sailed to the Sea of Azov, of which nine ships moved from the Bosphorus Strait. At the same time, the Russian Federation continues to violate the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea of 1974 (SOLAS) by turning off automatic identification systems (AIS).

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.

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, 11 aircraft of Su-27, Su-30, and Cy-24 from the Belbek and Saky airfields were involved.

The Russian Black Sea Fleet moved part of its command staffs from Sevastopol to Novorossiysk for security reasons.

The movement of military equipment by road and rail transport through the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea in the direction of Kherson Oblast remains intensive. In particular, there is an increased number of freight trains transporting modern military equipment through the transport crossing across the Kerch Strait, which then moved to the temporarily occupied territories in separate columns.

The Russian merchant ship SPARTA II returned to Novorossiysk from the Syrian port of Tartus with S-300 anti-aircraft missile systems on board. The S-300 air defense system was loaded on board SPARTA II on August 17. The depot for these missiles was located in the Syrian city of Masyaf. On August 20, the ship left for Novorossiysk. On August 26, SPARTA II was already on a raid in Novorossiysk. SPARTA II belongs to the Oboronlogistika company controlled by the Russian Ministry of Defense, which has come under US sanctions. The S-300 air defense system is planned to be deployed for combat operations in Ukraine.

A new caravan with Ukrainian agricultural products left today, August 29, from Odesa and Chornomorsk. The dry cargo ships PEACE M under the flag of Palau and ASH BALTIC under the flag of Panama left Odesa port in the morning, and ANASTASIA under the flag of Palau left Chornomorsk. The Panamanian-flagged tanker MAVKA is currently moving to the Black Sea port. A caravan of four vessels - MASSA J and FULMAR S under the Barbados flag, JASMIN QUEEN under the Cameroonian flag, and ORIS PRINCESS under the Panamanian flag is on the approach to the ports of Greater Odesa. Last Saturday, food export through the Black Sea ports of Odesa exceeded one million tons, but August can be considered a "trial" month. The leadership of the Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine is confident that at least three million tons of Ukrainian agricultural products should be shipped from the ports of Greater Odesa in September.

Operational losses of the enemy from 24.02 to 29.08

Personnel - almost 47,100 people (+350);

Tanks – 1,947 (+5);

Armored combat vehicles – 4,269 (+12);

Artillery systems – 1,060 (+10);

Multiple rocket launchers (MLRS) - 279 (+5);

Anti-aircraft warfare systems - 149 (+1);

Vehicles and fuel tanks – 3,188 (+17);

Aircraft - 234 (0);

Helicopters – 203 (+1);

UAV operational and tactical level - 844 (+6);

Intercepted cruise missiles - 196 (0);

Boats / ships - 15 (0).

Ukraine, general news

Almost 65,000 Ukrainian businesses operate in the temporarily occupied territories. This is about 5% of the total number of existing legal entities in Ukraine, the Opendatabot platform for working with open government data reports.

About 80% of Ukrainian IT specialists regularly transfer funds to the army; the average donation is \$270 per month, the DOU summer study has found. Over 15,000 specialists who lived in Ukraine during the full-scale invasion took part in the survey. Ukrainians living abroad were not included in this analysis. DOU stressed that respondents may have overstated the amount they donated. However, the study results show how much support the Ukrainian defense effort enjoys among Ukrainian IT specialists.

International diplomatic aspect

While Ukraine and the Baltic States are rooting out the remaining symbols of communism, some 1,200 German far-left unveiled a statue of Karl Marx in Gelsenkirchen. It's placed alongside a statue of Vladimir Lenin, whose ideology and actions cost millions of innocent lives. Whereas in Ukraine, the symbols of Nazism and fascism are equally prohibited along with the Soviet ones, in Russia, there's a criminal punishment for equating the Nazi and Communist regimes. It was a historical mistake not to hold an international trial on the crimes of communism. The impunity of the Soviet ideology contributed to pawing the way for Putin's Russia to commit genocide against the Ukrainian people again.

The Netherland's team of investigators is planning three visits to Ukraine in 2022-23 years, intending to assist in investigating war crimes committed by the Russian troops. So far, the Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine has been investigating 30,635 crimes of aggression and war crimes.

The Ukrainian Foreign Ministry summoned the Turkish Ambassador to express its concerns about the permission the Turkish government granted to Russia to transit S-300PMU-2 air defense systems from Syria to Russia (or, highly likely, illegally occupied Crimea) by a ship chartered by the Russian Ministry of Defense. For some time, Russia has been using its air defense systems to hit ground targets, which could be a sign that Russia is about to run out of missiles for that mission.

Turkey plans to increase the Straits' (Bosporus and Dardanelles) transit fee five times, increasing the annual income to \$200 million, SABAH Reports.

While meeting in Paris, the Polish Prime Minister called on the French President to step up financial and military support for Ukraine. Sweden will provide Ukraine with an additional aid package of \$94 million, including \$46.75 million in military assistance. The rest will go for the reconstruction projects. Norway will donate Ukraine \$200 million for securing gas supplies.

Germany experienced a tenfold increase price of electricity from last year. The CEOs of the European energy giants warn that the "era of cheaper energy is over" as Europe transits from Russian energy to LNG. The EU will suffer from high prices for "a number of winters."

Within the framework agreement between Ukraine, the UN, Turkey, and Russia, for 29 days, 1.3 m tonnes of agricultural products were exported by 56 cargo ships to 18 countries. However, Ukrainian agribusiness isn't satisfied with the path of export. In addition to around 20 m tonnes of the last year's harvest, there are 67 m tonnes of the new one. There's no guarantee that either Russia violated the current agreement or would agree to extend it beyond 120 days limit. Therefore, the businesses have called for building more storage capacity at the EU border to preserve the new harvest of grain. Ukrainian farmers lack 10–15 million tonnes of storage capacity for grain and oil crops.

Russia, relevant news

The Swiss company Logitech is leaving the Russian market. All employees of the representative office in the Russian Federation will be dismissed starting September 1, 2022, Russian mass media reported with reference to their own sources. According to experts, the departure of Logitech will be a significant loss for Russian users, since there are no alternative solutions of equal quality in the country.

The Swedish telecom equipment manufacturer Ericsson will close its representative office in Russia by the end of the year, sources in the Russian telecom market reported, Russian Kommersant writes. The company will lay off all employees, particularly those who provide technical support on communication operator networks. The company employs 565 people. The company's share in the Russian telecom equipment market is 20%. The largest customers of the vendor's equipment in recent years were MTS and Tele2.

About 200-300 thousand Russians may become unemployed due to a decline in machine-building and chemical production - First Deputy Prime Minister Andrei Belousov.

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