



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



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Malcontent News

Russia-Ukraine War SITREP

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SUMMARY – DAY 124

It has been 3,042 days since Russia occupied Crimea on February 27, 2014.

The Russian Air Force fired two Kh-22 land-to-sea cruise missiles from Tu-22M3 strategic bombers at Kremenchuk, Poltava. Both missiles struck the Amstor Mall at 3:52 PM local time, with over 1,000 civilians inside. As of this writing, 18 are confirmed dead and another 59 wounded. Dozens remain missing. Today's attack is the worst since Russia destroyed the railroad station in Kramatorsk on April 8 with cluster munitions delivered by Short-Range Ballistic Missile (SRBM).

For the first time in weeks, there was little cloud cover over Ukraine in alignment with the Sentinel-2 L2A satellite passes. This has provided outstanding intelligence on multiple axes in Ukraine.

Ukrainian forces are stabilizing the line of conflict south and southeast of Lysychansk. Despite Russian forces making only small gains in Luhansk, the pressure on the Ground Lines of Communication (GLOC – aka supply lines)

from Siversk-Lysychansk and Bakhmut-Lysychansk continues to increase.

Russian forces are holding a line that extends from Bila Hora to the southwestern corner of the rubber factory on the edge of Lysychansk. The line continues southwest to the gelatin factory, where fighting has been ongoing for four days.

Russian forces control most of Vovchoyarivka, with intense fighting continuing to control the settlement's northern part. Russian forces have reached the southeastern edge of the abandoned Verkhokamyanka oil refinery, which is adjacent to the T-1302 Highway GLOC.

East of Bakhmut and north to the Popasna advance, Russian forces continue to try and take full control of the T-1302 Highway GLOC. Russian forces attempted to advance toward Klynove and Pokrovske but were unsuccessful. Russian forces likely reached the eastern edge of Klynove in heavy fighting but were pushed back to Midna Ruda. Russian forces also attempted to advance on Yakolivka but were unsuccessful.

Russian forces shelled Soledar, Bilohirivka [Donetsk], Berestove, Mykolaivka, Vesele [Donetsk, 48°44'38.5"N 38°08'56.5"E], and Spirne. Shelling of Berestove and Spirne was particularly fierce. Both settlements are west of the T-1302 Highway.

Two Russian ammunition depots south and east of Zymohirya [Luhansk] were attacked by NATO-provided High Mobility Rocket Artillery System (HIMARS) missiles. A coal mine was the closest target, 70 kilometers east of Bakhmut.

In the Svitlodarsk bulge, there were indications that Ukrainian forces shelled Russian positions in Semhirya, Dolomitne, and Myronivskyi.

In the south Donbas, Russian forces attempted an offensive against Ukrainian forces in Shevchenko [Donetsk 47°43'45.5"N 37°08'29.4"E] and were unsuccessful. With reports of further advances, Ukrainian forces continue to hold recent territorial gains.

In Kherson, the Ukrainian counteroffensive continued. Ukrainian troops advanced from Soldatske to the western edge of Myrolyubivka. Russian and Ukrainian forces

continued intense fighting to control Stanislav, Kyselivka, and Snihurivka. The United States Department of Defense and Ukrainian officials have hinted that "several" settlements were liberated between June 25 – 26 in the Kherson Oblast but have requested that the details be temporarily withheld to support Operational Security (OPSEC).

North of Kharkiv, Russian forces launched an offensive to recapture Dementiivka, but they were unsuccessful. Skirmishes continued near Velyki Prokhody, Vesele [Kharkiv 50°10'26.3"N 36°31'59.5"E], and Rubizhne [Kharkiv]. Satellite data indicated that Ukrainian forces remain on the east bank of the Pechenihiy Reservoir near Khotimlya.

Southeast of Chuhuiv, fighting continues along the M-03 and M-07 highways. The General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine continues to request to honor OPSEC in this region. We will only share open-source intelligence in today's report. Satellite data indicated fighting in Russian-controlled Nova Hnylytsya.

On the Izyum axis, Russian forces shelled Mospanove but made no advances on the settlement. Russian forces

attacked Dovhalivka and Zalyman from Savyntsi, suffered significant losses, and were forced back. We have also been requested to honor OPSEC in this region and will only share information available through open-source intelligence.

Sattelite data indicated intense fighting north, northeast, and north of Spivakivka, almost to Prydonetske. Sattelite images also confirmed the destruction of the Russian 20th Combined Arms Army command post in Izyum and the adjacent fuel depot.

Russian forces attempted to advance on Mazanivka from Dovehenke and were unsuccessful. Russian forces shelled Ukrainian positions in Dolyna and Bohorodychne. Ukrainian artillery interdicted the GLOC from Oskil to Sosnove with artillery.

Kremlin-backed hacker group Killnet launched a widescale DDoS cyberattack on Lithuania, disabling key websites and computer systems. Killnet says they will continue to attack the Baltic nation until trade restrictions to Kalinigrad are lifted.

DAILY ASSESSMENT

We assess the following:

1. We remain concerned about the tension in the Baltics and the potential to advance the ongoing Mutual Assured Destruction Instability Paradox.
2. Our analyst team expected the Kremlin-backed cyberattack on Lithuania government websites as it was the only possible non-kinetic response available to Russia.
3. The situation for Ukrainian forces in Lysychansk is deteriorating faster than we expected – but we can not determine when Russian forces will take full administrative control of the city.
4. Russia's ability to carry out offensive operations and hold defensive positions are deteriorating along every axis outside the Severodonetsk salient.
5. In our assessment, the over 110 SRBM and cruise missiles fired into Ukraine in the last 72 hours are a direct response to the introduction and use of HIMARS on the battlefield.

Although Ukrainian forces have stabilized the front south and southeast of Lysychansk, Russian advances are

increasingly threatening to sever both GLOCs into the embattled city. When Russian forces secure the Verkhokamyanka oil refinery, they will be able to interdict the secondary Siversk-Lysychansk supply line with artillery and Multiple Launch Rocket Systems (MLRS). We maintain it is critical for Ukraine to hold Lysychansk for another 15 to 25 days to allow more weapons from NATO and Western allies to arrive.

We had predicted that Russia's most likely response to Lithuania would be a cyberattack. Killnet's DDoS brought several systems down that have since been restored. Lithuania officials stated that no data had been compromised. The Kremlin's use of government-funded proxies to fight its wars aligns with its ongoing strategy in places such as Ukraine, Mali, and Sudan.

In our assessment, the Amstor Mall was not the target in Kremenchuk. The factory complex 500 to 1,000 meters to the northeast was the likely target. Russia's use of Kh-22 air-to-sea cruise missiles on land-based targets indicates a significant shortage of high-precision air-to-land, sea-to-land, and land-to-land munitions. The Kh-22 was explicitly designed to destroy aircraft carriers, and its guidance and targeting systems are unsuited for high-precision strikes. Additionally, the longer the missile travels to its target, the

less accurate it is. Regardless of our assessment of the intended target package, striking the area at 3:52 PM on a weekday was meant to maximize the number of casualties.

In contrast, Ukraine's use of HIMARS, which has an accuracy of +/- 3 meters, has resulted in precision strikes on legitimate military targets confined to military headquarters, fuel depots, military barracks, and ammunition depots. Russia's weapons systems are incapable of this level of precision.

Outside of the Severodonetsk region, Russian offensive and defensive strength are fading. Igor Girkin stated, "Russian forces most likely have no power to develop the offensive, or any desire to continue developing it. The partners [Luhansk People's Republic (LNR)/Donetsk People's Republic (DNR) militias] have the desire but don't have the heavy weaponry."¹

Girkin also confirmed that there weren't many prisoners of war taken in Severodonetsk, the suburbs, or the Zolote-Hirske salient.

¹ <https://wartranslated.com/igor-girkin-overview-of-the-ukraine-frontlines-as-of-27-june/>

“The enemy managed to withdraw the core of the garrison from the operational encirclement, abandoning in the cauldron only small and forgotten detachments and groups of demoralized deserters. Very few POWs were taken. It can be said that our pincer grabbed empty air.”

He further predicts that an attempt to capture Bakhmut and Soledar will require the combined combat strength of the Russian Federation, LDR, and DNR because both cities contain Soviet-era military bases with large underground bunker networks.

In the south Donbas, Zaporizhia, Kherson, and Kharkiv Oblasts, there is a lot of chatter about multiple Ukrainian advances. In the south Donbas and Zaporizhia, the advances are more visible and are achieving the most success. The Russian defensive lines are among the weakest in Ukraine in this region and are supported by lightly armed LNR and DNR militias.

In Kherson, Ukrainian forces continue to make progress on two fronts, and in our assessment, the Russian lines in what we call the Vyskopillya salient are becoming fragile.

On the Izyum axis, we continue to know additional information that we cannot share at this to protect our sources and respect OPSEC. We assess that the offensive operations around Izyum and Lyman have stalled out for weeks due to a lack of available combat resources. Russia is struggling to restore combat losses.

The Duma will take up a measure on June 28 to enable Russian high school graduates to sign military contracts that will enable them to be sent to combat instead of fulfilling the requirement of operating as a non-combat conscript.²

It is worth noting that in the United States, non-high school graduates can sign a military contract at 17 years old, with parental consent, and join the military upon high school graduation or completion of a GED.³ The United States is one of 15 nations that the United Nations list as using "child soldiers" because of the recruiting age of 17. Most students graduate high school at 18 years old.

The United Kingdom Department of Defense reported that Russia is being forced to activate members of the Human

² <https://twitter.com/brewerov/status/1540757583241158657>

³ <https://www.usa.gov/join-military>

Mobilization Resource (HMR).⁴ The HMR is comprised of veterans who left military service in the last five years that can be deployed in the event of a national emergency. Russia has been seeking “volunteers” from the HMR to fill out third battalions (usually 800 to 1200 troops, but Russia has lowered the number to 450 to 600) within regular brigades (typically four battalions). These units will be equipped with outdated hardware such as BMP-1 Infantry Fighting Vehicles (IFV), T-62 and first-generation T-80 tanks, AK-74 rifles, poor-quality body armor, and Ssh-68 Cold War-era helmets. It will take at least 30 days to activate and deploy these forces, and Russia will likely continue to forgo medical exams.

We assess that Russia is now straining to maintain the current 2,450-kilometer-long line of conflict. We had predicted that Russia would run out of resources in June to control and hold territorial gains in the medium and long term.

We continue to have concerns about Ukraine's ability to take the initiative in late July or August. Ukraine needs to hold Lysychansk for another 15 to 25 days while managing

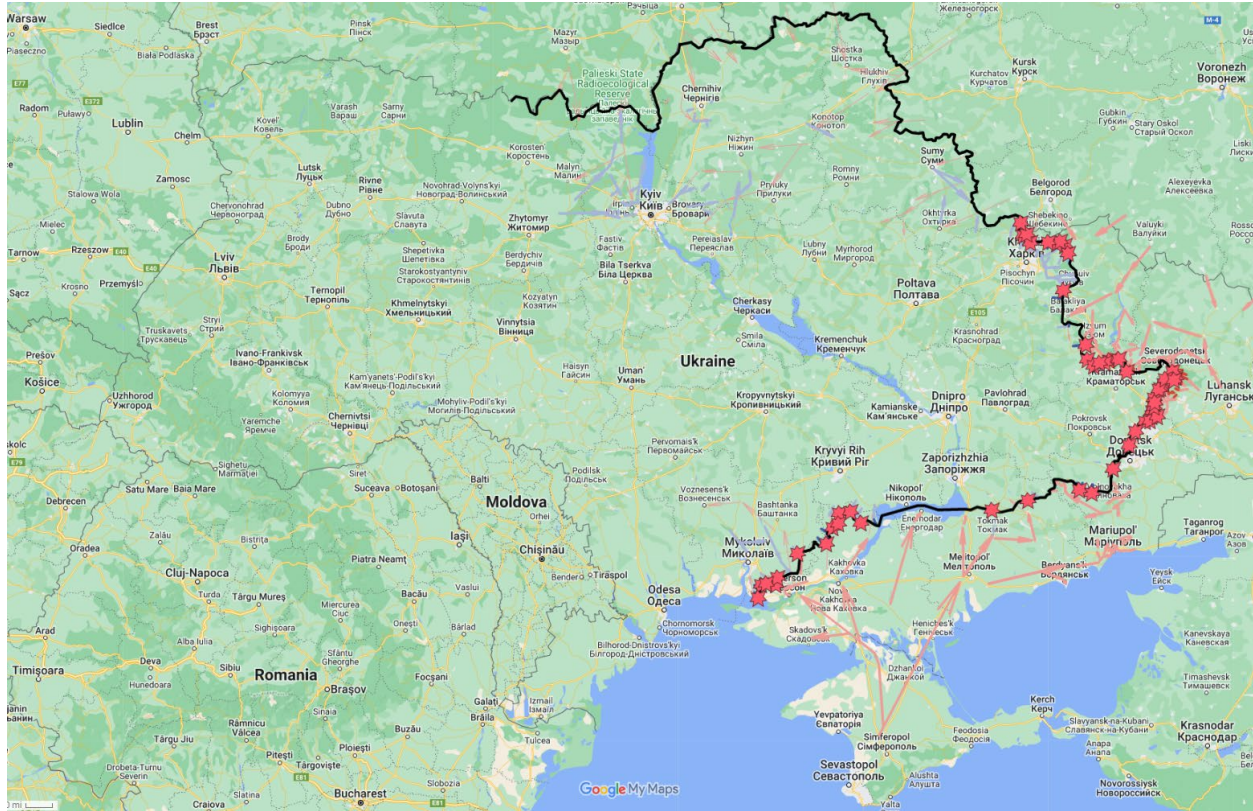
⁴ <https://twitter.com/DefenceHQ/status/1541295716823441408>

combat losses. Western allies need to accelerate arms shipments to make this possible.

We are concerned we are in the Mutual Assured Destruction Instability Paradox, given Russia's unyielding view on Ukraine, its hypocritical stance on European Union sanctions, and its diminishing capabilities through conventional warfare. The decisions emanating from the Kremlin are not geopolitically or militarily sound. The use of cyber warfare on Lithuania was predictable but still represents an escalation by the Kremlin.

Due to the continued targeting of civilians and civilian infrastructure, we assess that NATO and Western allies need to accelerate providing effective anti-aircraft defenses and reconsider their stance on medium and long-range weapons and heavy weapons such as Main Battle Tanks (MBT). The Ukrainian people should not be used as the force to grind down Russia's conventional warfare capabilities unless Europe and its allies intend to arm the nation properly.

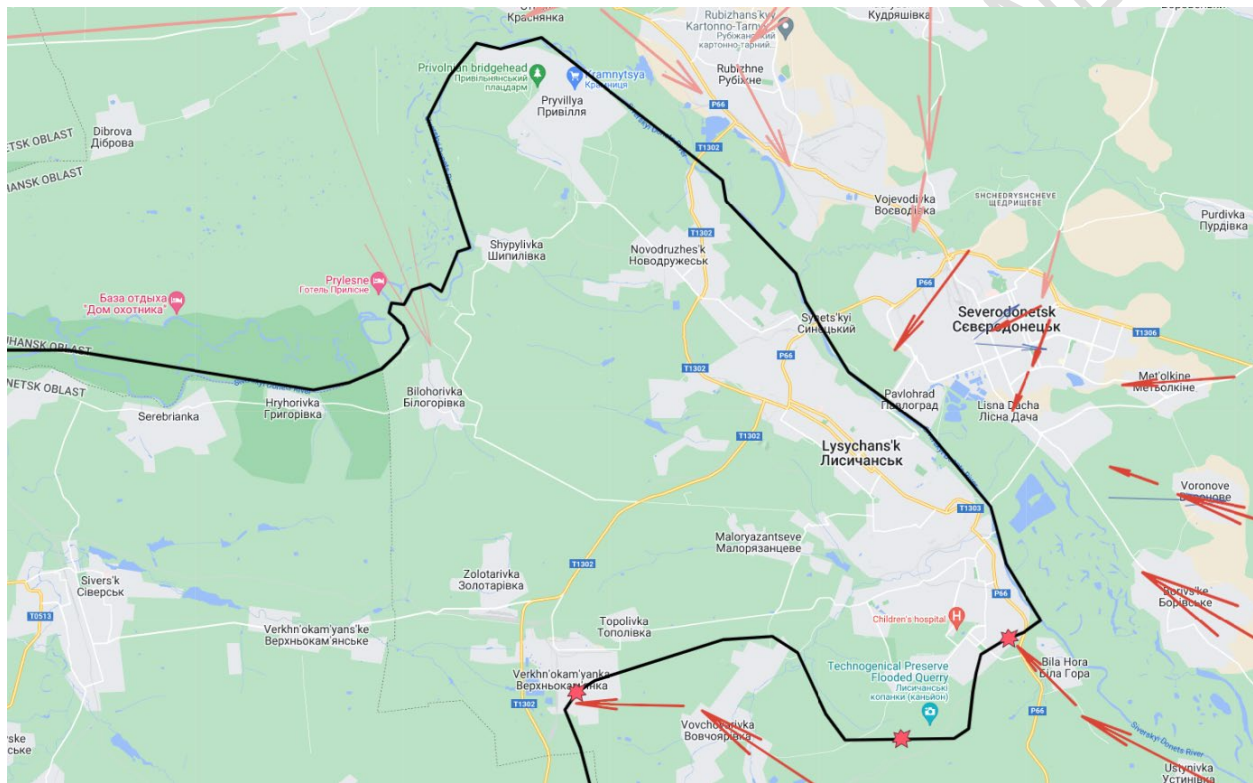
TODAY'S WAR IN UKRAINE MAP



DONBAS REGION

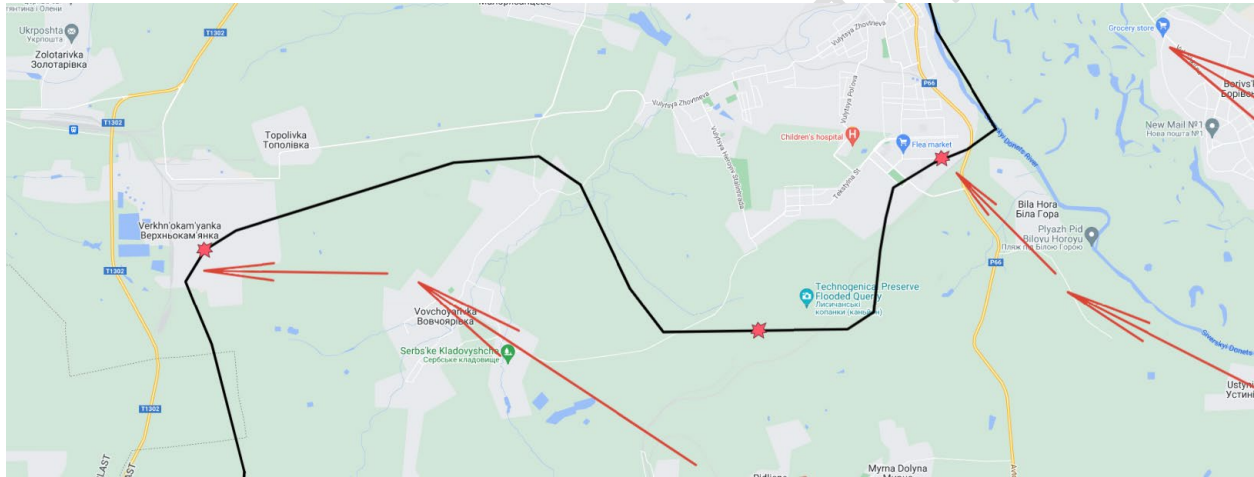
LUHANSK

Severodonetsk Salient



Ukrainian forces have slowed the advance of Russian forces south and southeast of Lysychansk. However, the advances have been strategic in attempting to isolate further the city turned fortress.

Russian forces have secured Bila Hora and control a line that extends west from the southwestern corner of the Lysychansk rubber factory to the gelatin factory to the southeastern corner of the abandoned Verkhnokamyanka oil refinery. Russian forces are likely attempting to secure Verkhnokamyanka to sever the T-1302 Highway GLOC to Lysychansk and have a better position to control the Siversk-Lysychansk GLOC using artillery.

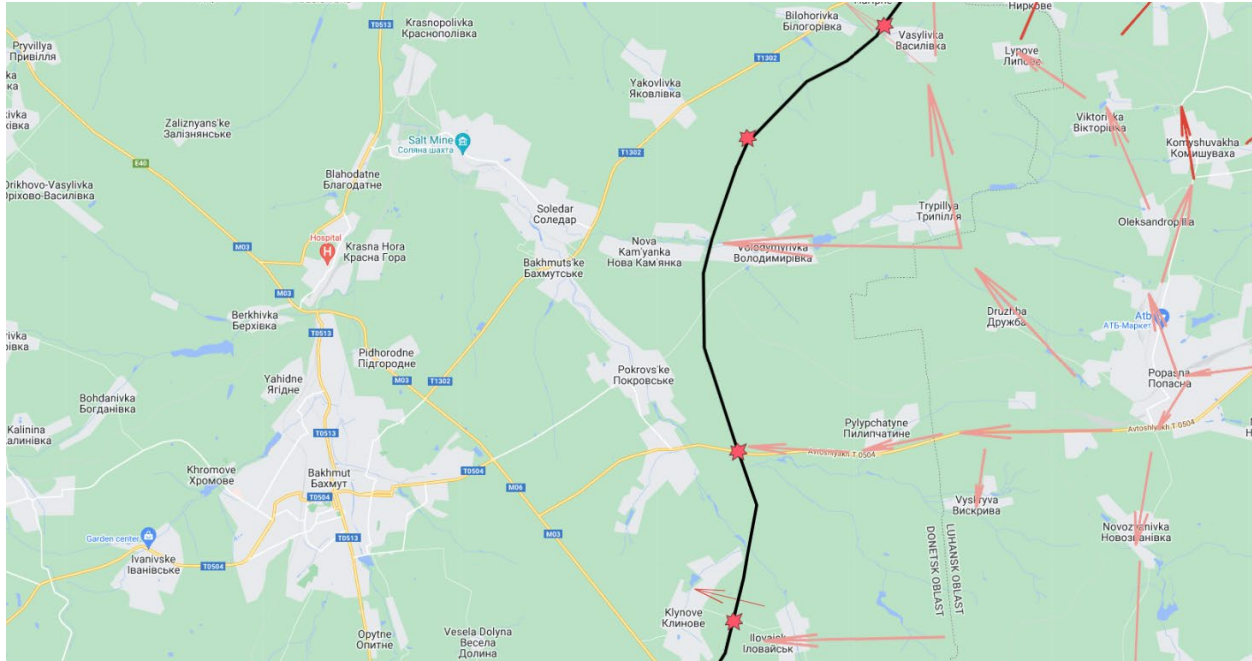


Intense fighting for control of the gelatin factory entered the fourth day. There are reports that fighting at Verkhnokamyanka is also intense.



Russian forces continue to advance north into Vovchoyarivka, taking control of most of the settlement.

Russian forces and Private Military Company (PMC) Wagner Group continue to attempt to advance west toward Bakhmut. There were advances made toward Klynove and Pokrovske, and neither was successful. Other analysts reported that Russian forces made incremental gains toward Klynove, but we had already coded our map to show this position. Further north, Russian forces attempted to advance on Yakolivka to sever the T-1302 GLOC – they were unsuccessful.



Satellite imagery showed the amount of artillery fire Russia has used in the last 30 days, with the landscape resembling a World War I battlefield.



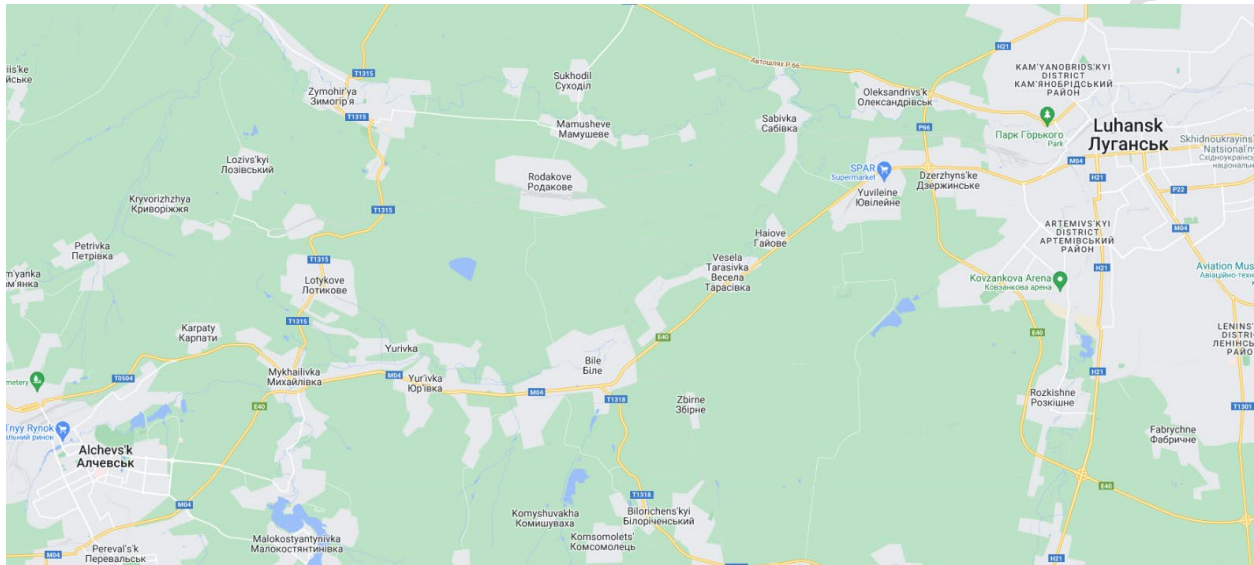
The T-1302 Highway south of Bilohorivka [Donetsk] appears significantly damaged.

Russian forces continued to shell Soledar, Berestove, Mykolaivka, Vesele [Dontesk, 48°44'38.5"N 38°08'56.5"E], and Spirne. The amount of artillery fire between Spirne over the last the days is significant.



ASSESSMENT: Clear weather has revealed the intensity of Russian artillery fire across Luhansk. Ukrainian positions were untenable, faced with this much artillery. It will take

years to completely demine this area and return it to a safe state.



The Ukrainian military [attacked Russian ammunition depots in Zymohirya, Luhansk](#).⁵ It is believed that HIMARS was used to strike the facilities. The ammo dumps were 70 and 73 kilometers east of Bakhmut and would have required a medium to a long-range weapon.

The large depot reportedly contained a cache of missiles cooked off and launched in multiple directions. Satellite imagery supports local reports.

⁵ <https://t.me/AFUStratCom/3517>

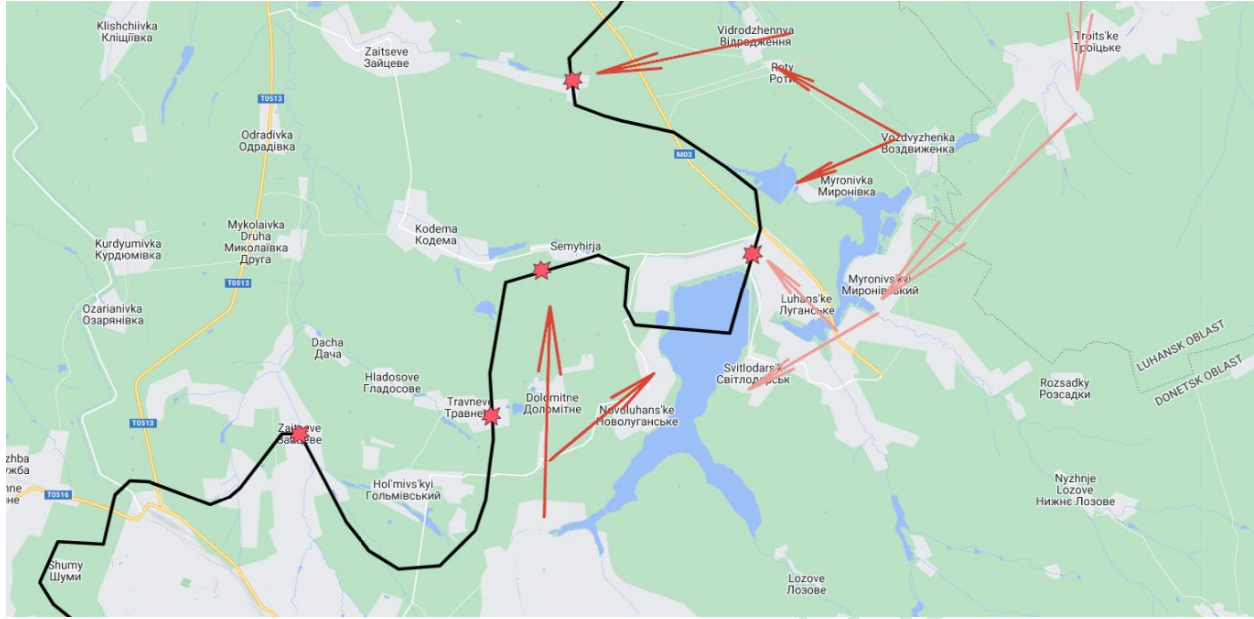


Russian state media [also reported on the attack](#) and did a live broadcast after the missiles hit.⁶ Ammunition cooking off and exploding reached as far as Alchevsk, 11.5 kilometers away.

⁶ <https://twitter.com/KremlinTrolls/status/1541354266488672262> [Russian State Media Rating: Video Valid]

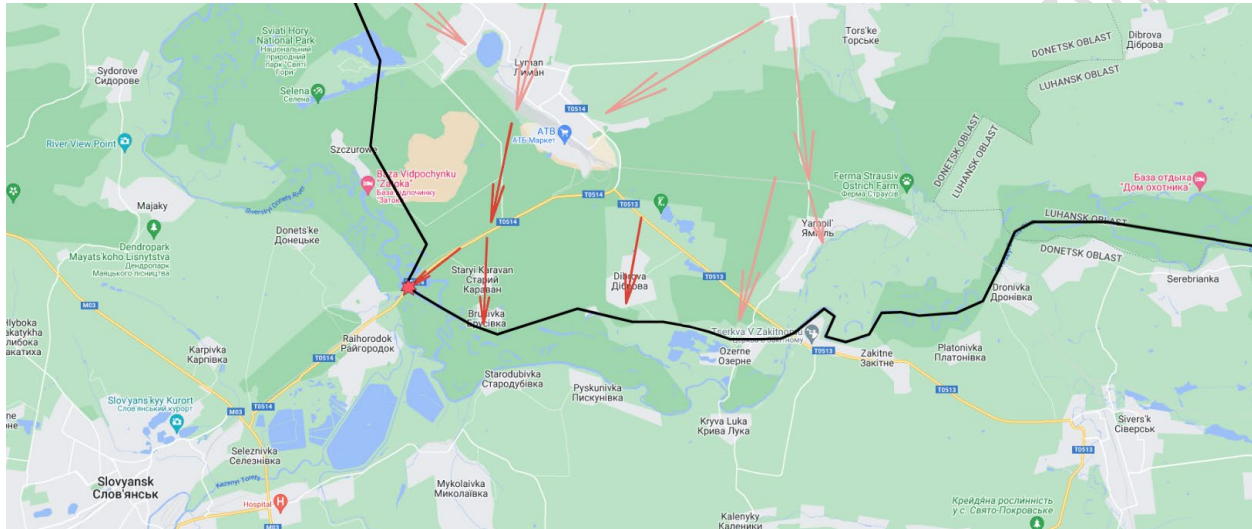


In the Svitlodarsk bulge, there were indications that Ukrainian forces shelled Russian positions in Semhirya, Dolomitne, and Myronivskiy.



Lyman Axis

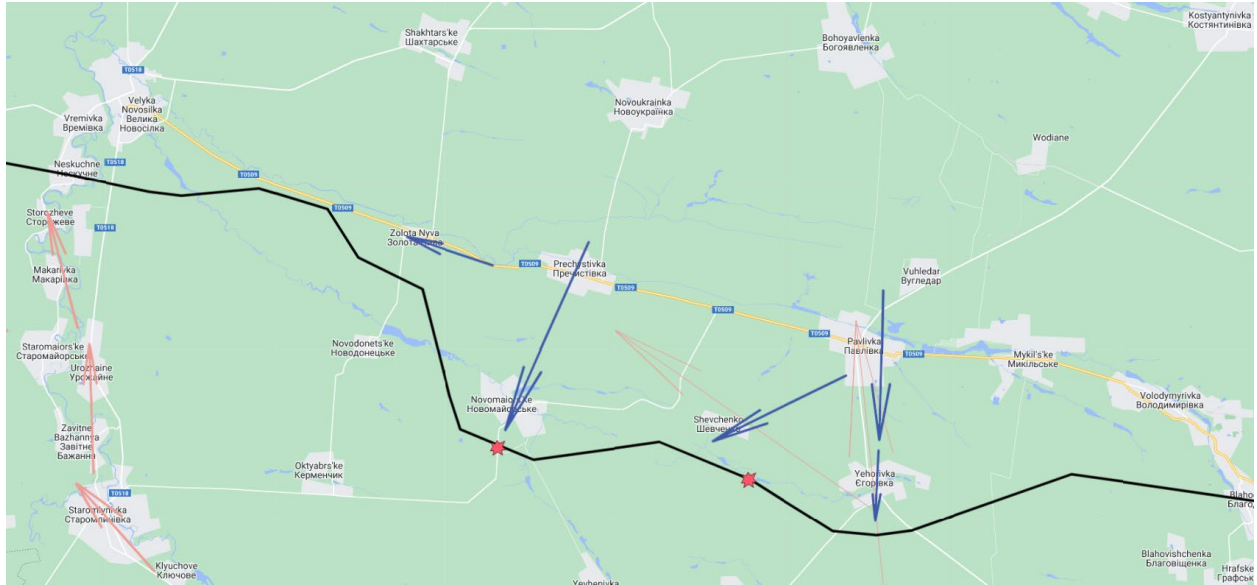
There weren't any major combat operations around Lyman on June 27.



SOUTH DONBAS AND WESTERN ZAPORIZHZIA

There were scattered artillery exchanges from Horlivka to Donetsk city to Velyka Novosilka in the Donetsk Oblast and Hulyaipole to Orikhiv in the Zaporizhia Oblast.

Russian forces attempted to break through the new line of conflict at Shevchenko [Donetsk 47°43'45.5"N 37°08'29.4"E], suffered heavy losses, and were forced to retreat.



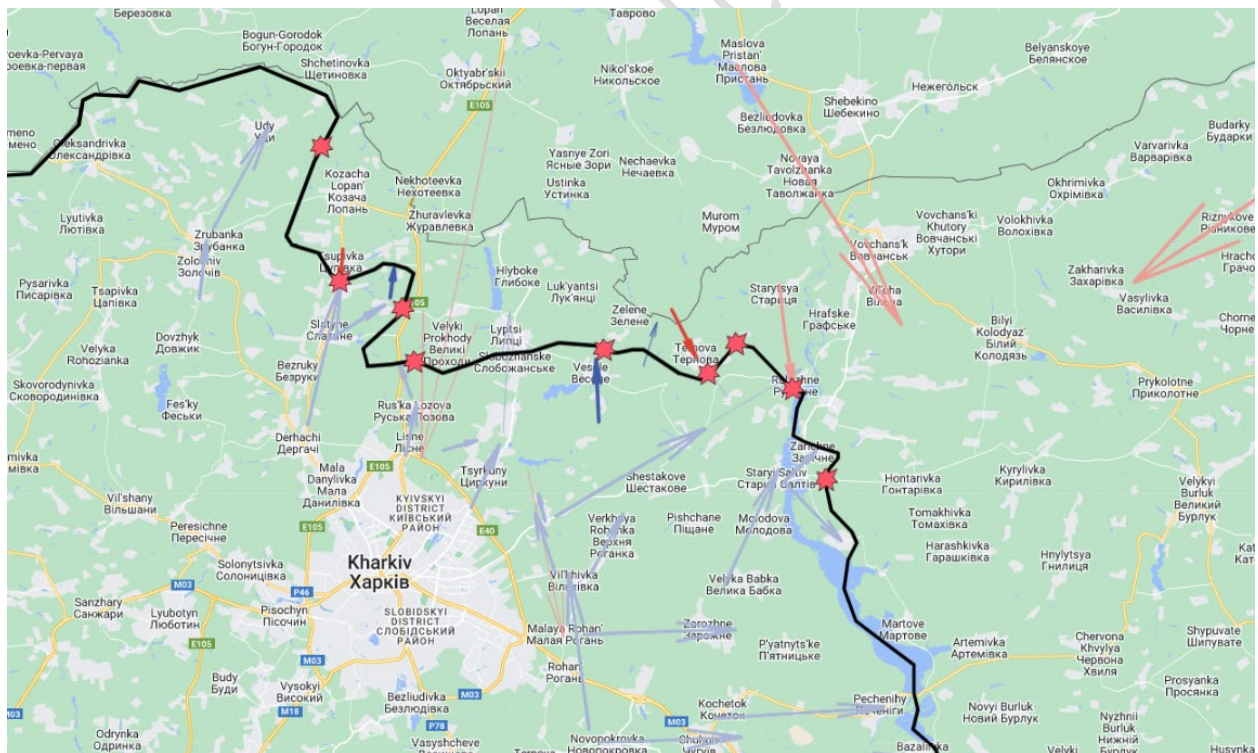
We continue to consider Rivnopol, Pyatkhatky, and Stepove [Zaporizhia] as contested until additional verification exists. We are not prepared to list Luhivske, Novokarlivka, Bahate, Ukrainske, and Inzhenerne as contested without additional information.

The General Staff of the Ukrainian Armed Forces has stated that due to OPSEC, information is not being released about the progress of the ongoing offensive.

KHARKIV REGION

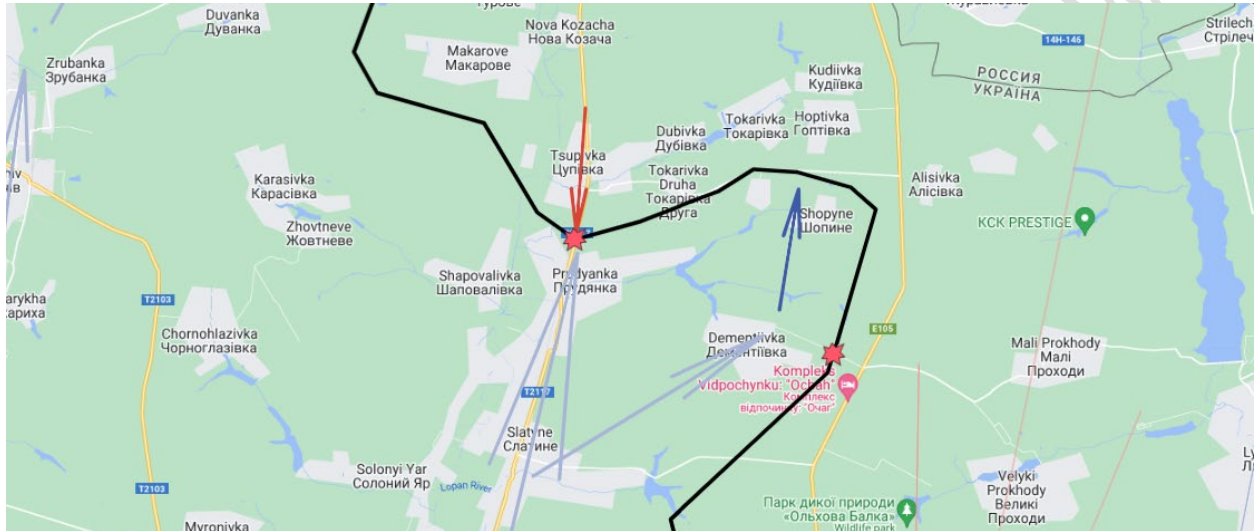
NORTHERN KHARKIV COUNTEROFFENSIVE

North of Kharkiv, Russian forces attempted to recapture Dementiivka again and were unsuccessful.⁷ Positional battles continued in Velyki Prokhody, Vesele [Kharkiv 50°10'26.3"N 36°31'59.5"E], and Rubizhne [Kharkiv]. Both belligerents consider Rubizhne a no man's land.



⁷ [General Staff of the Ukrainian Armed Forces - Facebook](#)

Members of the Kraken unit [destroyed a house occupied by Russian forces](#) using drone-directed artillery near Prudyanka.⁸ The video was geolocated.⁹



Russian artillery and missiles struck Kharkiv city. There is more information in the **War Crimes and Human Rights** section.

Russia launched Iskander-M missiles from Belgorod toward Kharkiv city on the evening of June 27. There were reports of up to six missiles hitting Kharkiv city and the surrounding area.

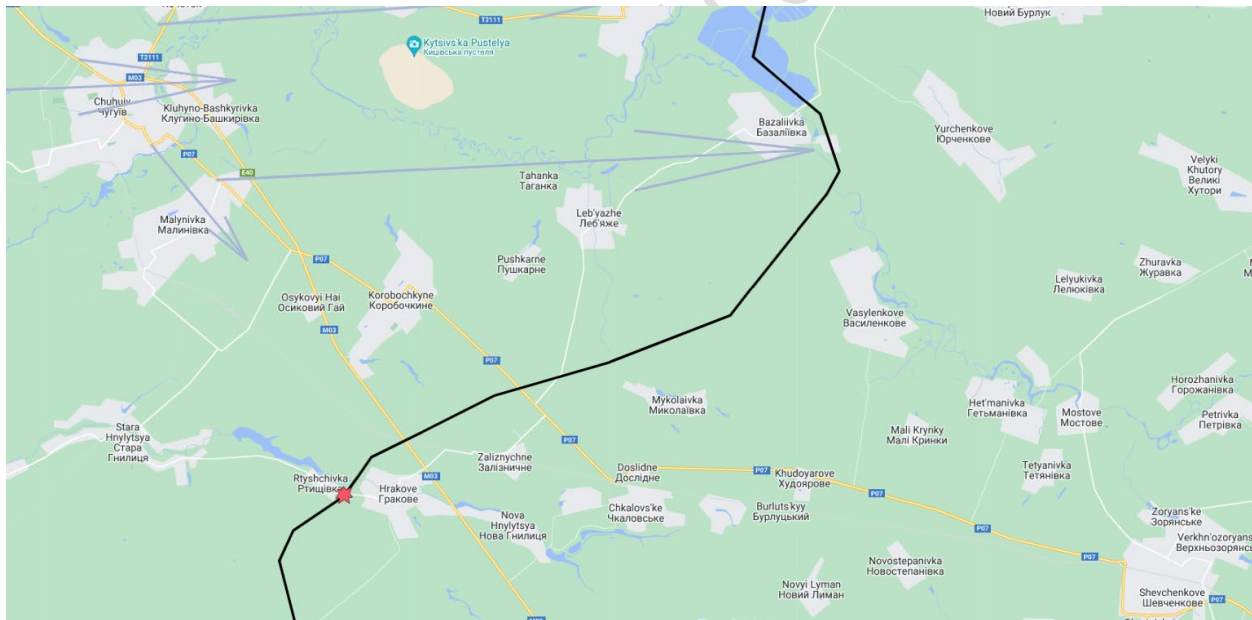
⁸ https://twitter.com/Blue_Sauron/status/1541460346690588672

⁹ <https://twitter.com/zcjbrooker/status/1541462804883963906>

Southeast of Chuhuiv, fighting continues along the M-03 and M-07 highways. Satellite imagery indicated recent and significant fighting at Russian-controlled Nova Hnylytsya. The settlement is 8 kilometers southeast of the currently confirmed line of conflict.



Additionally, NASA FIRMS data indicated there were hot spots in the settlement of Hrakove on June 26.

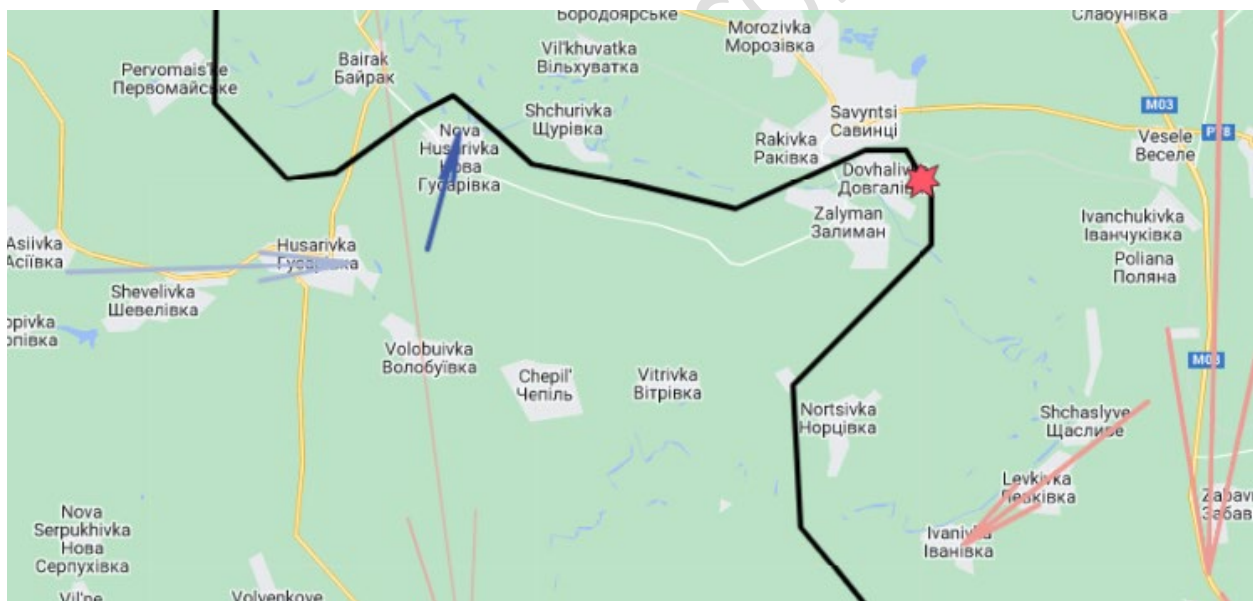


ASSESSMENT: Out of respect for OPSEC and because of the punitive shelling of Chuhuiv in response to the counteroffensive, we will not share any other information. We will confirm, as other analysts have, that there is a

counteroffensive southeast of Kharkiv city and on the northwestern tip of the Izyum axis.

We consider the settlements of Hrakove, Nova Hnlytysa, Chkalovske, Doslidne, Rtyschchivka, and Zaliznychne contested.

IZYUM AXIS



Russian forces attacked Dohalivka and Zalyman from Savyntsi.¹⁰ Ukraine hit Russian positions in the forests west of Savyntsi and caused significant losses. The attempted

¹⁰ <https://twitter.com/mhmck/status/1541473805213859840>

Russian advance on the western front is an attempt to stop increasing interdiction of Russian GLOCs west of the Oskil River and flowing into Vesele [Kharkiv 49°23'16.6"N 37°11'52.8"E].



Russian forces are likely reluctant to completely destroy the damaged bridge over the Siverskyi Donets River at Zalyman.

ASSESSMENT: There have been multiple reports from Pro-Russian and Pro-Ukrainian social media accounts that

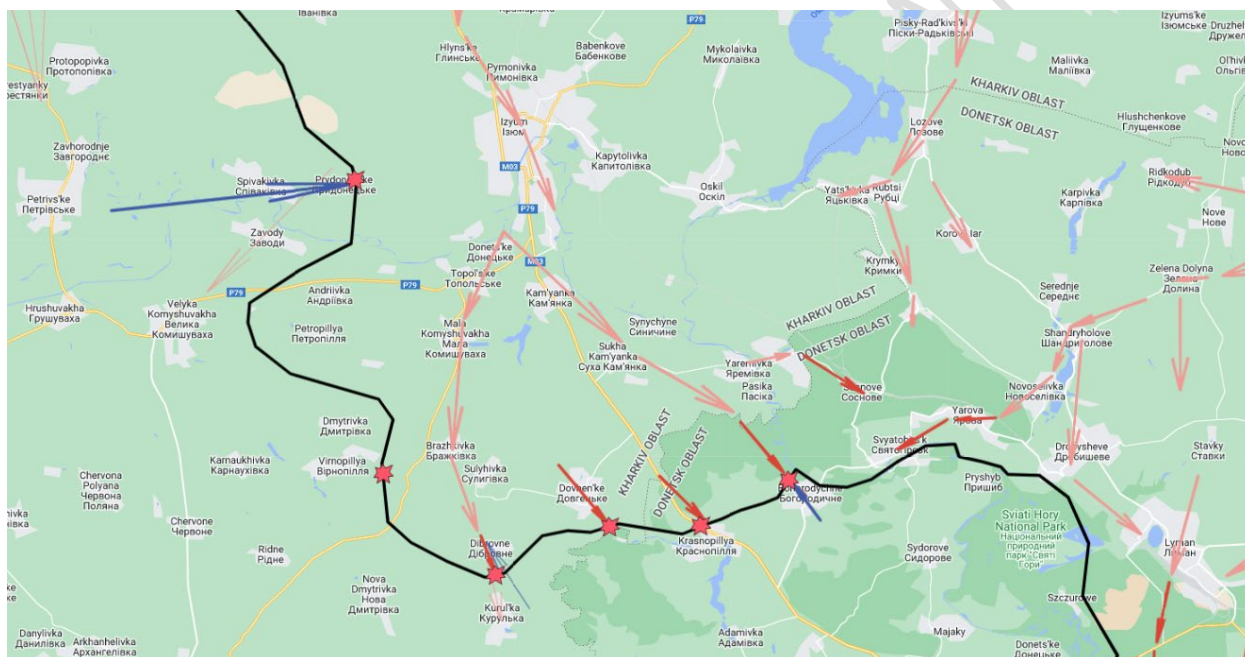
Russian forces have established a wet crossing over the Siverskyi Donets in the Chepil region. Today's satellite pass did not indicate an established wet crossing beyond the one under Ukrainian control that was created on May 15. We have maintained that no such crossing has ever existed. If Russia built a wet crossing over the Siverskyi Donets River west of Izyum, it was destroyed between June 22 and 26.

Russian forces attempted to advance on Mazanivka, Dolyna, and Bohorodychne and were unsuccessful.



ASSESSMENT: Russian forces are heavily depleted on the Izyum axis. Many troops were withdrawn to fight in Luhansk. There are reports of more than one tank brigade stationed around Izyum in preparation for a renewed

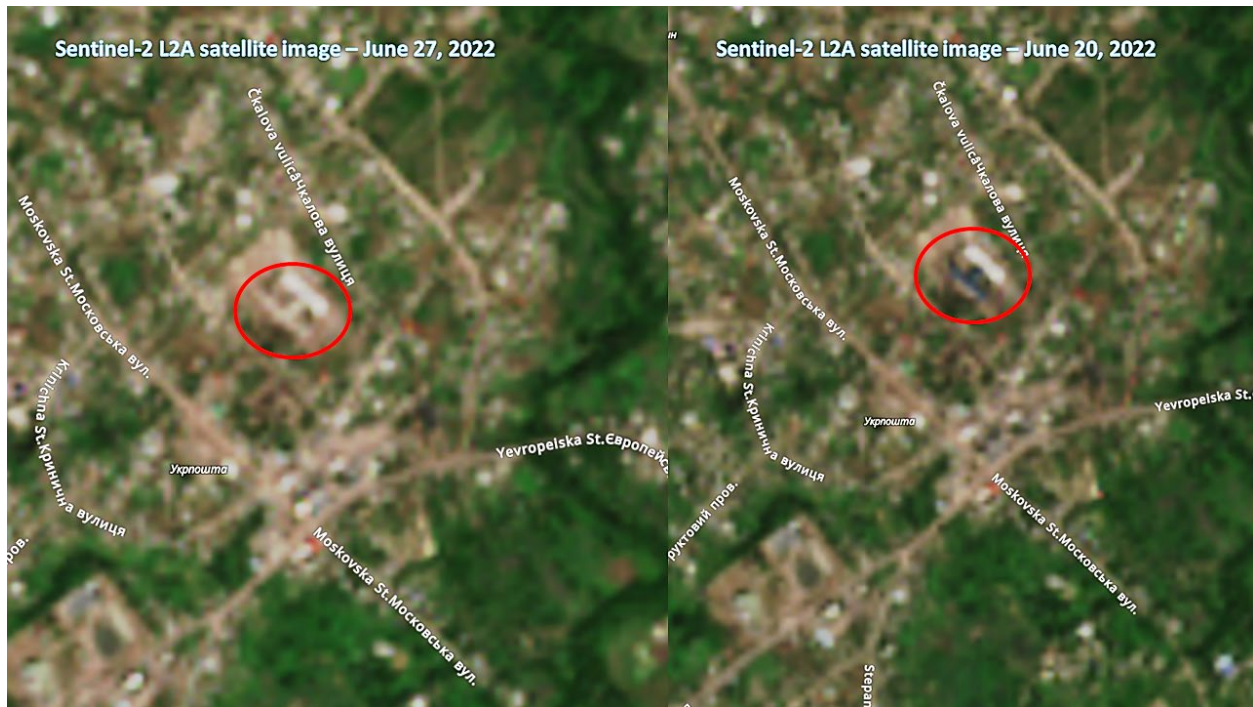
advance on Slovyansk. We have seen no information to support these reports. The Russian 1st Guards Tanks Army, the most elite tank unit in their military, has been operating around Izyum for over a month. The units lack significant light infantry support after the near destruction of the 64th and 38th Motor Rifle Infantry Brigades and their withdrawal.



Satellite data indicated significant fighting in the forests west of Izyum between Spivakivka and Prydonetske.



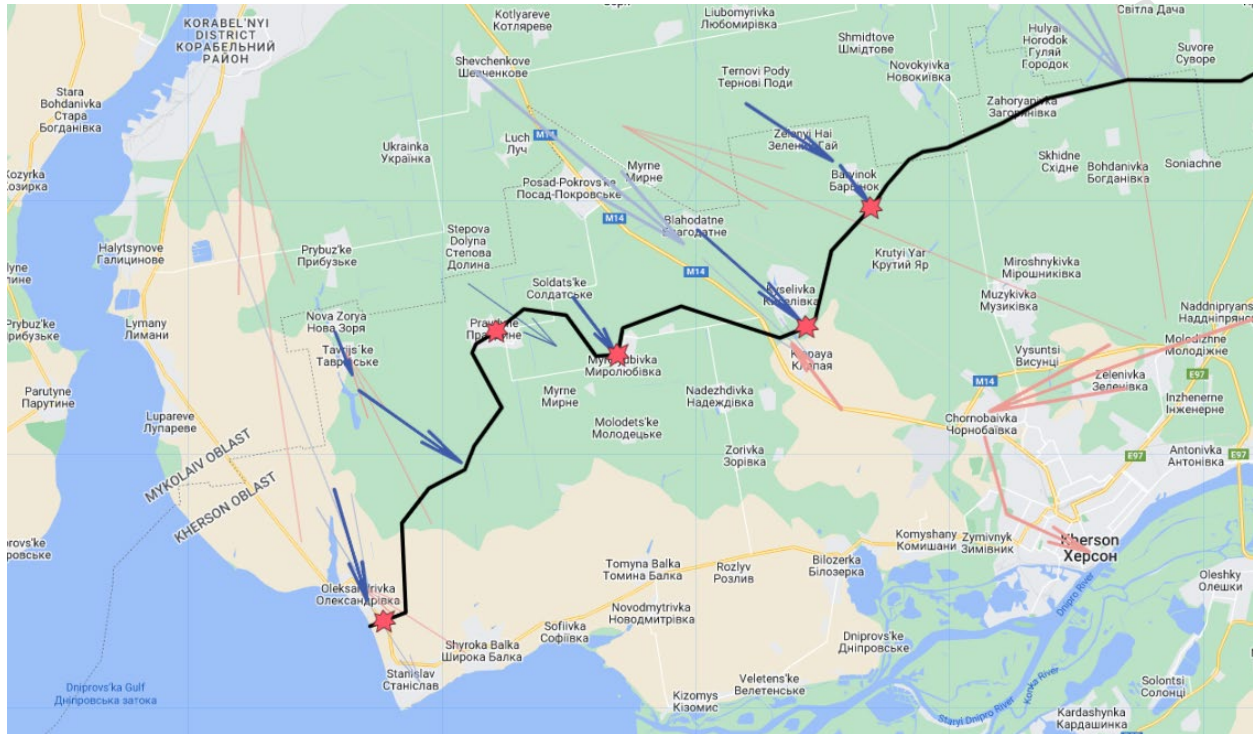
Satellite images confirmed the destruction of the Headquarters of the Russian 20th Combined Arms Army in Izyum. The pass showed that the newer section of the school that Russian forces occupied as a command post and logistic center had suffered heavy damage. The distinctive blue roof has collapsed, and the new section of the building is reduced in size, indicating the building partially collapsed.



Ukrainian 95th Air Assault Brigade members [hit a Russian Ka-52 Alligator attack helicopter](#) with a surface-to-air missile.¹¹ The aircraft appeared to make a hard landing, likely preserving the crew.

¹¹ <https://twitter.com/Osinttechnical/status/1541474431339462664>

DNIPRO, KHERSON & MYKOLAIV, ZAPORIZHIA REGION



In Kherson, the Ukrainian counteroffensive continued. Ukrainian troops advanced from Soldatske to the western edge of Myrolyubivka.¹² Russian and Ukrainian forces continued intense fighting to control Stanislav, Kyselivka, and Snihurivka.

¹² <https://twitter.com/WarMonitor3/status/1541482179330547716>

Russian forces fired MLRS and hit the settlement of Tavrijske with Grad rockets.¹³ The missile landed on numerous homes in the village. There wasn't information on casualties.¹⁴

On June 27, the Air Force Command of the Ukrainian Armed Forces reported that Su-25 and Su-24M bombers flew 20 sorties, destroying "several dozen" armored combat vehicles and two companies of Russian task groups.¹⁵ Late on June 27, Seattle time, The General Staff of the Ukrainian Armed Forces confirmed the attacks happened in the Kherson Oblast region.¹⁶

ASSESSMENT: We cannot verify the veracity of this report, and no pictures or videos of the strike were provided. Historically, the General Staff of the Ukrainian Armed Forces has only released verifiable information, so we believe this report has significant weight.

Editor's Note: *If there are pictures or videos, you know we'll find them, geolocate them, and verify them.*

¹³ <https://twitter.com/Osinttechnical/status/1541595035396866049>

¹⁴ <https://twitter.com/Osinttechnical/status/1541595040727928833>

¹⁵ <https://www.pravda.com.ua/eng/news/2022/06/27/7355050/>

¹⁶ [TCH](#)

There weren't any other announced territorial changes.

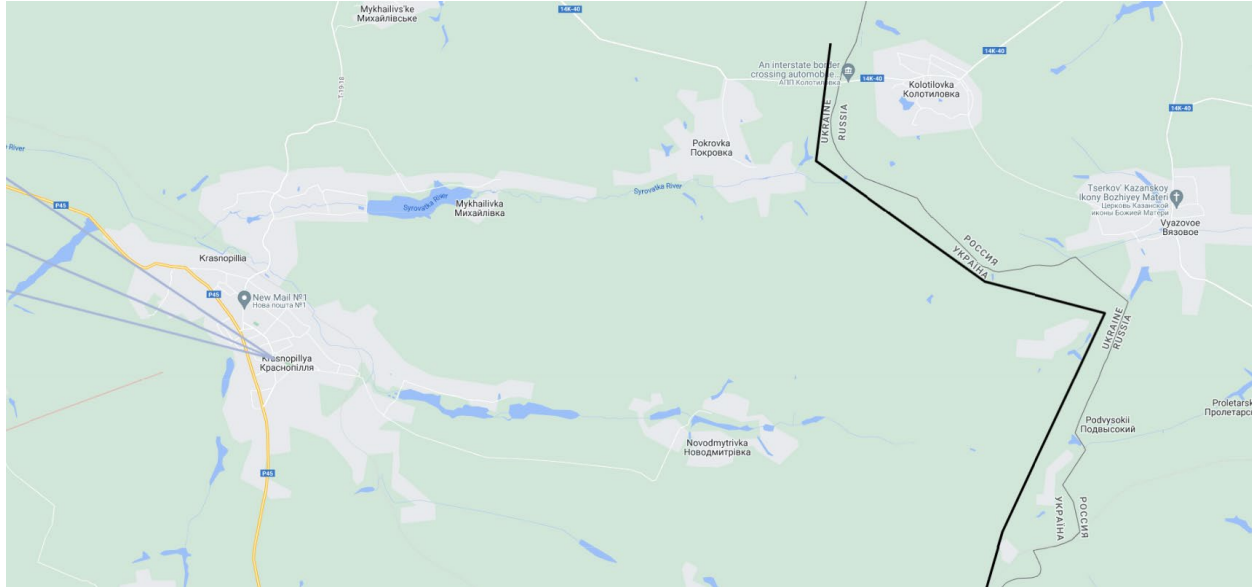
Russia fired up to 12 cruise missiles at Mykolaiv city, with at least one hit. There wasn't any other information available.¹⁷

CHERNIHIV & SUMY REGION

Russia shelled the settlement of Krasnopillia in the Sumy Oblast from across the international border. Up to 40 artillery shells and mortars hit the settlement. The town of Bilopillia was also hit by artillery.¹⁸

¹⁷ <https://twitter.com/Russiaconflict/status/1541631736324448256>

¹⁸ <https://www.pravda.com.ua/eng/news/2022/06/28/7355066/>



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.

ASSESSMENT: We believe the chances that Belarus will launch a ground invasion of Ukraine remain extremely remote.

THEATERWIDE & EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENTS

The Kremlin-backed hacker group Killnet launched a massive DDoS cyberattack on Lithuania.¹⁹ The Distributed Denial of Service attack targeted the Secure National Data Transfer Network, other governmental institutions, and private companies of Lithuania. Some of the Secure National Data Transfer Networks have been knocked offline.

“It is highly probable that such or even more intense attacks will continue into the coming days, especially against the communications, energy, and financial sectors,” says acting NKSC Director, Head of Cyber Security Management Department Jonas Skardinskas.

Baykar Tech has pledged to donate three Bayraktar TB-2 drones to Ukraine after Ukrainian citizens crowd-sourced

¹⁹ <https://kam.lt/en/intense-ongoing-ddos-attack-targets-companies-and-institutions-in-lithuania/>

enough money to buy four in less than 72 hours.²⁰ Baykar Tech asked that the funds raised to be “remitted to the struggling people of Ukraine.”

WAR CRIMES AND HUMAN RIGHTS



Two [Russian Kh-22 cruise missiles hit the 11,750 square meter \(126,000 square foot\) Amstor shopping mall in](#)

²⁰ <https://twitter.com/Osinttechnical/status/1541489419932270592>

Kremenchuk, Ukraine.²¹ The mall was [almost completely destroyed in the attack](#), with almost 1,000 people inside when air raid sirens went off.²² As of this writing, 18 are confirmed dead, 59 wounded, and more than 40 are missing.²³ More than 30 of the injured are in critical condition. Eight hours after the missile strike, the remains of the mall were still on fire.

Air raid sirens sounded before the attack, which caused many people inside to feel the building.²⁴ However, employees and some shoppers remained.

Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy condemned the attack." Only absolutely lunatic terrorists are capable of launching missiles on a target like this; there is no place on earth for people like that. This is not an accidental attack. It is a calculated Russian strike specifically against this shopping mall."

The missiles struck at 15:52 local time, an added indication that the strike was meant to maximize casualties.

²¹ <https://twitter.com/MalcontentmentT/status/1541444125219618816>

²² <https://twitter.com/MalcontentmentT/status/1541591758399713281>

²³ <https://www.pravda.com.ua/eng/news/2022/06/27/7355057/>

²⁴ <https://www.pravda.com.ua/eng/news/2022/06/27/7355051/>

[A video from inside the mall](#) moments after the attack showed it full of smoke, burning, and strewn with debris.²⁵ (viewer discretion advised)

The leaders of Germany, the United States, Canada, France, Britain, Italy, and Japan released a joint statement condemning the attack from the G7 Summit in Germany.²⁶

"We, the G7 leaders, strongly condemn the vile attack on a shopping center in Kremenchuk. We mourn the innocent victims of this brutal attack together with Ukraine. Indiscriminate attacks on civilians are a war crime. Russian President Putin and others will be brought to justice."

Russia has exhausted most of its high-precision cruise missiles and has become increasingly reliant on air-launched Kh-22 air-to-sea missiles. The Kh-22 was introduced in 1962 and went through several upgrades. The missile was specifically designed to destroy NATO aircraft carriers. Russia is reported to have a significant inventory

²⁵ <https://twitter.com/MalcontentmentT/status/1541457768095199232>

²⁶ [TCH](#)

of what would now be outdated and functionally irrelevant missiles.

Because the Kh-22 was designed as a land-to-sea missile, its inertial guidance and targeting systems are not very effective on land targets. Simply put, a mall and a factory "look" the same for its electronics.

In Lysychansk, Serhiy Haidai, Luhansk Regional Administrative and Military head, reported that eight people were killed and 21 wounded while standing in line for drinking water.²⁷ The wounded were transported to Kramatorsk. Haidai also reported that the Russian Air Force has dropped "petal mines" across Lysychansk, including civilian areas.²⁸

"Russians scatter so-called "petal" [mines] around the city - be very careful."

Petal mines are not illegal, but the indiscriminate deployment of land mines without mapping their location is

²⁷ <https://t.me/luhanskaVTSA/3829>

²⁸ <https://t.me/luhanskaVTSA/3840>

considered a war crime. The deployment of landmines in civilian areas is considered a war crime.

Five civilians were killed and another 19 wounded in missile attacks in Kharkiv.²⁹ Five children were among the injured in the attack. The missile destroyed an apartment building and caused heavy damage to a school across the street. A large crater was formed in the schoolyard. Videos and still pictures of the dead and wounded emerged after the attack.^{30 31} (NSFW, not safe for children, viewer discretion is strongly advised)

WNBA player Brittney Griner, who was arrested by Russian authorities on drug charges before the start of the war, will go on trial in Moscow on July 1.³² Russian authorities accused her of having cannabis-laced vape cartridges with her when she passed through customs. Griner is a two-time Olympic gold medalist.

²⁹ [Reuters](#)

³⁰ https://twitter.com/ForUkraine_2022/status/1541654204971974656

³¹ <https://twitter.com/UkraineLiberate/status/1541650847603490816>

³² <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PykPKlyx130>

GEOPOLITICAL



Moldovan President Maia Sandu visited Ukraine and toured the towns of Bucha and Irpin.³³ She wrote after her tour, “[I] Was left speechless by the level of violence and destruction we saw. It’s an unimaginable tragedy.”

³³ <https://twitter.com/sandumaiamd/status/1541372681798488065>

At the G7 Summit in Germany, [British Prime Minister Boris Johnson mocked](#) Russian President Vladimir Putin as the leaders of the G7 were preparing for a photo opportunity.³⁴

“Can we take our clothes off,” Johnson asks the other leaders sitting at a round table. “We all have to show we are tougher than Putin,” he quipped as the world leaders started to laugh.

President Putin confirmed his intent to attend the G20 Summit in Bali, Indonesia, on November 15 – 16.³⁵

Ukrainian President Zelenskyy has also been invited to the summit.

ECONOMIC

The rouble was steady on Monday, trading at 53 for 1 US dollar.

³⁴ https://twitter.com/davenewworld_2/status/1541108859657457666

³⁵ <https://www.pravda.com.ua/eng/news/2022/06/27/7355003/>



Oil prices climbed again, with WTI crude reaching \$111 a barrel and Brent rising to \$116. RBOB United States wholesale gasoline climbed to \$3.88 a gallon. (\$1.02 a liter)

SRW Chicago wheat futures were steady at 93 cents a bushel for September 2022 delivery.

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