



**MALCONTENT NEWS
RUSSIA-UKRAINE WAR
SITUATION REPORT**



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Malcontent News

Russia-Ukraine War SITREP

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SUMMARY – DAY 169

It has been 3,085 days since Russia occupied Crimea on February 27, 2014.

In northeast Donetsk, Ukrainian forces pushed Russian troops out of Ivano-Daryivka and through the Spirne no man's land. Russian air force Su-25 ground attack aircraft fired on Ukrainian troops in Spirne. There were additional strikes on Bilhorivka [Donetsk] and Vyimka, west of Ivano-Daryivka.

Near Bakhmut, PMC Wagner took control of the KNAUF-GIPS drywall factory on the eastern edge of Soledar and was fighting on the eastern edge of the gypsum mine supported by the Russian air force. Unable to advance in that direction, they tried to flank Ukrainian troops with an attack on Bakhmutske but were unsuccessful.

Attempts to advance on Yakovlivka and Bakhmut continued as well as fighting in the western half of Vershyna.

Luhansk People's Republic (LNR) separatists probed Ukrainian defenses in Vesela Dolyna, discovered they were effective, and retreated.

In the Svitlodarsk bulge fighting for control of Dacha, Kodema, and Zaitseve continued.

West of Donetsk, the 1st Army Corps of the Donetsk People's Republic (DNR) continued its offensive to capture Pisky, shifting to Soviet-era World War II tactics. Russian forces a TOS-1 multiple launch rocket system (MLRS) to fire thermobaric weapons into a block of previously destroyed apartment buildings north of the ponds that divide Pisky. Blocked from advancing for a week, Russia is now pulverizing Pisky to rubble to make it no longer worth defending.

DNR and Ukrainian forces fought positional battles in Avdiivka, but there was no change in the situation, and DNR forces continued to try to advance into Marinka.

Russian forces made another attempt to advance on Pavlivka and were unsuccessful.

On August 9, Ukrainian military leaders reported the settlement of Dovhenke, 15 kilometers south of Izyum, had been liberated. Based on the available intelligence, we believe that Russian forces have pushed out, and Ukraine has established fire control north of the village.

Near Kherson, there were reports of multiple explosions in Nova Khakova. Russian occupation forces deployed Czech hedgehogs in the streets of Kherson and made nighttime raids across the city in a mass arrest campaign.

Global concern about the risk of a nuclear disaster at the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant as Russia and Ukraine continue to trade accusations of shelling at Europe's largest nuclear power plant. We provide an in-depth analysis of the situation in today's report.

Dmytro Zhivytsky, Sumy Regional Administrative and Military Governor reported Esman, Bilopillia, Velyka Pysarivka, Shalyhyne, Putyvl, and Nova Sloboda were shelled and hit by mortars. There were no casualties, but a wheat field near Nova Sloboda caught on fire and was a total loss.

DAILY ASSESSMENT

We assess the following:

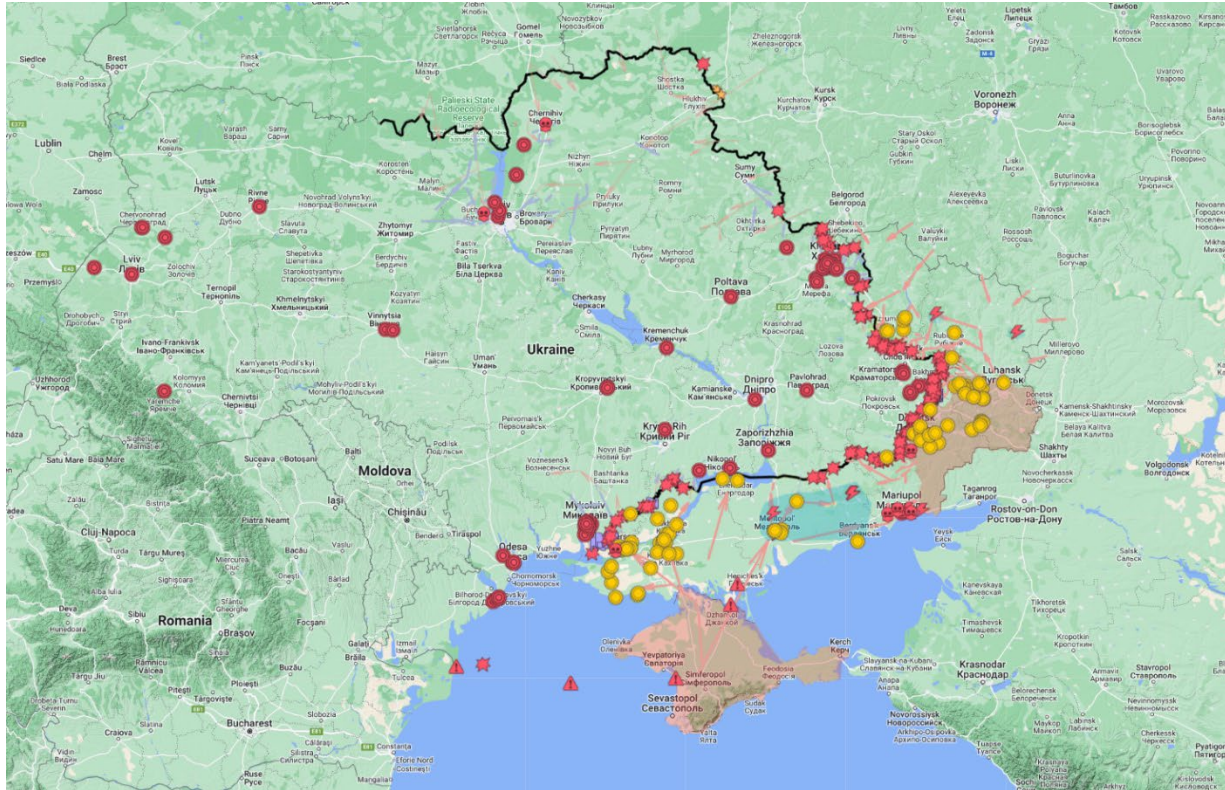
1. We are reading reports from Zaporizhia to Izyum of growing personnel shortages among Russian, Donetsk People's Republic, and Luhansk People's Republic military units, crippling offensive capabilities.
2. Chechen forces have become conspicuously absent in Ukraine since mid-July after multiple reports claimed that Kadyorites suffered catastrophic losses in Severodonetsk.
3. The situation at the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant has become a political crisis as experts decry the Russian occupation of the plant and warn of the growing possibility of a nuclear disaster.
4. Ukrainian forces continue to advance toward Izyum as the first line of Russian defenses established in May has crumbled – the situation is reaching a tipping point where the word "counteroffensive" should be used.
5. Russian military leaders have returned to the doctrine of destroying an area to dust to achieve political victories disguised as military successes. Unlike Severodonetsk, a city that once housed 130,000 people,



it is taking the Russian military to destroy all traces of Pisky, a town that once housed 2,000.

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TODAY'S WAR IN UKRAINE MAP

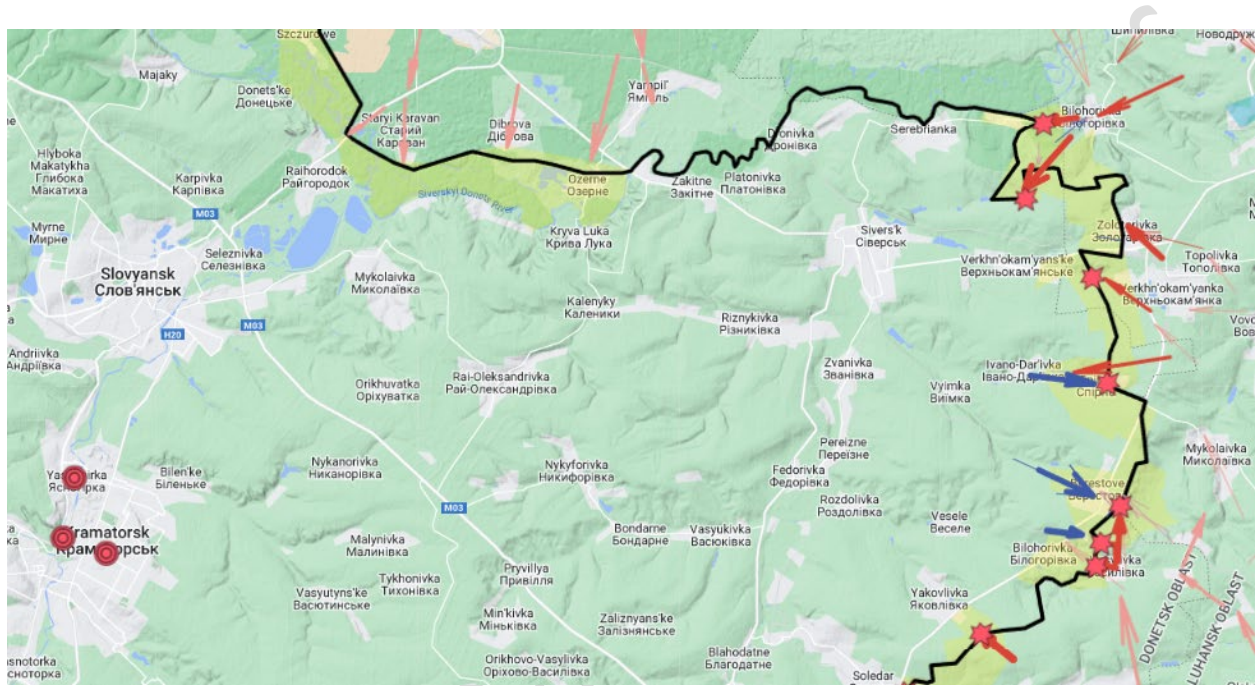


Information about changes made to the map: Red triangles are sites of significant events unrelated to missile attacks, insurgency, or ground combat, such as the sinking of the Moskva and the explosion at Saky Naval airbase. The flags indicate where significant offensive operations ended within an area of contested control or a gray area, and the line of conflict is moving back and forth through the zone. You can click on the flag to get more information. If you see a settlement name highlighted, like [Kherson](#), the link will take you to the exact location explained in the Situation Report.

You can visit our war map at <http://www.rusvukrmap.com>

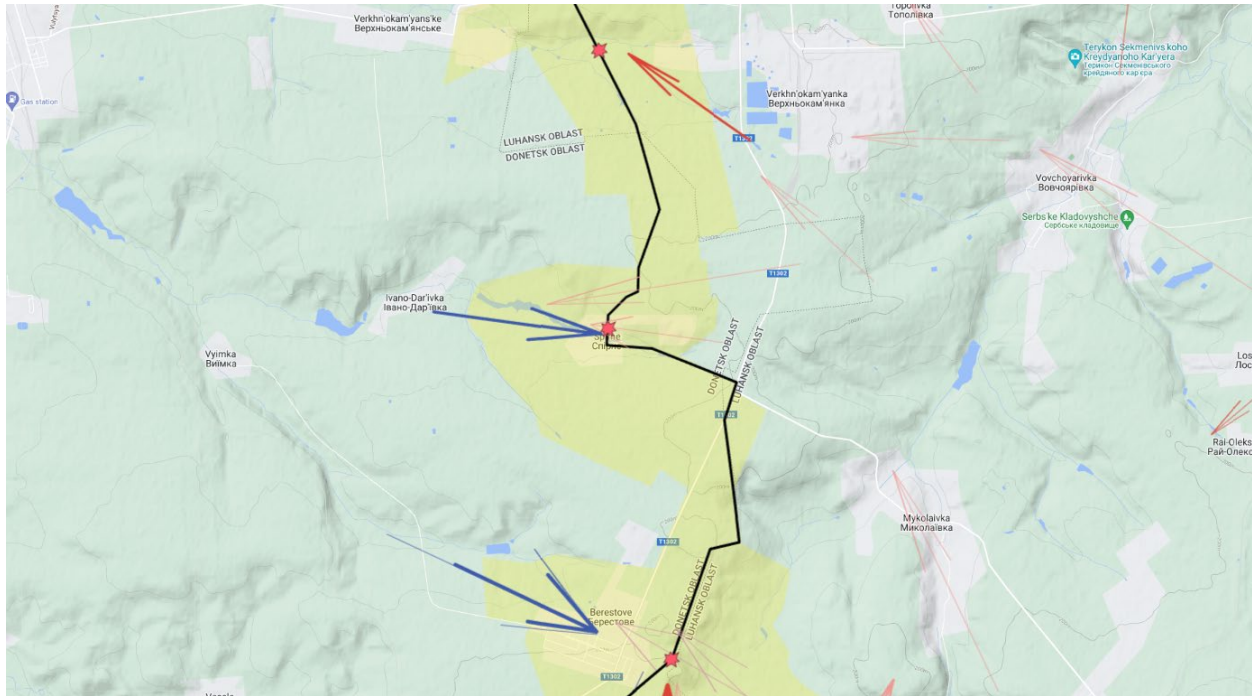
DONBAS REGION

SLOVYANSK-BILOHORIVKA-BERESTOVE TRIANGLE



Russian Objective: Maintain territorial control and Ground Lines of Communication, control insurgency, and integrate captured territory into Russia

Ukrainian Objective: Prevent advances on Siversk, Slovyansk, and Kramatorsk, support insurgents, exploit weaknesses, interdict supplies



Ukrainian forces pushed Russian troops out of [Ivano-Daryivka](#), and through the Spirne no man's land. Russian air force Su-25 ground attack aircraft fired on Ukrainian troops in Spirne. There were additional strikes on Bilhorivka [Donetsk] and Vyimka, west of Ivano-Daryivka.

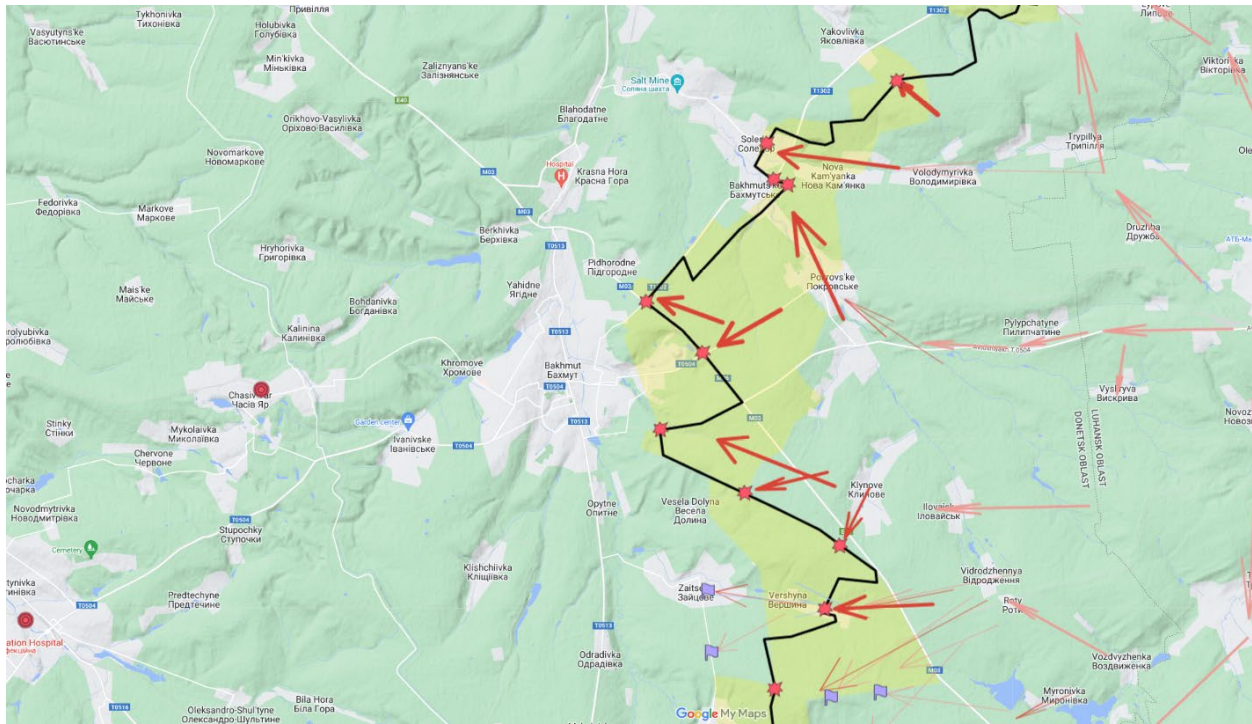
ASSESSMENT: On August 11, we assessed that the increase in ground combat on the same day was caused by the Kremlin trying to send a message to delegates attending Ramstein V in Copenhagen, Denmark, and Russian military leaders probing for weaknesses in Ukrainian defenses.



There will continue to be sporadic fighting in this region, but we don't anticipate renewed significant combat operations before the fall mud season begins.

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BAKHMUT

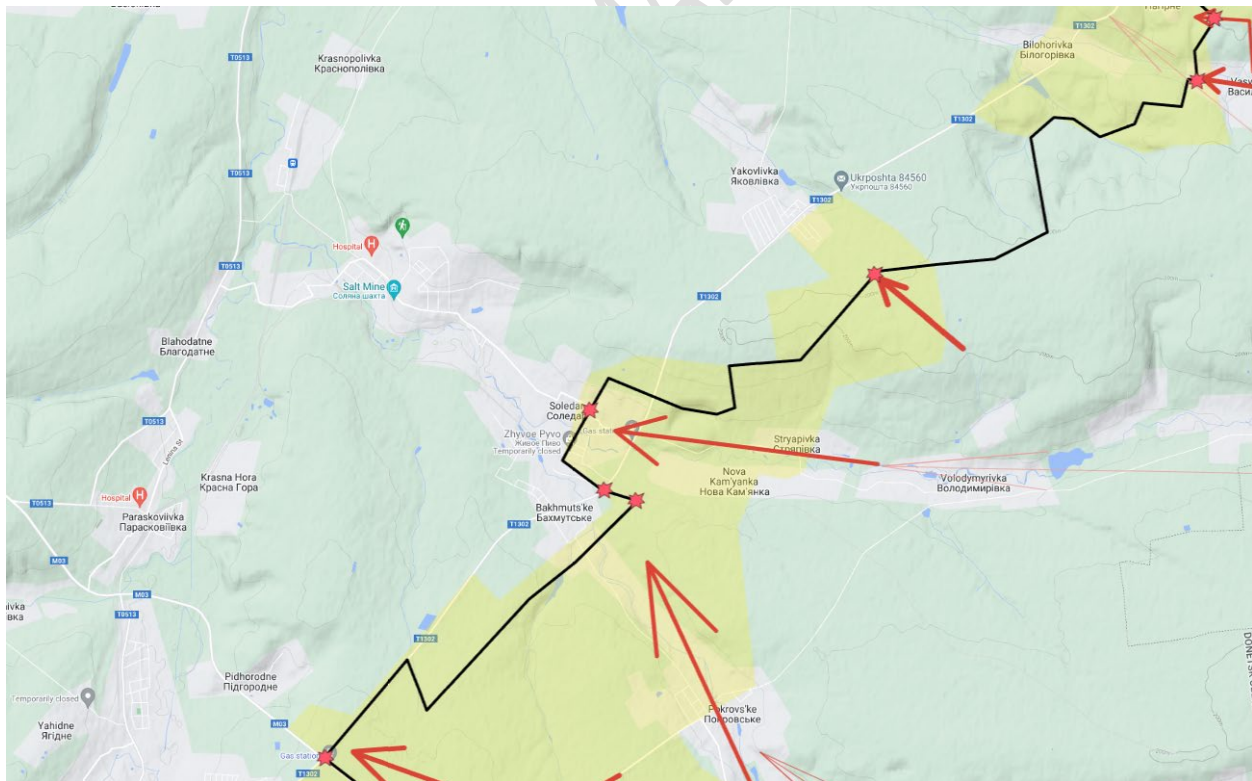


Russian Objective: Capture the Bakhmut-Soledar complex and collapse the Svitlodarsk salient before August 31, interdict the Bakhmut-Siversk T-5013 Highway GLOC

Ukrainian Objective: Defend Bakhmut-Soldar while managing equipment and personnel losses, minimize civilian casualties, and defend GLOCs

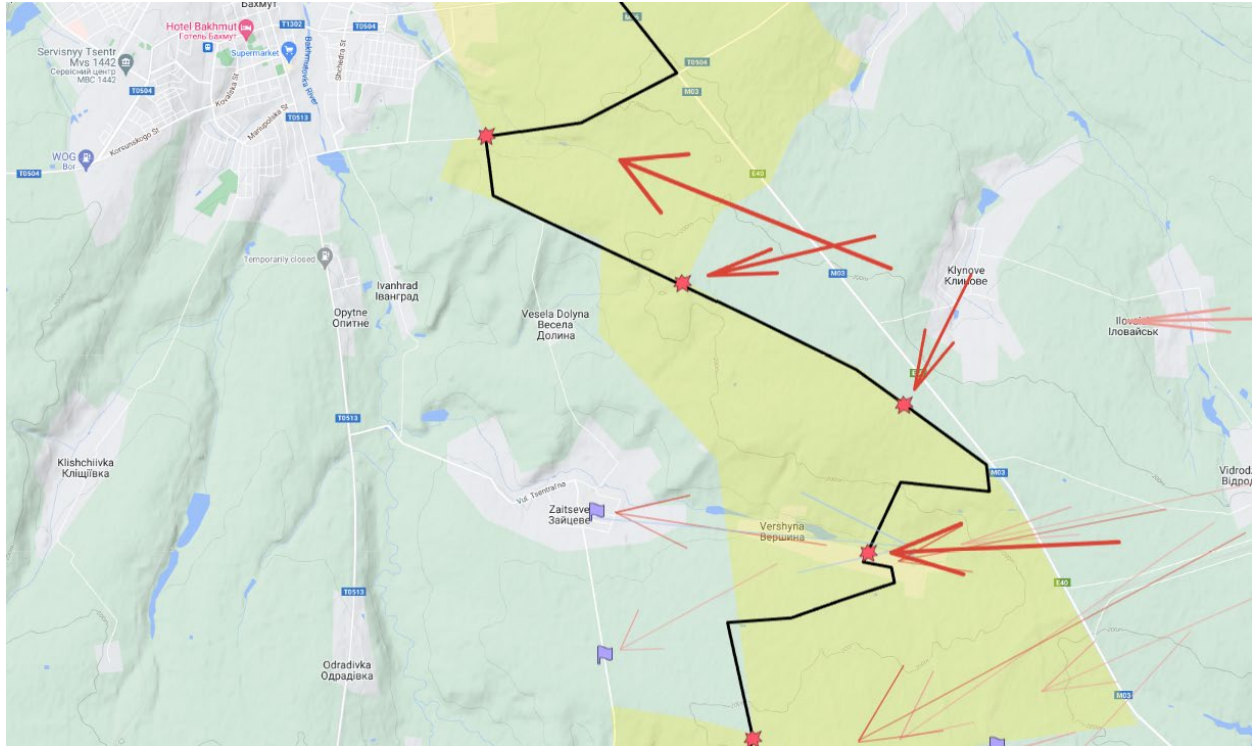
Fighting for Bakhmut, led by Private Military Company (PMC) Wagner Group and supported by terrorist elements of the Imperial Legion of Russia and separatists of the Luhansk People's Republic (LNR), continued.

Since July 4, Russian forces have advanced approximately 10 kilometers in this region, mainly in the Svitlodarsk bulge, which is almost collapsed. It is the region with the most progress since the Russian Ministry of Defense announced an operational pause on July 5, which lasted 13 days.

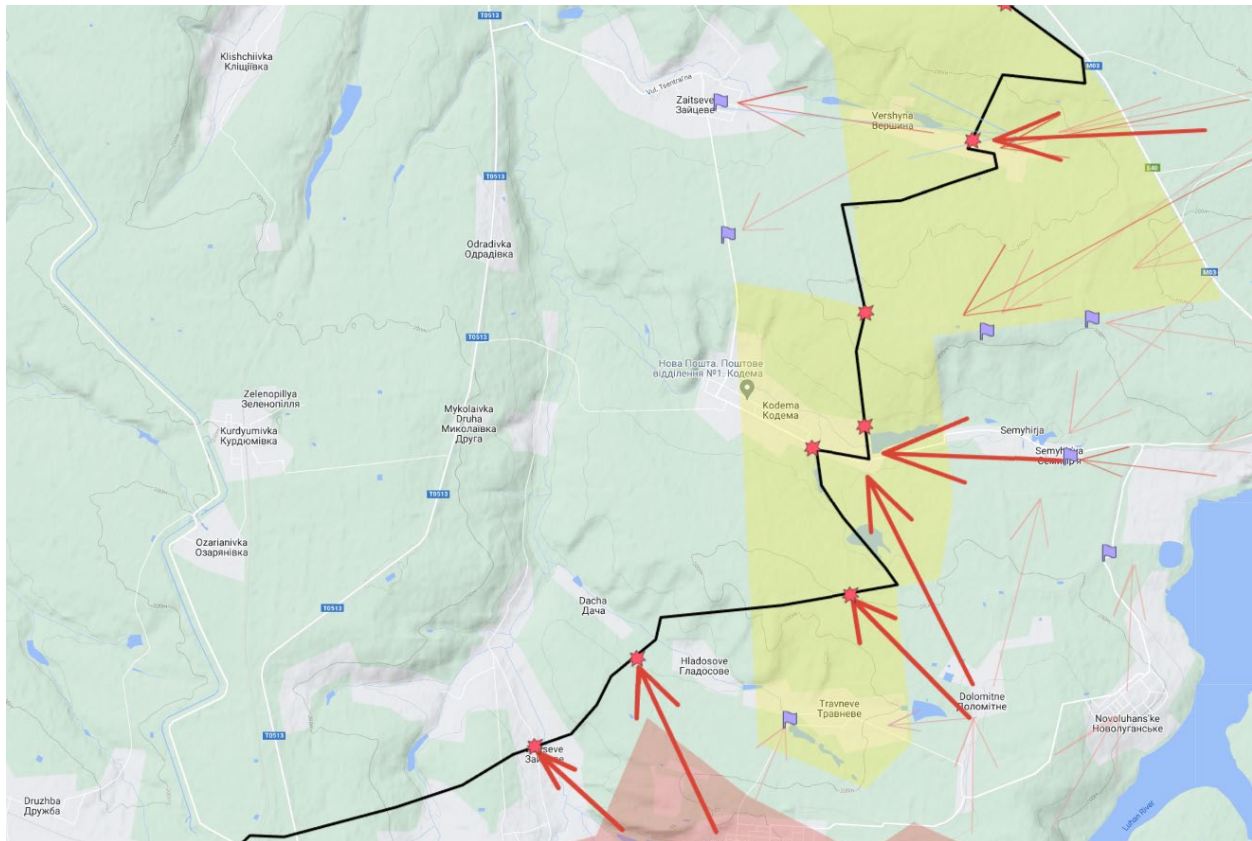


PMC Wagner took control of the KNAUF-GIPS drywall factory on the eastern edge of [Soledar](#) and was fighting on the eastern edge of the gypsum mine supported by the Russian air force. Unable to advance in that direction, they tried to flank Ukrainian troops with an attack on [Bakhmutske](#) but were unsuccessful and fell back to previously established defensive lines. Volunteers were evacuating civilians under fire from Russian forces. The remaining civilians in Soledar ignored a government-issued mandatory evacuation order issued on July 30.

PMC Wagner continued attempts to advance on [Yakovlivka](#) and [Bakhmut](#) and tried to capture the western half of [Vershyna](#) but was unsuccessful.



LNR separatists probed Ukrainian defenses in [Vesela Dolyna](#), discovered they were effective, and retreated.



In the Svitlodarsk bulge fighting for control of [Dacha](#), [Kodema](#), and [Zaitseve](#) continued.

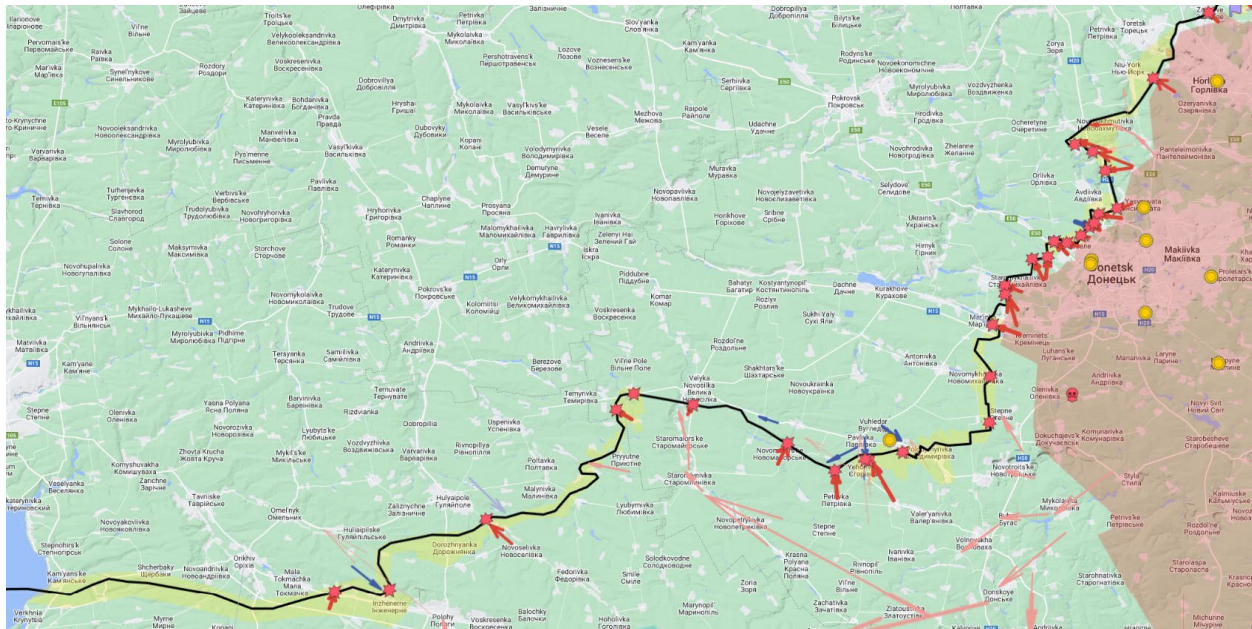
ASSESSMENT: Unchanged from August 8

In simplest terms, grunts with guns take territory, and grunts with guns hold territory. The Russian military doesn't have enough well-trained and well-equipped grunts with guns to support multiple offensive operations near Bakhmut and Donetsk while reinforcing defensive lines in Zaporizhia and Kherson.

The situation east of Soledar and Bakhmut has stabilized, but defending troops eventually must be rotated.

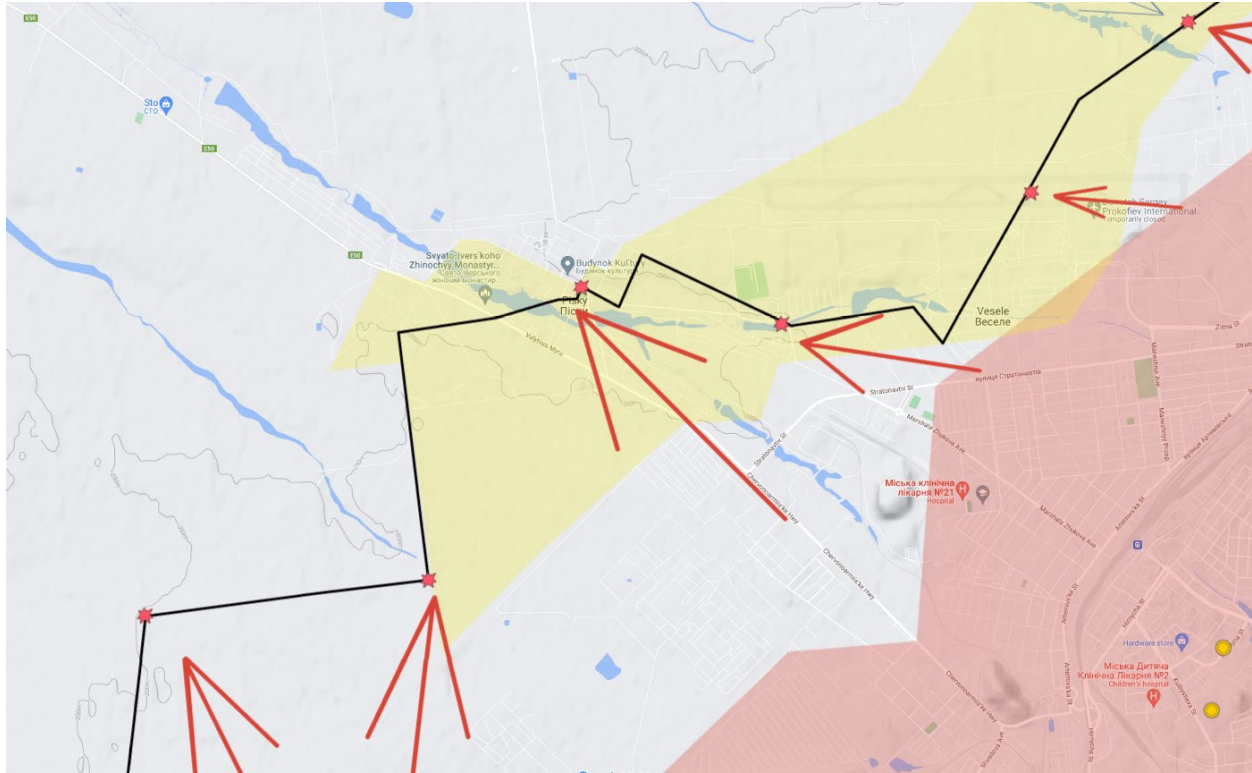
In attritional warfare, Ukraine can't compete. The question is, does Russia have enough troops left to throw at Soledar and Bakhmut and write off the casualties?

SOUTHWEST DONETSK AND WESTERN ZAPORIZHIA



Russian Objective: Capture the Donets'k oblast to its administrative borders before August 31, push Ukrainian forces out of firing range of Donets'k city, defend the existing line of conflict in Zaporizhzhia to the Dnipro River

Ukrainian Objective: Defend the existing line of conflict while finding and exploiting weaknesses, destroy troop concentrations and command and control sites, interdict supplies and disrupt logistics, and prepare for or convince Russian forces they are preparing for a widescale counteroffensive



The 1st Army Corps of the Donetsk People's Republic (DNR) continued its offensive to capture [Pisky](#), shifting to Soviet-era World War II tactics.

Russian forces supporting DNR separatists used a TOS-1 multiple launch rocket system (MLRS) to fire [thermobaric weapons](#) into a block of previously destroyed apartment buildings north of the ponds that divide Pisky.¹ A video from Russian state media showed 19 explosions. The target area was geolocated [48°04'10.9"N 37°40'24.0"E], and struck in an area we had assessed was directly on the line of

¹ <https://twitter.com/RALee85/status/1557667567107543042>

conflict. Based on the information provided in the video, we updated the map reducing the amount of area under Russian control.

ASSESSMENT: In the Luhansk oblast and Mariupol, the Russian Ministry of Defense used the same strategy they adopted during World War II. Use artillery and rockets to bomb an area to rubble and send light infantry forward. If the light infantry is attacked, accept the losses and repeat the process in the morning.

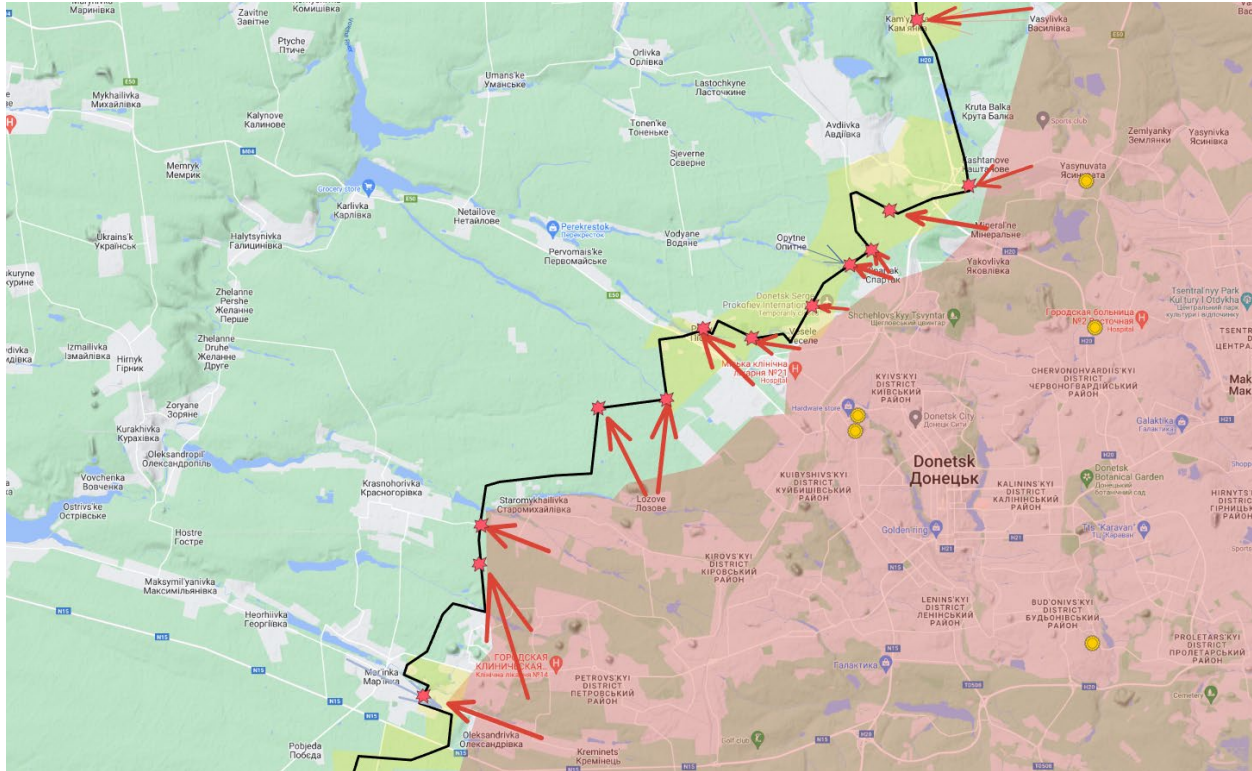
This method of attritional warfare destroys cities, towns, and villages. Once nothing is left to defend, the opposing force retreats, and Russian troops declare victory in the dust.

Over the last two weeks, DNR military leaders have shifted their strategy three times in Pisky. They attempted direct frontal assaults, which resulted in advancing units suffering heavy losses. Then they attempted to flank Ukrainian positions, but the units involved had become combat ineffective and couldn't move the line of conflict.

World War II Russian General Georgy Zhukov would recognize today's tactics of indiscriminate artillery and

rocket fire supported by airstrikes and a failed advance by exhausted DNR forces probing Ukrainian defenses. The shift in strategy to the indiscriminate use of thermobaric weapons indicates that DNR military leaders have decided to capture Pisky at all costs.

In the simplest terms, wars are won by destroying your enemy's ability to fight and capturing and integrating the civilian population. Fighting attritional battles with tit-for-tat losses and capturing rubble that has been blasted to dust does an excellent job of moving black lines and yellow patches on war maps. If you're fighting a total war with a goal of genocide, this is how wars are won. The Kremlin has said since February 23 that the "special military operation" was about liberation. Destroying everything people need to survive along with their culture and forcing them to flee is not how a sincere liberator would define winning.



DNR and Ukrainian forces fought positional battles in [Avdiivka](#), but there was no change in the situation. The lull in fighting is likely short-lived while separatist militias look for ways to replace combat losses.

Elements of the 1st Army Corps also attempted to advance on [Marinka](#) and were unsuccessful.

Russian and Ukrainian forces fired artillery, mortars, and rockets from multiple launch rocket systems (MLRS) from [Horlivka](#) to [Donetsk](#) city to [Velyka Novosilka](#) in the Donetsk

oblast and [Hulyaipole](#) to [Orikhiv](#) to [Kamyanske](#) in Zaporizhia.

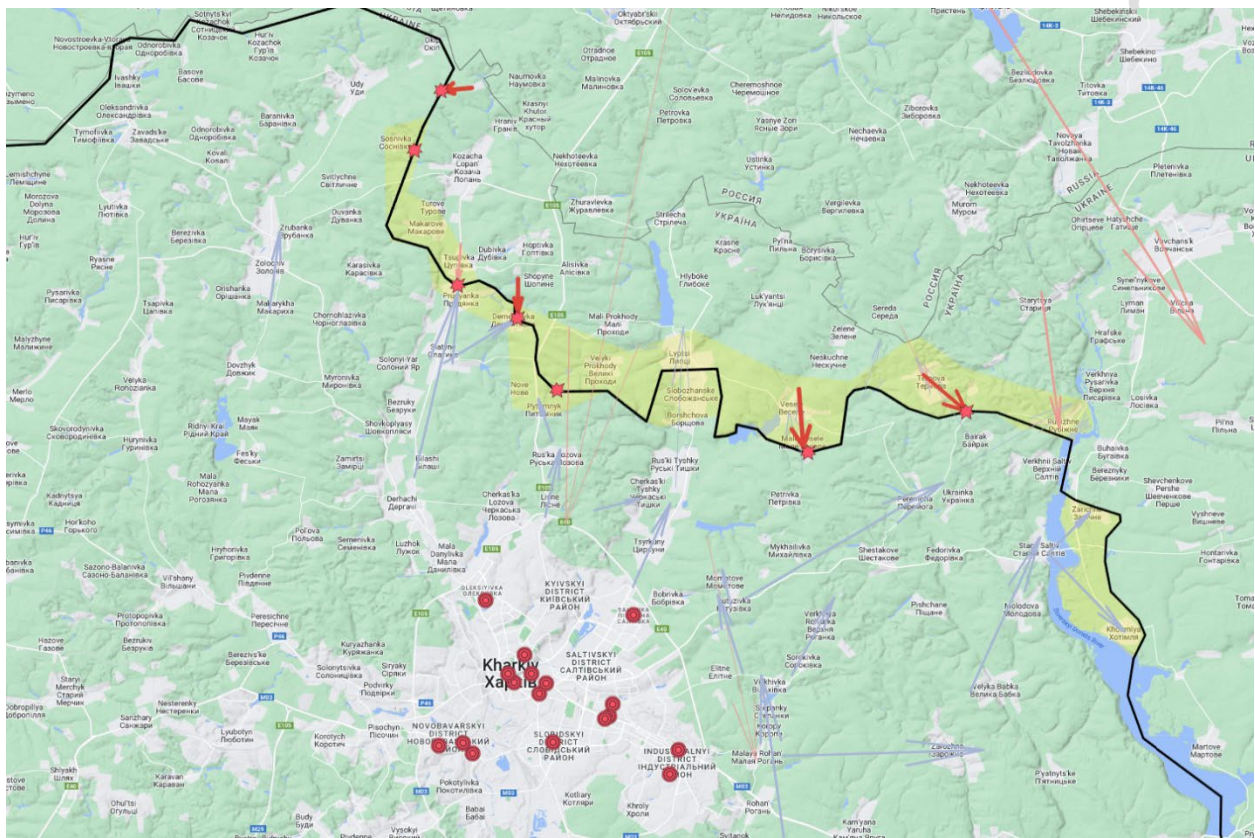
Russian forces made another attempt to advance on [Pavlivka](#) and were unsuccessful.

ASSESSMENT: We believe that DNR forces will capture Pisky and use the tactical victory as a propaganda win. We don't believe the tactical gain can be exploited before the start of mud season.

The goal of securing the Donetsk oblast by August 31 is unsustainable.

KHARKIV REGION

NORTHWESTERN KHARKIV



Russian Objective: Prevent Ukraine from reaching the international border with Russia, protect the Belgorod-Kupyansk GLOC, break civilian will with continued terror attacks

Ukrainian Objective: Prevent further Russian advances on Kharkiv, pressure the Russian-controlled Shevchenkove-Izyum GLOC

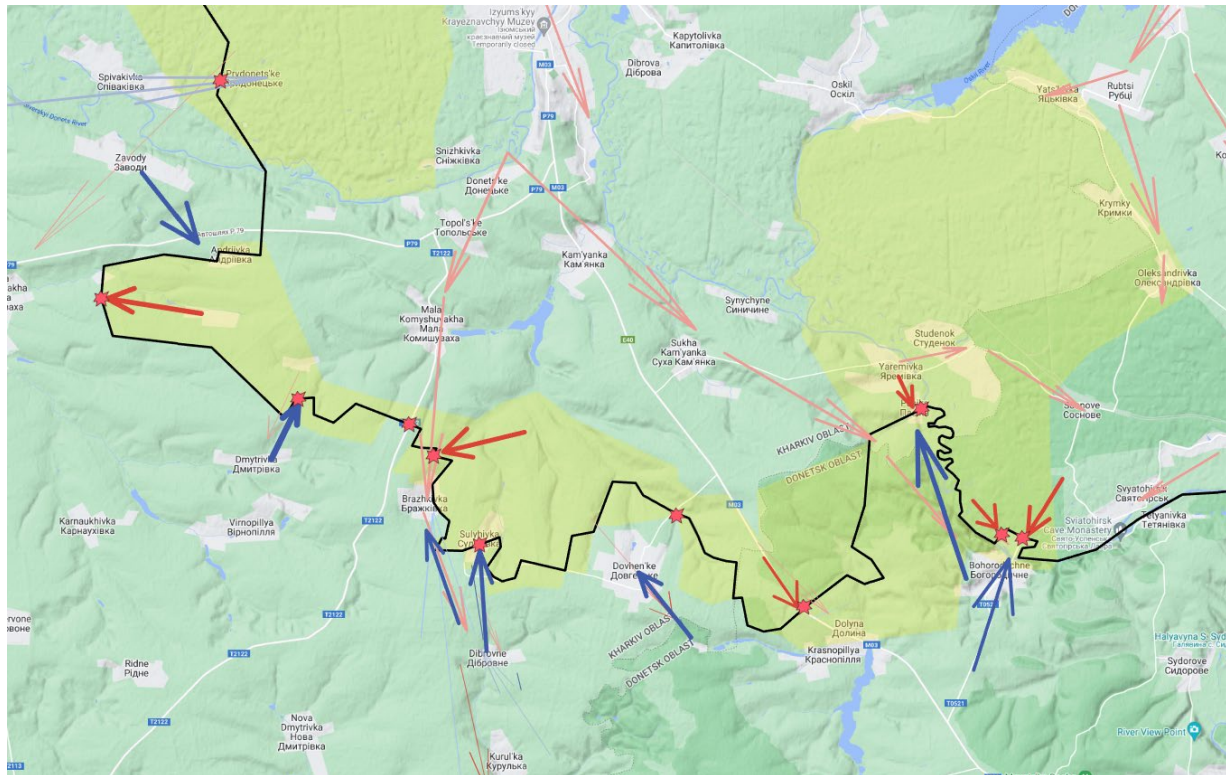
There wasn't any significant fighting northwest, north, northeast, or southeast of Kharkiv. Russian and Ukrainian forces traded sporadic artillery, rockets fired from MLRS and indirect tank fire across the line of conflict.

Yesterday's report of the sound of loud explosions near Kharkiv was Ukrainian air defenses interception of two Kalibr cruise missiles launched from the Black Sea.²

ASSESSMENT: Our assessment on August 10 that Russian forces were testing the capabilities of the Ukrainian territorial guard taking over the defense of Izyum was correct. Positional fighting, reconnaissance, and probing for weaknesses will continue to occur.

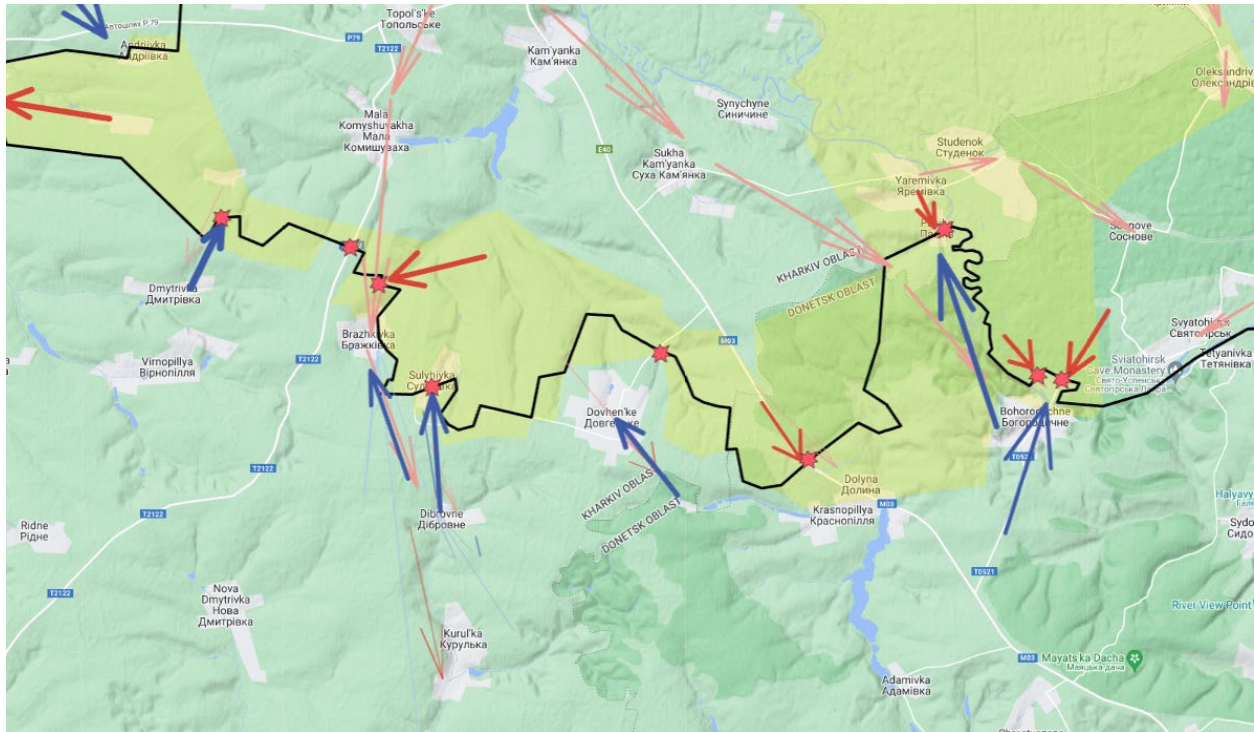
² <https://www.pravda.com.ua/eng/news/2022/08/11/7362858/>

IZYUM AXIS



Russian Objective: Hold the current line of conflict and prevent further advances by Ukrainian troops toward Izyum

Ukrainian Objective: Defend against advances on Slovyansk and capitalize on weaknesses in Russian defenses, continue to harass and interdict Russian GLOCs, execute Special Operation Forces (SOF) raids on Russian troops located behind the line of conflict



On August 9, Ukrainian military leaders reported the settlement of Dovhenke, 15 kilometers south of Izyum, had been liberated.³ [A video from August 10](#) showed well-equipped Russian armored vehicles north of the settlement being destroyed by Ukrainian artillery as soon as they moved from an area of cover, indicating that fire control is established north of the town.

The settlement has shown up repeatedly in reports from the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine as being shelled by Russian forces for the last week. Based on the

³ <https://twitter.com/Danspiun/status/1557703348933074947>

claims from Ukrainian military leaders, continued Russian shelling of the town, and the video evidence, we assess that the town is liberated.

Elements of the 93rd Mechanized Brigade completed their battle assessment after liberating the village of Mazanivka last week. The town was defended by a Battalion Tactical Group (BTG) that included Russian troops and equipment from Smolensk and Voronej and conscripts with the DNR 1st Army Corps and the LNR 2nd Army Corps. Retreating Russian forces abandoned weapons, munitions, and equipment.⁴

Russian forces did not conduct offensive operations anywhere on the Izyum axis. Ukrainian positions south of Izyum, including in Dovhenke, came under sporadic artillery fire.

The General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine reported that Russian troops are attempting to redeploy reserves into the area to shore up the crumbling defensive line.⁵

⁴ <https://twitter.com/Danspiun/status/1557495152209453058>

⁵ [General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine - Facebook](#)

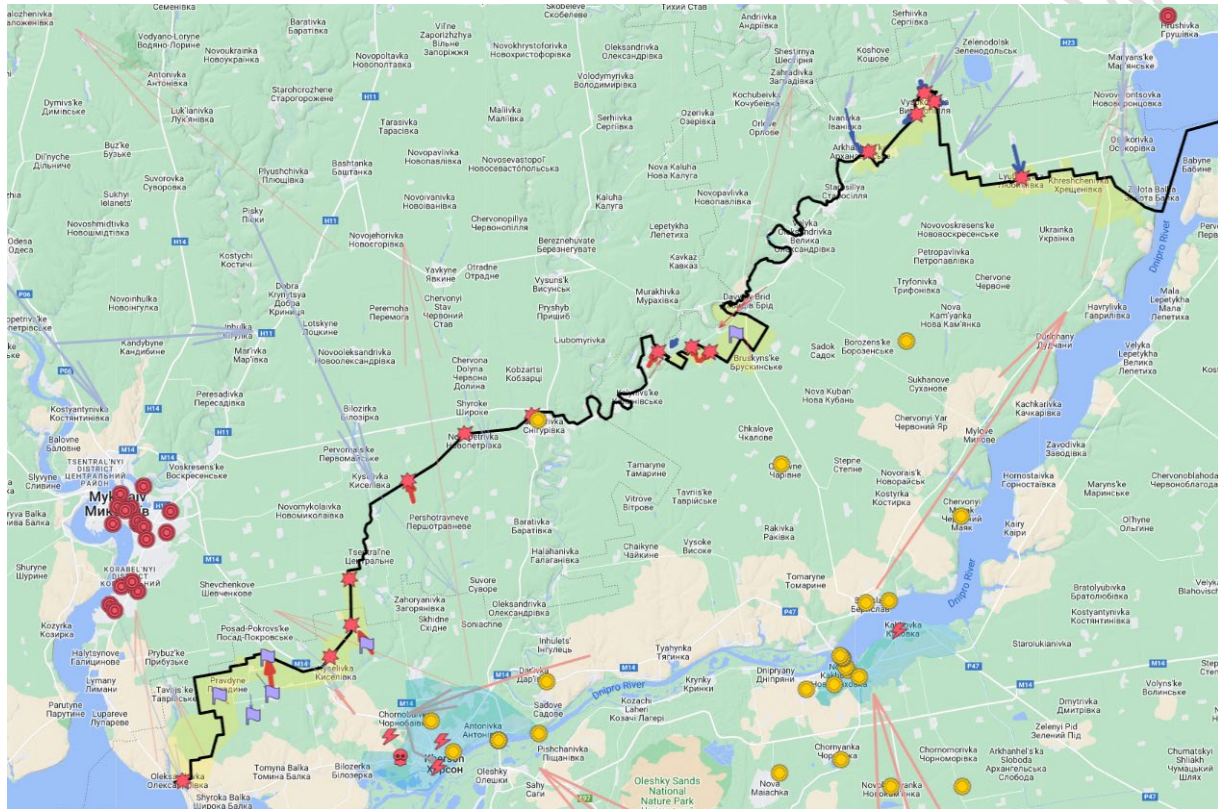
ASSESSMENT: Unchanged from August 7

We remain unwilling to call the ongoing action by Ukrainian forces a counteroffensive. We maintain that Russian forces between Avdriivka and Kopanky are now in a salient and at moderate risk of encirclement if Ukrainian forces were to make a breakthrough.

It is implausible that Russian forces can secure the Donetsk oblast by August 31 without securing Slovyansk as part of that self-declared deadline.

DNIPRO, KHERSON & MYKOLAIV, ZAPORIZHIA REGION

KHERSON & MYKOLAIV



Russian Objective: Prepare for a Ukrainian counteroffensive by building defenses, prevent further advances by Ukrainian troops toward Kherson, repair destroyed GLOCs over the Dnipro River, and prevent the expansion of the insurgency

Ukrainian Objective: Liberate the Kherson oblast west of the Dnipro River, push Russian forces back far enough to end multiple launch rocket system (MLRS) attacks on Mykolaiv and Kryvvi Rih

There wasn't any significant fighting along the line of conflict west of the Dnipro River. Russian and Ukrainian forces traded artillery and rocket fire and launched airstrikes. Russian aviation did not venture into Ukrainian-controlled territory, opting to fire on positions close to the line of conflict and along the Inhulets River bridgehead.

There were reports of multiple explosions in Nova Khakova.⁶

Russian occupation forces deployed Czech hedgehogs in the streets of Kherson. The hedgehogs date back to the 1930s and remain an inexpensive, easy to make, and effective antitank obstacle. The appearance of the antitank barriers on Kherson streets indicates that Russian military leaders have moved to a defensive strategy.

⁶ <https://www.pravda.com.ua/eng/news/2022/08/12/7362926/>

In another sign of worry about a looming counteroffensive, Yuri Sobolevskyi, First Deputy Head of the Kherson Oblast Council, reported that territorial guard and elite Russian units were conducting raids and arrests across the city.⁷

ASSESSMENT: We continue to monitor the troop deployments, maneuvers, and preparations by Russia and Ukraine both west and east of the Dnipro River. Despite paid trolls and online social media bots mocking the lack of a counteroffensive in Kherson, it is apparent that Russian military leaders are taking the threat seriously.

During the last two weeks of July, Ukraine targeted Russian S300 anti-aircraft missile sites in the Mykolaiv, Kherson, and Zaporizhia oblasts. Russian forces were using the air defense missiles to strike ground targets focusing on the city of Mykolaiv. The number of strikes dropped dramatically in August.

In our assessment, there are two reasons for this. First, the General Staff of Ukraine publicly stated they were prioritizing the missile sites targeting Mykolaiv, and that campaign appears to have been a success. Secondly,

⁷ <https://www.pravda.com.ua/eng/news/2022/08/12/7362926/>

Ukrainian interdiction of Russian ground lines of communication (GLOC – aka supply lines) has likely impacted the supply of munitions.

DNIPROPETROVSK

Global concern about the risk of a nuclear disaster at the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant as Russia and Ukraine continue to trade accusations of shelling at Europe's largest nuclear power plant.

Ukrainian and Russian officials confirmed that the plant's offices and fire station came under fire, with ten munitions hitting the compound. Our team cannot determine if the munitions were mortars, artillery, rockets, kamikaze drones, or a combination.

Russia is accusing Ukraine of firing on the plant indiscriminately. Ukraine is accusing Russia of using the plant as barracks for 500 soldiers and a firebase where rockets from MLRS are launched across the Dnipro River.

Multiple videos have shown Russian troops bivouacking in tents adjacent to buildings at the power plant, MLRS

launchers located between the cooling towers, and the number one reactor shed being used as a garage for Russian armored vehicles.

Pressure is mounting on Moscow to demilitarize the plant and leave the compound. Yesterday we reported the G7, and the European Union called for Russia to turn control of the plant back over to Ukraine and to grant immediate access to inspectors with the International Atomic Energy Agency. On Thursday, the United States and China added their voices.

Zhang Jun, China's permanent representative to the United Nations, said that China is "deeply concerned" by the recent shelling of the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant in Ukraine. Zhang chaired Thursday's meeting of the Security Council, saying, "We call on the parties concerned to exercise restraint, act with caution, refrain from any action that may compromise nuclear safety and security, and spare no effort to minimize the possibility of accidents."⁸

A spokesperson for the United States State Department told reporters, "Fighting near a nuclear plant is dangerous and

⁸ [CGTN](#)

irresponsible – and we continue to call on Russia to cease all military operations at or near Ukrainian nuclear facilities and return full control to Ukraine, and support Ukrainian calls for a demilitarized zone around the nuclear power plant."⁹

United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres released a statement demanding an agreement about the plant be reached. "The facility must not be used as part of any military operation. Instead, an urgent agreement is needed at a technical level on a safe perimeter of demilitarization to ensure the safety of the area."¹⁰

Despite almost global agreement that Russia needs to at least yield control of the plant, Vasyl Nebenzia, Russia's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, did not support any compromise.¹¹

"Demilitarization of the station can make it vulnerable to those who want to visit it. No one knows what their goals and objectives will be."

⁹ [Reuters](#)

¹⁰ [Reuters](#)

¹¹ <https://www.pravda.com.ua/eng/news/2022/08/12/7362924/>

"We cannot rule out any provocations, terrorist attacks on the station that we must protect."

Editor's Note: The plant was demilitarized and perfectly safe before February 24, 2022.

The continued occupation of the plant isn't just due to military goals; Russia has a financial incentive to disrupt power generation at Zaporizhzhia.¹² With 10 million displaced citizens and industrial production down 50%, Ukraine now generates an excess amount of electrical power.

In June, Ukraine's electrical grid was connected to the European Union's. The connection has enabled Ukraine to sell excess electricity to European buyers and is on track to earn \$2.5 billion a year in electricity sales. Connecting Zaporizhzhia to the Russian electrical grid through Crimea would cut excess electrical generation by 50%, further crippling Ukraine's economy and lengthening Western Europe's dependency on Russian natural gas.

¹² [The New Voice of Ukraine via Yahoo!](#)

On August 9, Russian officials said they planned to disconnect Zaporizhzhia NPP from the Ukrainian power grid and reroute it to Russia through Crimea.¹³ Russian forces have already destroyed three of the four power connections to the plant.

Editor's Note: *The only reason I can add a footnote here is I was a college intern with Public Service of New Hampshire. This now-defunct power utility owned the Seabrook Nuclear Power Plant in New Hampshire, which was never completed and led to its bankruptcy. Powerplants receive the electricity they need for internal operation from external sources. If the powerplant has to shut down for some reason, it still has electrical power to do so safely. In a catastrophe, diesel engines or jet turbines activate automatically as a short-term solution (one plant I worked at had a bank of commercial jet engines for backup power). Running Europe's largest nuclear power plant with no redundant external electrical connection is dangerous.*

On Thursday morning, several electrical transmission towers connecting southern Ukraine's electrical grid with Russian-occupied Crimea were destroyed in an apparent act of sabotage, thwarting plans to take the plant offline.¹⁴

¹³ [The Guardian](#)

¹⁴ <https://twitter.com/Biloshytsky/status/1557696116333989889>

No one has come forward to claim responsibility, and it is impossible to determine if Ukraine or Russia did this in the current climate.

Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy called for Russian forces to demilitarize the plant and added that any nuclear accident would be considered a weapon of mass destruction attack on Ukraine.^{15 16}

"I am sure that each of you has already thought about how to act if Russia uses so-called tactical nuclear weapons. Consider this too: Russia could provoke the largest nuclear accident in history at the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant, and in terms of actual consequences, this could be even more catastrophic than Chernobyl, and in essence [it's] the same as Russia using nuclear weapons, but without a nuclear strike," Zelenskyy said in a television address.

He added that no one can control the wind and that the growing threat of a nuclear disaster extends beyond the borders of Ukraine.

¹⁵ <https://www.pravda.com.ua/eng/news/2022/08/11/7362907/>

¹⁶ <https://www.pravda.com.ua/eng/news/2022/08/11/7362834/>

Article 56 of Protocol I of the Geneva Convention [addresses the rule of war](#) for nuclear power plants.¹⁷ Nuclear power plants are not supposed to be targeted unless the power plant exclusively provides power to military facilities engaged in war and there is a feasible way to enter the facility without causing an accident. The rules also state that offensive weapons cannot be stationed at nuclear stations. Defensive weapons to protect the plant and its workers can be deployed, but they cannot be used to launch any attacks.

If a belligerent uses the grounds or facilities of a nuclear power plant to launch attacks, the protections under Article 56 are terminated, giving a belligerent being attacked the right to defend themselves.

In a report by Vanda Lamm of the IAEA, they concluded, "Absolute protection of civilian nuclear installations is also supported by the fact that attack on such installations is likely to cause severe losses among the civilian population. The sad experience of the Chernobyl disaster shows that pernicious consequences can occur not only in the installation State but also in regions hundreds of

¹⁷ <https://www.iaea.org/sites/default/files/37302081625.pdf>

kilometers apart. *In other words, severe losses can be suffered not only by the belligerents but also the civilian population of a third State.*"

At the time of publication, Russian forces launched another barrage of rockets fired from MLRS from the grounds of the Zaporizhzhia NPP.¹⁸ Grad rockets struck Nikopol and Marhanets, injuring three and damaging dozens of homes.

CHERNIHIV & SUMY REGION

Russian Objective: Lock Ukrainian military resources in places, break civilian will with continued terror attacks

Ukrainian Objective: Maintain enough force strength on the border with Russia to prevent Russian troops from crossing

Dmytro Zhivytsky, Sumy Regional Administrative and Military Governor reported [Esman](#), [Bilopillia](#), [Velyka Pysarivka](#), [Shalyhyne](#), [Putyvl](#), and [Nova Sloboda](#) were shelled and hit by mortars.¹⁹ There were no casualties, but

¹⁸ <https://www.pravda.com.ua/eng/news/2022/08/12/7362928/>

¹⁹ <https://www.pravda.com.ua/eng/news/2022/08/11/7362748/>

a wheat field near Nova Sloboda caught on fire and was a total loss.

KYIV REGION

There wasn't any significant military action in this region.

BLACK SEA & ODESA REGION

There wasn't any significant military action in this region.

WEST REGION

There wasn't any significant military action in this region.

THEATERWIDE & EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENTS

Multiple explanations for the explosions at Zhabrovka airfield in Belarus were given on Thursday as videos showing the blast started to appear on social media.²⁰

²⁰ <https://www.pravda.com.ua/eng/news/2022/08/11/7362817/>

Satellite images showed two areas burned on the airbase. It also showed that the Russian air force has no presence anymore. There are claims that a Russian 92N6 fire control and engagement radar, NATO code name Grave Stone, blew up for an unknown reason.²¹ We cannot verify the report's veracity in the short term but can observe radiation scatter patterns in that area to see if they have disappeared or changed.

In Copenhagen after Ramstein V, 26 nations plus the 27 member states of the European Union pledged continued long-term support for Ukraine.²² Members of the working group established in April have become tight-lipped on specifics of military aid. The group pledged another 1.5 billion Euros in financial support and stated, "more was coming," without providing specifics.

Danish Defense Minister Morten Bødskov, who hosted the meeting in Copenhagen, thanked Poland, Slovakia, and the Czech Republic for "signaling" a willingness to expand defense production of artillery systems and munitions. Denmark and Norway committed to providing military

²¹ <https://defence-blog.com/russian-radar-blows-up-at-air-base-in-belarus/>

²² [Associated Press](#)

instructors to accelerate the training of Ukrainian troops in NATO tactics and structure.

According to Ukrainian officials, the three United States-made M270 guided multiple launch rocket systems (GMLRS) that the United Kingdom promised on Wednesday are already in Ukraine.^{23 24} The M270 is the big brother to the M142 GMLRS, also known as HIMARS. The M270 can fire up to 12 rockets at a time, double the capacity of the M142.

President Zelenskyy admonished Dmytro Marchenko, Major General of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, without mentioning his name. On August 10, Marchenko told the press, "Ukraine has planned to liberate Kherson and to end the active phase of the war by the end of the year."

In a video address, Zelenskyy told his nation, "The general rule is simple: war is definitely not the time for vanity and loud statements. The fewer peculiar details you reveal about our defense plans, the better it will be for the implementation of those defense plans."

²³ <https://www.pravda.com.ua/eng/news/2022/08/12/7362952/>

²⁴ <https://twitter.com/oleksiireznikov/status/1557992937006448640>

Zelenskyy continued, "If you want to [make] the big headlines, that's one thing, and frankly irresponsible."

WAR CRIMES AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Latvia's parliament designated the Russian Federation as a state sponsor of terrorism and of committing genocide upon the Ukrainian people.²⁵

"Latvia recognizes Russia's actions in Ukraine as targeted genocide against the Ukrainian people," the resolution stated.

GEOPOLITICAL

Yuri Kot, a frequent panelist on Russia One, made the latest Russian nuclear threat against the West.²⁶ "If God forbid, the Zaporizhzhya nuclear power plant is damaged, and a disaster happens, two missiles will instantly land in your

²⁵ [Reuters](#)

²⁶ <https://www.newsweek.com/russia-ukraine-missiles-nuclear-warning-zaporizhzhya-britain-us-1732059>

decision-making centers. One in Washington and the other in London."

A State Department spokesperson told the United States publication Newsweek, "We think provocative rhetoric regarding nuclear weapons is dangerous, adds to the risk of miscalculation, should be avoided, and we will not indulge in it."

Vladimir Solovyov, the host of the Russian program The Evening with Vladimir Solovyov, came to the defense of former United States President Donald Trump.²⁷ Solovyov expressed his admiration of Trump, the United States Republican political party (called the GOP), and praised Trump's support of the Russian Federation. He called the raid an "assault" on Trump and expressed his hope the United States would plunge into civil war.

Moscow talking heads openly suggested that the Biden Administration would create false treason charges connecting Trump to the sale and sharing of top secret documents and information to the Kremlin.

²⁷ <https://twitter.com/JuliaDavisNews/status/1557198070110117889>

ECONOMIC

The rouble was unchanged, with the “official” exchange rate holding at 61 roubles for one US dollar.

Oil prices jumped today but continue to trade between \$90 and \$105 a barrel. WTI and Brent crude was up \$3, with WTI closing at \$94 a barrel and Brent reaching \$100. United States RBOB wholesale gasoline for spot market delivery rose to \$3.08 a gallon (82 cents a gallon).

Chicago SRW wheat futures for December 2022 delivery were unchanged at 80 cents a bushel.