

№058
07/2026

LIFE UNDER OCCUPATION

The situation in the Ukrainian territories
temporarily controlled by the Russian army



Intellectual quiz dedicated to the Day of Remembrance of Felix Dzerzhinsky for cadets of the Oleksandr Zakharchenko Cadet Corps in Donetsk

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ALTERNATIVE
human rights centre

Luhansk Regional Human Rights Centre Alternative developed the content. The information provided in this digest is not exhaustive.
Design and layout - Nataliia Hordienko
Translation - Daria Ivashkevych

ELEMENTS OF TERROR FROM THE SIDE OF OCCUPATION ADMINISTRATIONS



■ The demographic situation in the temporarily occupied territories (TOT) of Ukraine continues to deteriorate rapidly.

Russia is pursuing a deliberate policy of ethnocide aimed at erasing Ukrainian identity and replacing the local population with Russians, as well as migrants from Central Asia, the North Caucasus and other regions.

Russia has brought the situation of the Ukrainian population in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine to a catastrophic level. The birth rate is extremely low, while the death rate is exceptionally high, with both indicators significantly exceeding even the Russian national average.

For example, in 2025, the natural population change in the occupied part of Donetsk oblast stood at -9.9% , which was 2.4 times worse than the overall figure for the Russian Federation.

The scale of the demographic losses caused by Russia in the temporarily occupied territories of eastern Ukraine is striking. Over the past ten years, the population of Donbas has declined by almost one third. While approximately 7.37 million people lived in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts combined in 2001, by the beginning of 2024 only around 3.75 million remained.

The critical situation in the occupied territories caused by the Russo-Ukrainian war is characterised by the continued outflow of the Ukrainian population from occupation. This is driven by a number of factors, including active hostilities, the sharp deterioration in the quality of healthcare and other social services, repression, forced Russification, mobilisation into the Russian occupation army, and the lack of protection of property rights.

Russia is actively relocating its own citizens to the occupied territories of Ukraine, with the ultimate aim of completely replacing their ethnic composition. The resettlement of Russian citizens to the TOT of Ukraine is carried out through a range of dedicated programmes, incentives, and financial and career-related mechanisms.

As of July 2026, between 200,000 and 300,000 ethnic Russians were living in occupied Crimea and Sevastopol. Russia plans to relocate a further 130,000 Russians to Sevastopol alone by 2042. As of 2024, the occupied parts of Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhzhia, and Kherson oblasts were home to 200,000 ethnic Russians, as well as around 100,000 labour migrants from Central Asia and the Caucasus. Since the beginning of 2026 alone, approximately 10,000 such “labour migrants” have been registered in the temporarily occupied part of Donetsk oblast.

<https://surl.li/tnlvlu>

- Information has appeared in Russian media outlets about the development of a new smartphone called Velikaya Rus (“Great Rus”), which, according to some sources, is intended for use by civil servants and designed to enhance information security.

According to the reports, the device is expected to be integrated with the Russian messenger MAX and other services included in the so-called white lists—lists of approved digital resources. According to preliminary statements, during the initial phase, the smartphone may be used by representatives of government authorities.

By mid-2027, smartphones of this type could become mandatory for certain categories of public officials, from the regional level to central government bodies. The use of any other mobile devices would be prohibited. Violations could be punishable by fines of up to 10 million roubles and prison sentences of up to seven years.

Supporters of the initiative argue that it is necessary to protect state information and reduce dependence on foreign digital technologies. At the same time, experts note that such restrictions could affect the level of digital competition, users’ access to international services, and the extent of state control over the information environment.

https://t.me/kremlin_secrets/7422

- In Melitopol, the Russian administrative authorities are introducing additional registration requirements for individuals staying in the city.

The new rules impose stricter obligations on the owners of hotels, hostels and other accommodation facilities, as well as on individuals who rent out residential property.

The new requirements were announced by the so-called Main Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation for Zaporizhzhia oblast. Representatives of the occupation authorities informed hotel and hostel owners that they are required to comply with Russian migration registration rules and the procedures governing the registration of individuals at their place of stay.

According to the occupation authorities, amendments to the Code of Administrative Offences of the Russian Federation, which entered into force on 21 June 2026, increase the penalties for violations of the rules governing the submission of information about guests.

Owners of officially registered accommodation facilities are required to notify the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs of the arrival and departure of foreign nationals. The following penalties apply for late submission of such information:

- a delay of no more than one working day – a fine of 80,000 to 100,000 roubles;
- a repeated violation – 160,000 to 200,000 roubles;
- a delay exceeding one working day – 400,000 to 500,000 roubles.

Where the violation concerns more than one guest, a separate fine may be imposed in respect of each individual.

Under the guise of enforcing migration legislation, the occupation administrations are gradually introducing Russian population registration rules in the occupied territories. Residents are being required to obtain Russian documents, change their place of registration, and submit their personal data to Russian state databases.

Вниманию владельцев гостиниц, отелей, хостелов и иных средств размещения!

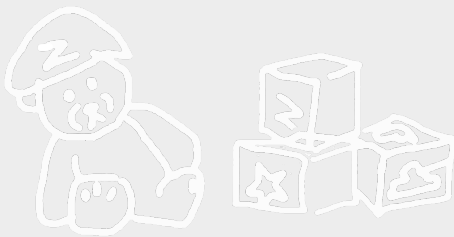
Главное управление МВД России по Запорожской области информирует, что с 21 июня 2026 года вступили в силу изменения в Кодекс Российской Федерации об административных правонарушениях, устанавливающие ответственность за нарушение требований законодательства в сфере миграционного учета иностранных граждан и регистрации граждан Российской Федерации по месту пребывания.

Изменения распространяются на юридических лиц и индивидуальных предпринимателей, оказывающих услуги по размещению в классифицированных средствах размещения: гостиницах, отелях, мотелях, хостелах и других объектах, включенных в соответствующий реестр.

<https://surl.li/sajvgf>

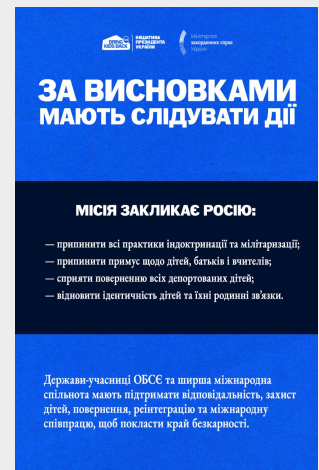
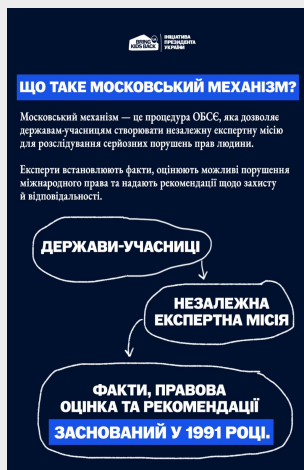
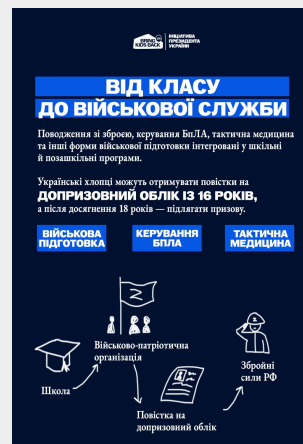
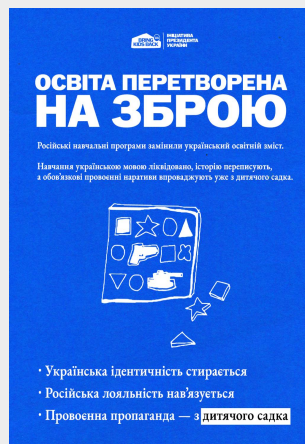
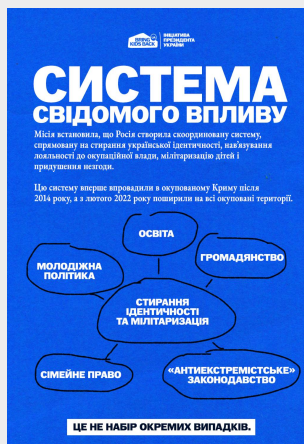
- The OSCE Expert Mission established under the Moscow Mechanism has published a report on Russia's militarisation and indoctrination of Ukrainian children.

The report confirms that these are not isolated violations but a deliberate Russian state policy, which began to take shape following the occupation of Crimea in 2014 and was expanded after 2022 to encompass all temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine. Russia has now reached the point where, in most cases, it no longer needs to physically transfer children, as these practices are carried out directly where they live. The decline in the number of transfers does not mean there are fewer victims. It simply means that Russia has found it easier to commit these crimes.



"For the first time, the OSCE Moscow Mechanism report documents Russia's actions against Ukrainian children not as isolated violations but as a deliberate state policy, qualifying them as a crime against humanity. Children must be an integral part of peace negotiations, and all those involved in these crimes must be held accountable," said Ukrainian Foreign Minister Andrii Sybiha.

<https://t.me/BringKidsBackUA/160> <https://t.me/BringKidsBackUA/171>



- ▶ **A new wave of so-called housing inspections has been recorded in Donetsk, during which occupation commissions are systematically declaring local residents' homes uninhabitable, even where the damage is only minor or superficial.**

In practice, this appears to be the latest scheme for the redistribution of real estate. Once a house is formally declared "unfit for habitation", residents are forced to leave their homes and relocate to municipal dormitories or temporary accommodation offering only basic living conditions.

According to the National Resistance Centre (NRC), such decisions are often made without transparency, while the assessment of the condition of residential properties is deliberately understated. This creates the conditions for the demolition of buildings and the subsequent redevelopment of the area. The Centre also notes that those who fail to undergo the "housing status inspection" or challenge the commissions' decisions risk effectively losing their property without any guarantee of compensation.

<https://sprotyv.org.ua/nova-skHEMA-tysku-v-donetsku>

- ▶ **Against the backdrop of humanitarian challenges, the deteriorating security situation and growing everyday hardships, an increasing number of residents of the temporarily occupied territories of Zaporizhzhia and Kherson oblasts, as well as Crimea, are attempting to leave for territory under Ukrainian government control.**

The most common evacuation route passes through the territory of the Russian Federation and Belarus to the Mokrany–Domanove pedestrian humanitarian crossing, the only crossing of its kind currently in operation. The journey may take several days and is accompanied by numerous inspections, interrogations, and searches of personal belongings and mobile devices. According to those who have made the journey, families with children are subjected to particularly thorough checks.

One of the main challenges remains the evacuation of elderly people with limited mobility. Specialised online forums are regularly filled with requests for assistance in evacuating bedridden patients, as well as enquiries about the documents required for onward travel to European countries.

The evacuation of pets is no less challenging. Transporting large dogs or other companion animals often requires special cages, dedicated transport and additional time to complete border procedures.

Further difficulties arise from changes to Russian legislation. Since 20 January 2026, children holding Russian citizenship or a Russian birth certificate have been required to possess a Russian international passport in order to leave by land. Without such a passport, carriers cannot accept the child for the journey.

If a Ukrainian international passport has expired or is unavailable, direct entry into EU countries is likewise impossible. In such cases, people obtain a temporary travel document for return to Ukraine, commonly referred to as a "white passport", from the Embassy of Ukraine in Minsk. Carriers also assist with accommodation in Minsk, obtaining the necessary documents, and onward transfer to the Ukrainian border.

The final stage of the route is the crossing of the neutral zone between Belarus and Ukraine near the Mokrany–Domanove border crossing point.

<https://surl.li/xrmtxy>

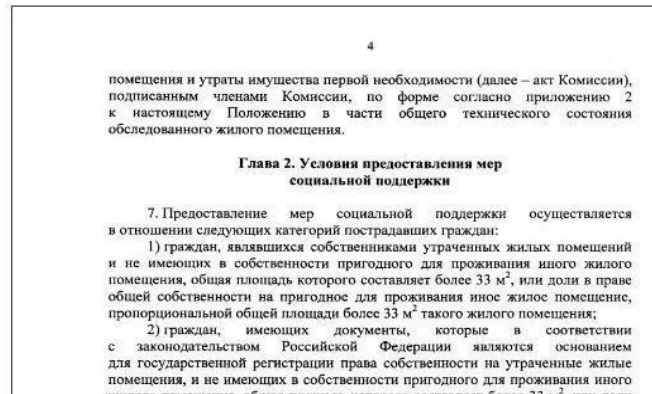
- ▶ **In Mariupol, families who lost their homes as a result of the war are facing difficulties in obtaining compensation for their children.**

The difficulty stems from differences between the so-called legal acts governing compensation for lost property and those governing compensation for lost housing. When compensation is paid for the loss of essential household property, children under the age of 14 are deemed to have resided in the dwelling, regardless of whether they were officially registered there.

However, in order to receive compensation for a destroyed flat, families whose children were not registered at the address are required to apply to the so-called court to confirm that the children lived there.

In other words, the same legal fact—the residence of a minor—is presumed in one case, while in the other it requires separate proof before the so-called court. Moreover, this must be proved only where financial compensation is concerned.

<https://t.me/andriyshTime/63883>



➤ **On the temporarily occupied peninsula, residents continue to face unlawful detentions, fines, and persecution for publicly expressing disagreement with the actions of the occupation administration:**

The so-called prosecutor's office of the Republic of Crimea sentenced a 35-year-old resident of Simferopol district to one year and six months' imprisonment in a settlement colony over social media posts which the so-called court classified as "calls for violence on ethnic grounds".

The so-called prosecutor's office of the Republic of Crimea has referred to the so-called court the case of a man accused of "justifying terrorism online". According to the occupation investigation, he allegedly posted comments on social media calling for attacks on the occupation authorities of the Russian Federation.

The FSB detained a 44-year-old resident of the settlement of Ichki, accusing him of "public calls for extremist activity". According to the Russian security services, the man posted comments on a messaging platform calling for violence against Russian military personnel. He now faces a prison sentence of up to seven years.

The so-called Kerch city court placed a local resident under administrative detention for 15 days after, according to the occupation authorities, he filmed a military fuel tanker disguised as a lorry. The occupation "court" imposed the maximum penalty under this article, citing the "high degree of public danger" of his actions.

The occupation authorities sentenced a resident of Simferopol district to six years and six months' imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony for allegedly "calling for terrorism". According to the occupation investigation, the man allegedly posted comments on Telegram calling for missile strikes on the territory of the Russian Federation, "insulting the Russian army" and the President of the Russian Federation, and referring to Russians as "orcs".

<https://t.me/ppuark/8017> <https://t.me/ppuark/7973> <https://t.me/ppuark/7919> <https://t.me/ppuark/7863>

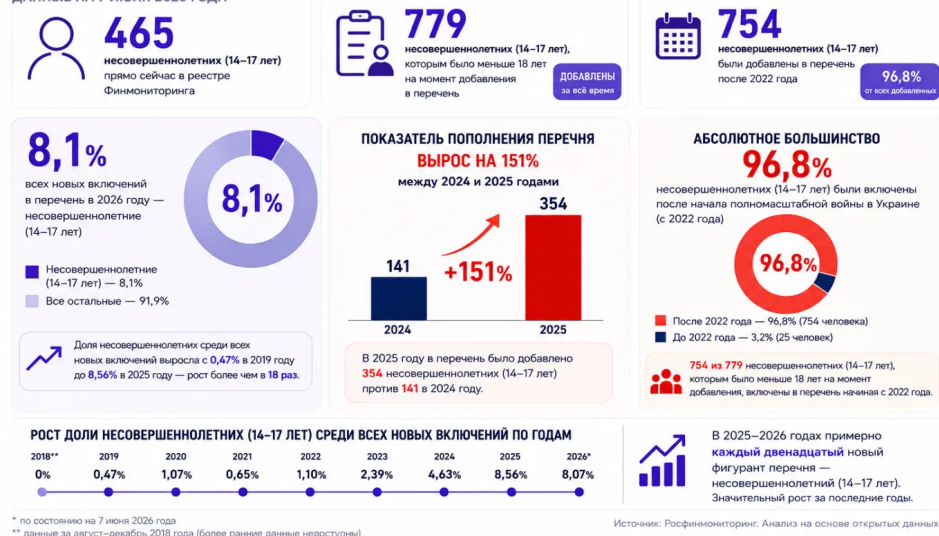
- The independent human rights research organisation Parubets Analytics has published an investigation examining the number of minors registered as “terrorists” or “extremists” on the monitoring list maintained by Russia’s Federal Financial Monitoring Service (Rosfinmonitoring).

The investigation found that, since 2022, Russia has added 465 minors to the register, including children as young as 14. Parubets Analytics also identified 37 Ukrainian minors on the Rosfinmonitoring list, the majority of whom had been designated by Rosfinmonitoring as “terrorists”. The youngest Ukrainian included in the register was 14 years and three months old at the time of inclusion.

<https://surl.it/pkbxbli>

НЕСОВЕРШЕННОЛЕТНИЕ (14–17 ЛЕТ) В РЕЕСТРЕ ФИНМОНИТОРИНГА

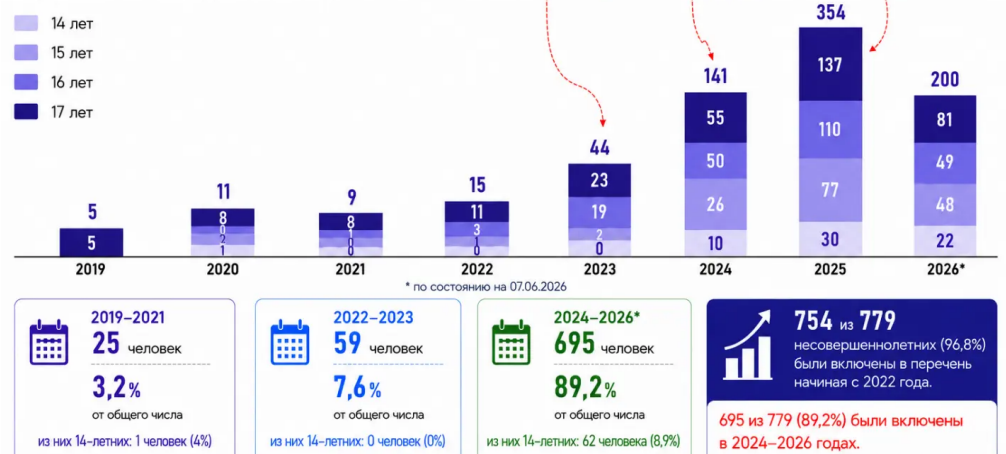
ДАННЫЕ НА 7 ИЮНЯ 2026 ГОДА



РОСТ ЧИСЛА НЕСОВЕРШЕННОЛЕТНИХ (14–17 ЛЕТ) В ПЕРЕЧНЕ РОСФИНМОНИТОРИНГА

Лица, включённые в перечень в возрасте 14–17 лет и продолжающие находиться в нём по состоянию на 07.06.2026

СКОЛЬКО НЕСОВЕРШЕННОЛЕТНИХ (14–17 ЛЕТ) БЫЛО ВКЛЮЧЕНО В ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ КАЖДЫЙ ГОД



RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA IN THE TEMPORARILY OCCUPIED TERRITORIES



- Materials about participants in the so-called special military operation (SMO) and the “heroic deeds of Donbas” are planned to be included in Russia’s new unified state Russian language textbooks.

According to an adviser to the President of the Russian Federation, the relevant texts have already been incorporated into Russian language textbooks for Years 10–11 and institutions of secondary vocational education. Similar materials are to be added to textbooks for lower secondary education at a later stage. In addition, literary works about the so-called SMO have already been included in the extracurricular literature programme.

The introduction of the new unified state Russian language and literature textbooks for upper secondary education is scheduled for 1 September 2027, while the rollout for lower secondary school pupils will begin in stages from 1 September 2028.

<https://surl.li/qlnrce>

- In Melitopol, children from a centre for social and psychological rehabilitation were compelled to participate in another “patriotic” event marking the Day of Military Glory of the Russian Federation.

The children took part in a five-kilometre run, after which they laid flowers at a military memorial. According to the acting director of the centre, participation in such events is intended to help children “feel part of a great history”, while patriotism towards the Russian Federation should become “a conscious personal choice”.

<https://surl.li/ybvnex>

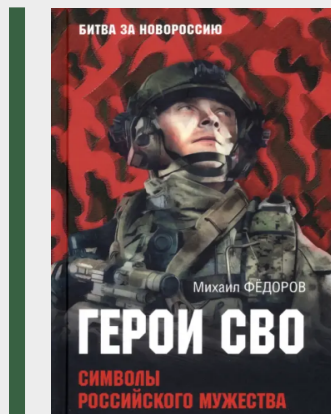
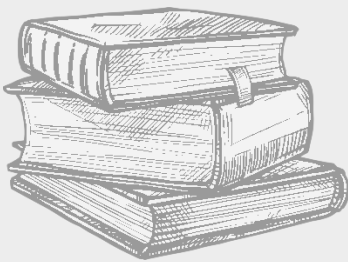
- ▶ The Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation has approved a list of contemporary “patriotic” works recommended for school libraries.

The list includes books devoted to the so-called SMO, Donbas and Novorossiia, which are recommended for use in the educational process.

In particular, pupils in Years 5–9 are expected to read *Heroes of the SMO: Symbols of Russian Courage* by M. Fyodorov and *Shadows of Donbas: Little Stories of a Great War. Unsent Letters* by O. Roy. A separate reading list has been prepared for upper secondary pupils, including *Donbas – the Heart of Russia*, *Suvorov Cadet Voivode*, *Beyond the Line*, *Martial Glory*, and the poetry collection *Poezia of the Russian Winter*.

According to the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation, the recommended reading lists have already been distributed to school libraries across the regions. In addition to works about the so-called SMO, pupils are also encouraged to read literature on the Second World War, Russian statesmen, and military figures from different historical periods.

<https://surl.it/spbhcd> <https://surl.li/acyvpu> <https://surl.li/xpyuws> <https://surl.li/xvhwtd>



- ▶ In Donetsk, a series of commemorative and military-patriotic events was held to mark the birthday of Mykhailo Tolstykh (Hivi), commander of the Somali Battalion, who was killed in February 2017.

The events brought together young people, veterans and serving military personnel. They were organised by activists from the Young Guard of United Russia and student groups of the so-called DPR.

During a meeting between young people from the so-called DPR and soldiers who had served alongside Hivi, a thematic exhibition dedicated to Tolstykh's life and military career was presented, a documentary film was screened, meetings were held with former members of the Somali Battalion and other armed formations, and flowers were laid before his portrait.

At a separate meeting with children, a patriotic event was organised as part of the Russian national project Youth and Children. Participants first watched a documentary film about Hivi's life, after which the children had an opportunity to speak with serving members of the Somali Battalion.

According to the organisers, such events are intended to familiarise young people with the history of Donbas through the personal testimonies of direct participants in those events and to help preserve the memory of those who were killed. The event concluded with children being presented with toy tanks. According to the organisers, the gift was symbolic because, according to the recollections of Mykhailo Tolstykh's mother, toy tanks had been his favourite toys as a child.

To mark Tolstykh's birthday, members of the BARS volunteer unit also received commemorative stickers bearing Hivi's portrait, which were later placed on vehicles used in combat zones. The campaign was organised with the participation of supporters of the regional public organisation People's Druzhina.

<https://surl.li/vkpixg> <https://surl.li/dapgnt> <https://surl.li/wdiipi>



► In occupied Henichesk, the so-called Public Headquarters for Monitoring the Elections of Deputies to the State Duma of the Russian Federation has begun its work.

The decision to establish the body was taken by the so-called public chamber of Kherson oblast, which operates under the control of the occupation authorities.

According to the occupation administration, the "headquarters" will monitor the conduct of voting and "the observance of citizens' electoral rights". Its membership includes local collaborators and representatives of public organisations established by the occupation authorities. Ihor Kachur, the acting head of the so-called public chamber of Kherson oblast, has been appointed to lead the body.

The "headquarters" consists of monitoring, legal, expert and information groups, as well as a group responsible for coordination with municipal headquarters.

The holding of elections to the State Duma of the Russian Federation in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine is contrary to international law and the legislation of Ukraine and has no legal consequences for Ukraine.

<https://www.herson.kp.ru/online/news/7054338> https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/13720



- **An intellectual quiz dedicated to the Day of Remembrance of Felix Dzerzhinsky was held in Donetsk for cadets of the Oleksandr Zakharchenko Cadet Corps.**

The event was organised by activists from the Young Guard of United Russia.

Participants were divided into teams and completed four rounds of the quiz. The questions covered Dzerzhinsky's biography, his public service, and various facts from his life. According to the organisers, this format is intended to help young people better absorb historical material and foster a "connection between generations".

At the end of the event, participants said they had learned new facts about the history of the Russian Federation and Donetsk and expressed support for holding similar events in the future.



<https://surl.li/rcjzqo>

- **The occupation administration has announced the completion of preparations for a pilot programme of "Cossack classes", which will be launched in four schools in Donetsk, Makiivka, Dokuchaievsk and Mariupol.**

Not only teachers and historians, but also clergy of the Russian Orthodox Church were involved in developing the educational materials.

According to Archpriest Mykyta Panasiuk, Dean of the Dokuchaievsk district, representatives of the Church will prepare teaching modules on Orthodox religious holidays, which are intended to form the basis of pupils' upbringing. In addition, children will study the history of the Cossacks and "traditional values", while being encouraged to view contemporary Donbas as "a new form of Cossackdom".

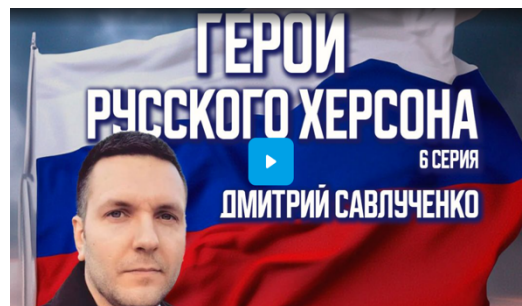


<https://surl.lt/zkigxe>

- **Russian propaganda continues to portray collaborators who cooperated with the occupation authorities in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine as "heroes".**

The sixth episode of the documentary project *Heroes of Russian Kherson* has been released on the Rutube platform. The episode is dedicated to Dmytro Savluchenko, the former head of the department of family, youth, and sport of the occupation administration of Kherson oblast, who died in 2022.

The film portrays Savluchenko as a defender of the "Russian language and culture" who, following the occupation of Kherson oblast, allegedly worked to "restore peaceful life." The Russian side attributes responsibility for his death to the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU). To this end, the film uses interviews with his relatives, friends, and colleagues.



<https://surl.lt/vtlqgv>

- The Russian authorities in Melitopol continue the reconstruction of the former railway workers' park, which, following its renaming, is now known as the park of the so-called participants in the SMO.

As part of the reconstruction, a children's playground is being installed with outdoor exercise equipment painted in khaki, benches designed in a military style, and play structures in the shape of aircraft.

The occupation authorities present the park as a future "point of attraction" for young people, combining the improvement of public space with the promotion of military-patriotic themes.

<https://surl.li/lsjffj>



- Russian propaganda continues to use cinema as one of its principal instruments of information warfare.

In 2026 alone, the Internet Development Institute, which finances the production of propaganda films and television series, received almost 26 billion roubles from the state budget. A further 79 billion roubles has been allocated to finance the Russia Today network between 2025 and 2027.

State funding is used to produce feature films and pseudo-documentaries such as *20/22*, *The Witness*, *Crimea*, *Crimea: The Way Home*, and *Donbas: Truth Under Fire*. These productions seek to justify the occupation of Ukrainian territories, glorify Russian military personnel, and shift responsibility for the war onto Ukraine.

https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/13716



FORCED RUSSIFICATION OF UKRAINIAN CITIZENS UNDER OCCUPATION



- The majority of ethnic Russians who have been unlawfully relocated to the temporarily occupied territories (TOT) of Ukraine are individuals seconded from the Russian Federation to work in occupation administrations, repressive bodies, budget-funded “institutions”, “organisations”, and “enterprises”.

To encourage Russians to relocate to the TOT, the Russian Federation has introduced a system of financial incentives. Personnel seconded to the occupied territories receive double salaries, as well as compensation for rental accommodation of up to 7,210 roubles per day. Daily allowances amount to 8,480 roubles. Over the course of a one-month assignment, a so-called Russian official may receive more than 470,000 roubles (over USD 5,000), which is more than eight times the average salary in the Russian Federation.

Another incentive is the allocation of land plots and expropriated Ukrainian housing to relocated Russian citizens. Confiscated housing is sold through preferential mortgage schemes. In 2025, 4,000 land plots in occupied Crimea were allocated to Russian military personnel from different regions of the Russian Federation.

In the temporarily occupied territories of Kherson oblast, the Zemsky Teacher programme operates as part of the national project Youth and Children. Under the programme, teachers who relocate to the region receive a payment of 2 million roubles. Two participants are already working in Kalanchak district, while three more teachers from Kamchatka Krai, Saratov Oblast, and Crimea are expected to relocate to occupied Kherson oblast for the 2026–2027 academic year.

The regional branch of the Social Fund of the Russian Federation in the so-called LPR has announced that it has paid more than 880,000 roubles (USD 11,320) to six residents of Russia’s Far North who relocated to Luhansk oblast.

<https://surl.li/tnlvlu> <https://tass.ru/obschestvo/27861419> https://t.me/SALDO_VGA/16174

- The Russian Federation continues to use summer camps as an instrument for integrating children from the temporarily occupied territories of Luhansk oblast into the Russian educational, cultural and ideological space.

According to the so-called head of the LPR, Leonid Pasichnyk, this year, various programmes are expected to cover more than 25,000 children.

According to official statements by the occupation authorities, more than 10,000 children will spend their holidays at educational institutions in the temporarily occupied territories, while more than 11,000 will attend children's camps and health resorts in various regions of the Russian Federation and on the Crimean peninsula. Almost 700 children will be sent to centres such as Orlyonok, Smena, and Krasnaya Gvozdika.

In addition to summer camps, children are actively involved in federal programmes of the Russian Federation. According to Pasichnyk, more than 2,500 upper secondary pupils will participate in the University Shifts project, 700 schoolchildren in the Cultural Map 4+85 programme, while more than 140 teenagers will spend the summer at the New Chersonese Museum and temple complex on the Crimean peninsula as part of the We Are Together project.

Although these programmes are presented as health-related and cultural-educational programmes, they are accompanied by the systematic integration of children into the Russian political and humanitarian space. During camp sessions, activities are conducted within the framework of state "patriotic education" programmes, while Russian state symbols and elements of Russia's ideological policy are actively used.

It is known that the Yunarmiya All-Russian Military-Patriotic Youth Movement regularly organises its specialised camp sessions at Artek, Orlyonok, and Smena, creating conditions for involving children from the TOT in military-patriotic activities and promoting military service.

As of early July 2026, the Russian authorities were sending children from the temporarily occupied territories of Luhansk and Donetsk oblasts for "recreation" and "health improvement" programmes in the Republic of Tatarstan, Krasnodar Krai, Perm Krai, Rostov, Astrakhan, and Volgograd Oblasts, as well as to Abkhazia.

<https://surli.cc/bnrjel>



- Activists of the Zhovta Strichka movement report that, following the appointment of Marina Ostrovskaya, acting so-called minister of labour and social protection of Kherson oblast, who arrived from the Mari El Republic, mass dismissals began in the institutions under her authority.

The new management has been gradually replacing local employees who had worked within the system since 2022 with personnel brought from the Russian Federation. At the same time, the Ministry continues to advertise new vacancies, offering high salaries. However, some newly recruited employees leave after only a few days or weeks because of the working conditions and management practices.

https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/13758

- In Sevastopol, the fourth Path of the Nuclear Specialist. Summer Express – 2026 preparatory summer school has begun its work.

The programme has brought together 91 school graduates from Enerhodar and Melitopol, who are being prepared for admission to the Institute of Nuclear Energy and Industry at Sevastopol State University. The project is being implemented with the support of Rosenergoatom and the occupation administration of the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP). Over the course of a month, participants receive instruction in mathematics, physics, chemistry, the Russian language and geography in preparation for admission to engineering and technical specialities related to nuclear energy.

Upon completing the programme, graduates are offered targeted education contracts with the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant. These programmes provide tuition funding, corporate scholarships, practical training at the occupied plant, and guaranteed employment upon graduation.

In this way, the Russian Federation continues to develop a personnel reserve for the operation of the occupied Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant, recruiting young people from the temporarily occupied territories and integrating them into the Russian system of professional education and employment.

<https://t.me/znppofficial/1804>



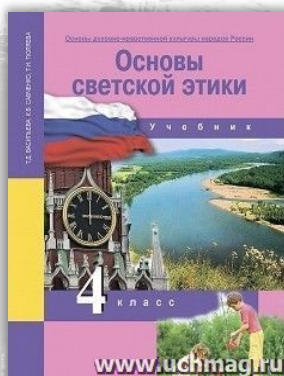
- From the new academic year, the so-called ministry of education of the DPR has introduced the module Fundamentals of Orthodox Culture as an elective subject for Year 4 pupils.

According to the occupation administration, the module has already been chosen by around 70% of pupils, while only 30% opted for the module Fundamentals of Secular Ethics.

The choice of module is made under conditions of complete control by the occupation administration over the educational process, which calls into question the voluntary nature of that choice.

As a result, the religious component is increasingly being used alongside military-patriotic and historical programmes as an instrument for shaping a Russian state, cultural and civilisational identity among Ukrainian children.

<https://t.me/andriyshTime/63266> <https://www.uchmag.ru/estore/e165903> <https://surli.cc/dwfisy>



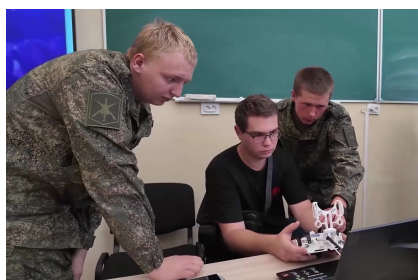
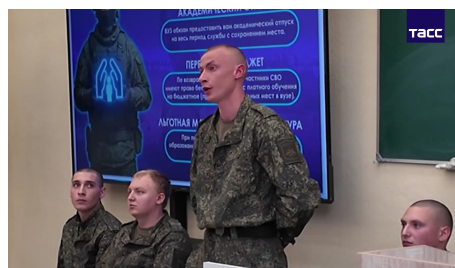
MILITARISATION OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES



- Personnel of the Separate Battalion of the Unmanned Systems Forces (USF) of the 3rd Combined Arms Army of the Southern Group of Forces met with students of the so-called Volodymyr Dahl East Ukrainian National University.

Young men who had previously signed contracts with the USF and are now serving in the Russian military attended the meeting as active members of Russia's unmanned aerial systems forces. The Russian servicemen presented information on military training, service-related benefits, financial incentives and rewards for destroying targets. Students examined models of unmanned aerial vehicles used in combat operations, watched videos of UAV operations, and practised piloting drones using flight simulators.

<https://tass.ru/obschestvo/27873569>



- In Sevastopol, the Spartak Sports and Recreation Centre has launched the military-sports course **Frontier: The Warrior's Path**, organised for teenagers aged 12 to 18.

The programme brings together 80 pupils from Olympic reserve sports schools. Throughout the course, participants are trained in tactical medicine, radiation, chemical and biological protection, combat engineering, firearms, tactics, psychological training, and the operation of unmanned aerial vehicles.

The training is delivered by Russian military personnel and veterans of the so-called SMO, who share their combat experience with the teenagers. The project is implemented by the regional so-called Association of SMO Veterans with financial support from the occupation authorities of Sevastopol.

<https://t.me/razvozhaev/22062>



- Activists of the Zhovta Strichka movement report that the occupation authorities are encouraging prospective students from the temporarily occupied territories of Kherson oblast to enrol in Russian technical universities under a programme run by the state corporation Rostec.

The programme offers degree courses in aircraft engineering, mechanical engineering, automation, technosphere safety, and other engineering disciplines.

According to the activists, one of the educational institutions participating in the programme is Alabuga Polytech, an institution linked to the production of Shahed-type unmanned aerial vehicles.

https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/13786

- According to the Zhovta Strichka resistance movement, the occupation authorities in the temporarily occupied territories of Kherson oblast and Crimea are conducting door-to-door inspections of documents and mobile phones, while compelling men and women with medical education to register for military service.

Without the required military registration stamp in their passports, residents are denied compensation for damaged property and for disruptions to electricity supply. During the inspections, Ukrainian SIM cards are also confiscated, inspectors search for any ties to Ukraine, and people without formal employment or a certified disability may be forcibly mobilised.

https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/13775

- A team of pupils from School No. 22 in occupied Khartsyzk took part in the district stage of the Zarnitsa 2.0 All-Russian military-patriotic game, held in Volgograd Oblast, Russian Federation.

The competition brought together teams from regions of the Russian Federation, as well as from the so-called DPR and LPR. Participants aged 11 to 13 underwent training and completed military-oriented tasks in roles including assault troops, combat engineers, war correspondents, medics, unmanned aerial vehicle operators, and communications specialists. The event was organised by the propaganda youth movement Movement of the First, Yunarmiya, and the Warrior Centre, with the support of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation.

<https://surl.li/dozxit> <https://surl.li/quezljt> <https://surl.li/iaprtu>



- From the new academic year, the occupation authorities will further intensify the militarisation and ideological indoctrination of education.

Sergey Kravtsov, Minister of Education of the Russian Federation, announced that the proportion of initial military training within the subject Fundamentals of Security and the Defence of the Homeland will increase from the current 20% to 50% of teaching time.

The new measure provides for a substantial expansion of the military component of the school curriculum, including instruction in initial military training, the operation of unmanned aerial vehicles, and field training exercises.

In addition, from the new academic year schools in the Russian Federation—and consequently in the temporarily occupied territories—will introduce a new subject, Spiritual and Moral Culture of Russia. According to Kravtsov, 83 “heroes” have already been selected to subject the course, including participants in the so-called SMO, about whom documentary films are planned to be produced.

<https://m.interfax.ru/1098305>

- For the first time, the Warrior Centre for the Development of Military-Sports Training and Patriotic Education of Youth organised the summer military-patriotic camp session Time of Young Heroes at the Eaglet All-Russian Children's Centre in Krasnodar Krai.

The programme brought together 120 teenagers from 26 regions of the Russian Federation, including the temporarily occupied territories.

Training was delivered by instructors from the Chuvash branch of the Warrior Centre, including combat veterans. The programme included tactical and firearms training, the fundamentals of tactical medicine, training in the operation of unmanned aerial vehicles, and elements of sniper training.

In addition to practical training, participants met with participants in the so-called SMO, watched "patriotic" films as part of the Warrior.Cinema project, took part in military-sports games, visited sites of military glory, attended theatrical performances, concerts and other events. Teenagers were also involved in activities related to the coverage of military topics, including in the role of "war correspondents".

The final stage of the camp session consisted of a comprehensive tactical exercise during which participants practised firearms skills, tactical medicine, land navigation and the evacuation of a simulated casualty.

<https://t.me/crvsp2023/12624>



SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE TEMPORARILY OCCUPIED TERRITORIES



- The first difficulties with the harvest campaign are emerging in the temporarily occupied territories of Kherson and Zaporizhzhia oblasts.

Some agricultural enterprises and farms are experiencing shortages of diesel fuel required to operate harvesting machinery.

The shortages are caused by difficulties in delivering fuel to the temporarily occupied territories, as well as restrictions on the sale of large volumes of fuel. This is making it more difficult to replenish fuel stocks during the peak harvesting period.

According to the National Resistance Centre (NRC), a significant proportion of the available fuel is being diverted to meet the needs of Russian military units. As a result, the fuel available to the agricultural sector is gradually diminishing, affecting the pace of fieldwork.

Should fuel shortages persist, some farms may be forced to revise machinery operating schedules or postpone part of the harvesting work, creating additional challenges for the harvest campaign.

<https://surl.li/vmdonc>

- According to the so-called ministry of property and land relations of Zaporizhzhia oblast, 618 residential properties classified as “ownerless” have already been allocated for use.

The largest share of the housing stock (454 properties) has been allocated to personnel of the security services. A further 40 flats and houses have been allocated to healthcare workers, 12 to education workers, while 112 properties have been allocated to other categories of citizens.

<https://tass.ru/obschestvo/27886099>

- In Crimea, public payphones have begun to be installed in response to recurring disruptions to mobile communications.

Five payphones have been installed in Dzhankoi, with another placed in Theatre Square in Yevpatoriia. The occupation authorities explain the measure as necessary to ensure access to emergency services due to unreliable mobile communications.

https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/13770



- A representative of the Federal Service for State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography of the Russian Federation (Rosreestr) stated that 1.9 million real estate properties in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine had been identified that were not registered in the Unified State Register of Real Estate, together with 63,000 “unused” land plots covering a total area of 916.4 hectares.

Since September 2024, Russian officials have been implementing a comprehensive inventory project in the temporarily occupied territories of Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhzhia, and Kherson oblasts. The project includes identifying property, clarifying its boundaries and characteristics, as well as identifying “ownerless” property and “unused” land plots. The work is scheduled to be completed by the end of the current year. At present, Rosreestr contains records for 7 million properties in the temporarily occupied territories, with 3.7 million registered property rights.

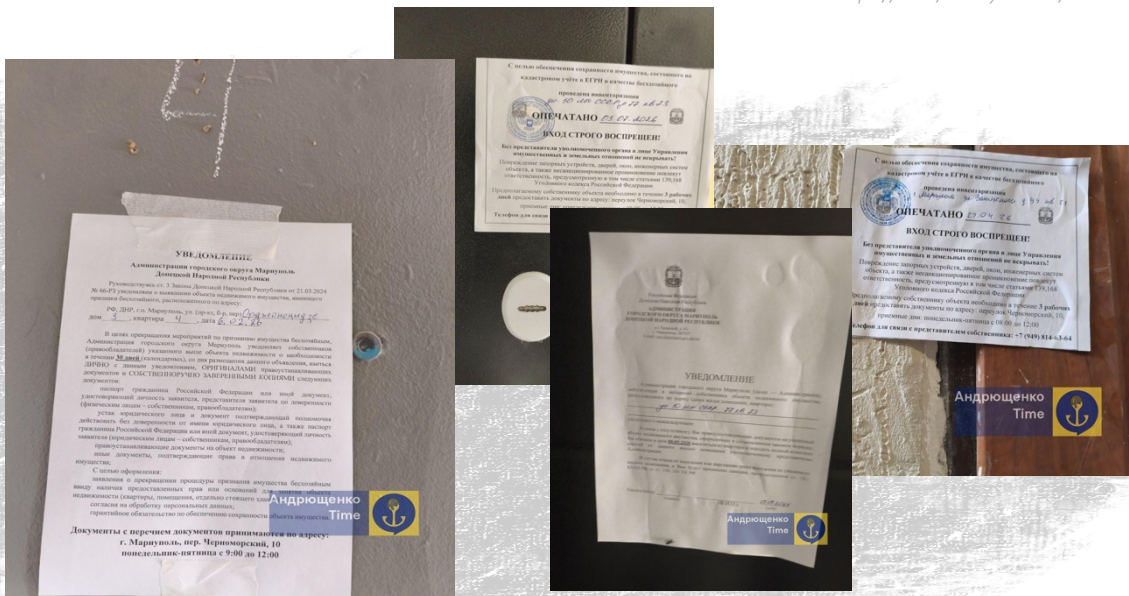
<https://tass.ru/nedvizhimost/27867611>

- The eviction and expropriation of flats declared “ownerless” and subsequently nationalised are gaining momentum in Mariupol.

According to Petro Andriushchenko, Head of the Centre for the Study of Occupation, at least 10 cases have been confirmed in which occupancy warrants have been issued for apartments that are currently occupied by their lawful owners.

Appeals to the so-called courts have produced no results. In effect, the “courts” simultaneously uphold the legality of the owners’ property rights while also confirming the legality of issuing new occupancy warrants for the same flats.

<https://t.me/andriyshTime/63001>



- Against the backdrop of petrol shortages in Melitopol and other areas of the temporarily occupied territories of Zaporizhzhia oblast, Russian authorities have tightened control over the informal sale of fuel.

Posts have begun circulating in local Telegram channels warning of possible criminal liability for the resale of petrol. According to these posts, such activities may be classified as illegal business activity. They refer to fines of up to 300,000 roubles, while organised resale may be punishable by imprisonment for up to five years.

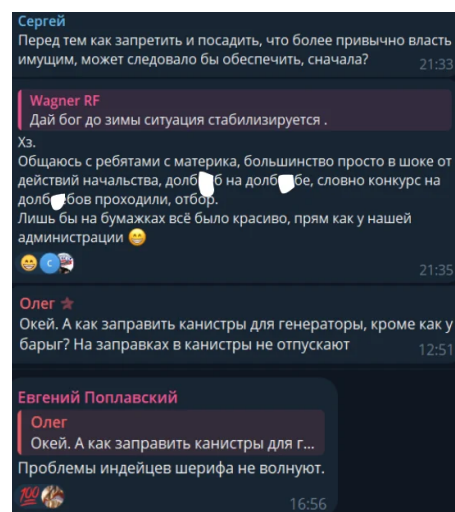
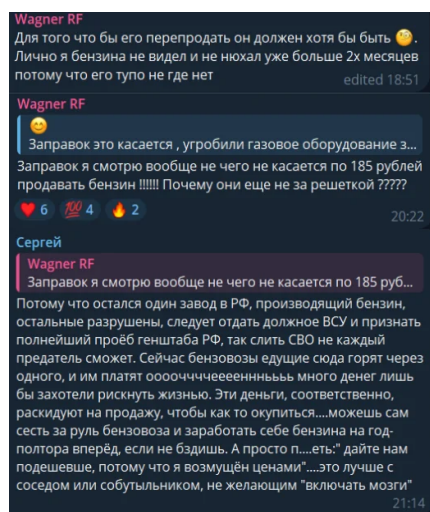
As an example, the posts cite Irkutsk Oblast, where, according to propaganda sources, people engaged in the resale of fuel have begun to be detained. They also suggest that similar practices may be extended to other regions of the Russian Federation and the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine.

At the same time, local residents point out in the comments that the principal problem is not the resale of petrol itself, but the lack of a stable fuel supply. Residents report prolonged fuel shortages, restrictions on fuel sales at filling stations, and the inability to purchase petrol even for household needs, including refuelling generators. Fuel supply problems in Melitopol have persisted for several months. Queues continue to form at some filling stations, while others periodically run out of petrol altogether. Owing to shortages in official fuel supplies, private carriers have begun transporting fuel from the Russian Federation in jerry cans and selling it to local residents at approximately 150–200 roubles per litre.

According to local sources, certain groups on the Russian messenger MAX dedicated to locating fuel and sharing information about fuel availability at filling stations are being blocked. The so-called governor of Zaporizhzhia oblast, Yevhen Balytskyi, has also called on residents not to share information about places where petrol is available, citing “security considerations”.

Despite reports from residents about queues, restrictions, and the lack of fuel at some filling stations, representatives of the occupation administration continue to state that the fuel supply situation remains under control.

<https://surl.li/edxjip>



- In the temporarily occupied territories of Luhansk oblast, the occupation administration has changed the admission rules for vocational education institutions.

School graduates who have not passed the state final attestation may be enrolled in vocational colleges without successfully passing the required examinations.

The decision is explained as a measure to ensure enrolment at vocational education institutions, which are facing a decline in the number of applicants. The relaxation of admission requirements points to staff shortages within the vocational education system in the temporarily occupied territories of Luhansk oblast.

<https://t.me/luhanskaVTSA/36792>

- **Owing to fuel shortages in Sevastopol, one of the city's popular bus routes, linking the settlement of Kacha with Ushakov Square in the city centre, is being discontinued.**

The decision is attributed to fuel supply problems, as transport operators are unable to purchase diesel fuel at market prices. According to activists, the price of diesel has risen to 145 roubles per litre, whereas the 150-rouble fare was set when diesel cost approximately 76 roubles per litre.

As operating costs continue to rise, transport operators are refusing to operate under the current fare structure, resulting in reduced public transport services. The cancellation of the route makes travel between the settlements more difficult and is another consequence of the logistical and supply problems affecting the peninsula.

https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/13708

- **The Russians continue their systematic closure of schools in the temporarily occupied territories of Kherson oblast.**

Residents of the village of Hornostaivka recorded a video appeal to the so-called governor of Kherson oblast, Volodymyr Saldo, asking him not to close the school in their village. However, the appeal had no effect, and the school will nevertheless be closed.

Last year, the school in the neighbouring village of Fedorivka was closed. Its pupils were transferred to Hornostaivka, and now the school there is also being closed.

<https://surl.li/ojuset>



- **In Nova Kakhovka, the local occupation administration is unable to cope with failures in the water supply system.**

Together with the so-called ministry of construction, it is attempting, as a matter of urgency, to address large-scale problems affecting the centralised water supply. Months of deterioration, a shortage of qualified personnel, and the lack of maintenance of the water supply network have brought the city to the brink of a complete collapse of municipal services.

The occupation administration has been forced to establish emergency working groups following the complete shutdown of pumping stations and bursts in the main water supply pipelines, which it has been unable to repair using its regular resources. Collaborators are attempting to bring in the remaining equipment from neighbouring districts, as the failures threaten to leave not only civilians without water, but also key Russian military facilities and bases in the city.

https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/13748

- **Damage to the electricity network in Crimea has reached a critical level.**

Restoring a stable electricity supply is expected to take at least two to three months, while for some consumers this means not scheduled outages, but a complete lack of electricity.

At the same time, attempts by the occupation administration to redistribute electricity capacity between districts have effectively failed because of conflicts between the management of local electricity network operators. In particular, the situation in Saky district remains critical.

https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/13743

■ **The humanitarian situation in the temporarily occupied territories of Luhansk oblast continues to deteriorate.**

Residents of the settlement of Baranykivka report critical shortages of water and food.

According to local residents, there is no access to either drinking or non-potable water in the settlement, and food supplies are unavailable. The only shop that supplied the settlement with goods ceased operating after its owners were affected by a drone strike: the woman was killed, and the man was injured. According to local residents, they had continued delivering food supplies to Baranykivka despite the risks.

Residents state that they have repeatedly appealed to the occupation administration for assistance, but their requests have gone unanswered.

<https://surl.li/knyfna>

■ **Some shops in Donetsk have almost empty shelves because of disruptions to logistics.**

https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/13739 https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/13749



■ **The occupation administration continues to introduce artificial restrictions and tighten controls at entry points to the Crimean peninsula.**

Current regulations permit the transportation of up to 200 litres of petrol in containers with a capacity of up to 40 litres each. Any larger containers (50 litres or more) are completely prohibited, allegedly because they are “difficult to inspect”.

At the same time, the rules governing the simultaneous transportation of different types of fuel are extremely strict. Carrying petrol and liquefied gas together is strictly prohibited, with the only exceptions being a vehicle’s factory-installed LPG system and camping gas canisters. Where only gas is being transported, the permitted limit is 100 litres.

The logistical bottleneck at the Crimean Bridge has once again led to an increase in fuel prices on the peninsula.

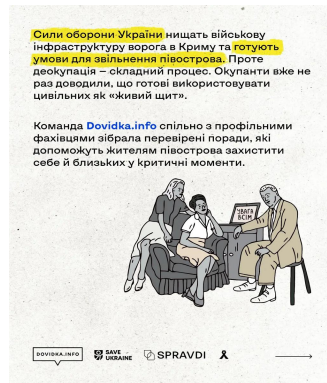
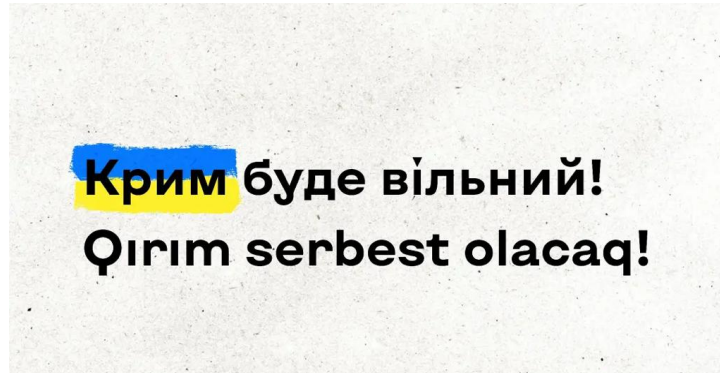
A photograph of a receipt from the Crimea-Oil filling station on the Simferopol–Sevastopol highway has been posted online, showing that a driver paid 11,600 roubles for 40 litres of AI-100 petrol— equivalent to 290 roubles per litre.



https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/13733 https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/13717

- The dovidka.info team of the Centre for Strategic Communications has launched Dovidka.Crimea, a practical guide for residents of the peninsula, containing clear and verified instructions on how to act in the event of hostilities and emergencies.

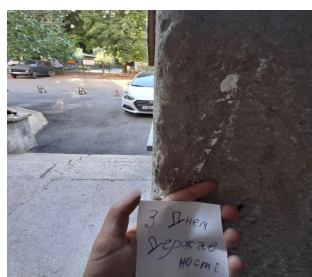
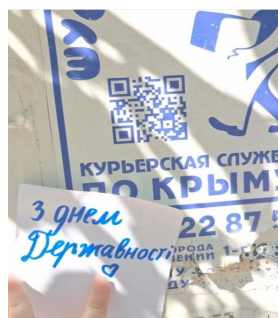
https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/13752



- On 15 July, Ukrainians in the temporarily occupied territories marked the Day of Ukrainian Statehood.

Despite pressure, restrictions, and attempts to impose a different reality, they remain part of Ukraine.

https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/13759



- Residents of Mariupol, against the backdrop of the city's destruction, have been distributing leaflets stating that Mariupol is Ukraine.

https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/13736



- Residents of Simferopol continue to demonstrate their connection to Ukraine.

https://t.me/yellowribbon_ua/13703



- Volunteers from Dobrobat arrived urgently at the site of a Russian attack in Zaporizhzhia to help residents deal with its consequences by boarding up shattered windows, clearing debris, and providing support during the most difficult moments.

https://t.me/dobrobat_in_ua/18183



NEW LIFE IN EVACUATION

- Denys Shakhbazian developed an interest in beekeeping as a child while helping his grandfather at a small apiary in his hometown of Khrustalnyi.

Although he trained as a lawyer and practised law for many years, his passion for beekeeping never faded.

Following the occupation of Luhansk oblast in 2014, Denys relocated to Lysychansk. It was there, while working as a volunteer legal adviser and helping local beekeepers who had lost their bees as a result of poisoning, that he finally decided to take up beekeeping himself. On the eve of the full-scale invasion, he purchased his first ten beehives.



On 24 February 2022, Denys was forced to leave his home for the second time. After relocating to Kyiv, he realised that he no longer wanted to postpone his dream until retirement. Together with a fellow beekeeper from Rubizhne, he decided to rebuild the apiary. They found shelter in Chernihiv oblast, where local residents helped them with accommodation and provided them with land to work.

Today, the partners look after 40 bee colonies and cultivate almost five hectares of land. They sow nectar-producing plants, experiment with new crops, and produce rare phacelia honey, which has become the hallmark of their Medodai brand.

Rather than focusing on mass production, Denys has chosen to specialise in artisanal products. The beekeepers create gift sets and branded honey, have expanded their range to include candles and other bee products, and work with businesses that use honey as a corporate gift. For Denys, the apiary is not only a business, but also a way of rebuilding his life after everything he has experienced. Back in Luhansk oblast, he introduced a form of green tourism, where visitors could tour the apiary, observe the bees at work, extract honey themselves, enjoy herbal tea and spend time in nature. The war forced him to abandon that project, but he now plans to revive it in Chernihiv oblast.

Looking ahead, Denys hopes that Medodai will become not only a successful business but also a place that brings people together—especially internally displaced people—around a common cause, mutual support, and a love for their homeland.

<https://sd.ua/news/38595>



■ **The story of Maryna and Andrii Titarenko began in 1994 in Lysychansk.**

Maryna worked as a glass production technologist, while Andrii served in the military. After being discharged as part of military downsizing, Andrii and his wife started their own business. They initially specialised in balloon decoration before opening shops selling souvenirs and party supplies. Their business grew steadily, receiving orders from across Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts.



In 2014, the war changed the family's life. After Lysychansk was seized by Russian-backed militants, Andrii returned to military service. Their son, Ivan, who was finishing school at the time, distributed leaflets reading "Donbas Is Ukraine" together with his friends. The situation in the city deteriorated rapidly. Armed men appeared on the streets with increasing frequency, while expressing pro-Ukrainian views became ever more dangerous. When rumours spread that the occupiers might block all routes out of the city, the family decided not to wait. Taking only the essentials, they left for Kyiv. Ivan enrolled at the Mykhailo Drahomanov National Pedagogical University, while Maryna opened a small retail outlet in a shopping centre near Pozniaky metro station. However, as soon as Ukrainian forces liberated Lysychansk, they returned home. The city gradually began to recover. Maryna resumed her business, and in 2020 Andrii was transferred to serve in Zolote, not far from home.

On 24 February 2022, the family once again faced the choice of whether to stay or leave. Maryna recalls the chaos that surrounded them—shops were being emptied of food, while people fled the city in panic. She went to her shop to send her employees home and refund customers who had made advance payments for their orders. The following day, she left Lysychansk together with a friend.

For the first few months, the family lived in Dnipropetrovsk oblast, closer to Andrii's military unit. He was later transferred to Lviv, where Maryna and their daughter joined him. They were able to stay together only briefly before he was sent back to the front, this time to the Bakhmut sector. During the fighting, Andrii was wounded, and Maryna travelled to Kramatorsk to support him during his recovery.

During this period, the family also endured other difficult trials. After losing their son during his compulsory military service in 2019, Maryna began working on herself, learning to see new opportunities even in the most difficult circumstances.

A new chapter in their lives began together with their daughter Mariia, a graduate of the Kharkiv State Academy of Design and Arts.

"You know how to draw, and I know how to sell. Let's create something together," Maryna told her. That was how they purchased their first printer and heat presses and began producing souvenir products.

The name of their workshop came about by chance. During a walk around Lviv, they saw rescued owls at an animal shelter. Mariia designed the first owl logo, and that was how Dyvna Ptakha (Strange Bird) came into being.

Today, Dyvna Ptakha is an online workshop where Maryna and Mariia create mugs, T-shirts, notebooks and other souvenirs featuring their own original designs. A grant of UAH 300,000 enabled them to purchase professional equipment—including a computer, a cutting plotter and heat presses—which allowed them to establish a full-cycle production process.

Products made by Dyvna Ptakha are now available at tourist centres in Lviv, veterans' fairs and partner shops. For Maryna, the workshop is not only a source of income but also an opportunity to meet other veterans and military families, exchange ideas and find mutual support.

Having left behind her native Lysychansk, her business and the life she once knew, Maryna succeeded in building a new business where she had to start from scratch.

Her Dyvna Ptakha has become a symbol of the idea that even after profound loss, people can find the strength to create again and move forward.

<https://surl.li/zbqgku>

