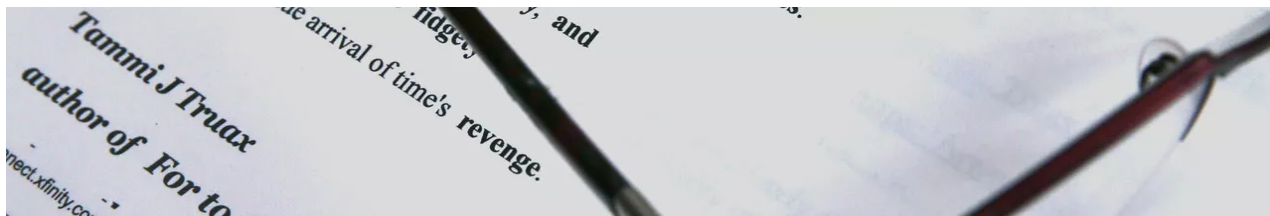


Kiev May Start Counteroffensive in Artemovsk 'in Near Future': Russian Experts

sputniknews.com/20230324/kyiv-may-start-counteroffensive-in-artemovsk-in-near-future-russian-experts-warn-1108758978.html



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S probíhající ruskou speciální vojenskou operací na Ukrajině velitel ukrajinských pozemních sil Alexandr Syrskij prohlásil, že Kyjev by mohl brzy zahájit protiofenzívu ve městě Artěmovsk, kde těžké boje nevykazují žádné známky polevování.

Na svém kanálu Telegram napsal, že jeho jednotky „velmi brzy využijí této příležitosti [protiofenzívy]“.

"Samozřejmě, že [ukrajinské síly] se Bakhmut nevzdají, takže pokračují v boji. Jediný způsob, jak udržet více či méně úspěšnou protiofenzívu, abychom zastavili postup našich jednotek," řekl Reshetnikov, který je také generálporučík ve výslužbě. a doktorát z historie, řekl.

Dodal, že ukrajínští vojáci vzdorují poměrně dlouho, ale jejich úsilí již dochází, protože mnoho dodávkových tras pro ukrajinské zbraně a posádky bylo přerušeno nebo je pod palbou.

Podle Rešetnikova „již existují známky toho, že taková protiofenzíva prakticky začala, vzhledem k pokusům ukrajinských jednotek vyvinout tlak na naše jednotky na křídlech“. Naznačil, že kyjevská plnohodnotná protiofenzíva může začít „v blízké budoucnosti“.

Připojil se k němu Boris Rožin, vojenský expert z Centra pro vojensko-politickou žurnalistiku, který Sputniku řekl, že „existují známky příprav ukrajinských sil na protiofenzívu“, jejímž cílem je odstranit hrozbu obklíčení města ruskými jednotkami.

Na otázku, jakým problémům by Ukrajina mohla čelit, pokud by zahájila protiofenzívu, Rožin kromě jiných naléhavých problémů zmínil minová pole, špatné počasí a nedostatek různé munice.



6. března, 12:39

Artěmovsk byl měsícem centrem nepřátelství na Donbasu. Město je důležitým dopravním uzlem s mnoha křižovatkami, které dříve sloužily jako životně důležité centrum pro zásobování prokyjevských militantů v regionu.

Podle posledních informací bylo 70 % Artěmovska osvobozeno ruskými jednotkami, které také ovládly všechny zpevněné cesty v okolí města.

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Německo bylo kritizováno polským premiérem Mateuszem Morawieckim za to, že údajně nedokázalo řádně přispět k podpoře Ukrajiny.

Berlin was chided by the Polish leader as a state that ought to be **"sending more weapons, sending more ammunition, and giving more money to Ukraine, because they are the richest and the biggest country by far,"** according to a US media outlet.

"They were not as generous as they should have been... I still encourage them to do so," Morawiecki was cited as saying.

Morawiecki weighed in on Berlin's original reluctance to support Kiev with lethal weapons, which was finally crushed last year. At the time, bowing to Washington-driven pressure, Germany reversed its practice of blocking lethal weapons from being sent to conflict zones and dipped into its stockpiles of anti-tank weapons and Stinger anti-aircraft defense systems, sending them to Kiev authorities.

Furthermore, Berlin announced a decision to send 14 Leopard 2A6 battle tanks to Ukraine in late January - once again, under a pressure from the US.

"Three months ago, Germany said it's not possible — now, it's possible, so they are changing their approach," the Polish leader was quoted as quipping.

But Mateusz Morawiecki was not done with Berlin. He lambasted its former energy policies, heavily reliant on importing Russian gas.

"Through their very mistaken gas and oil policy towards Russia, they are co-responsible for what is happening, for this mess on the energy market. Germany made this dramatic mistake of being completely dependent in their business model on Russia with fossil fuels... And we were crying to them. We were asking them not to do so," Morawiecki said.

The Polish Prime Minister, who recently reveal3d that his country was mulling boosting the production of ammunition for Kiev amid depleting stockpiles, added that he regularly conversed with German Chancellor Olaf Scholz on the issue of support for Ukraine.

"I have this conversation every now and again. I ask him for as big a support. This is all I can do."

The Polish PM also had suggestions regarding the joint EU fund, known as the *European Peace Facility*, that reimburses states, in part, for their weapons-gifting to Ukraine. Again, Morawiecki took a dim view of Germany's contribution to the fund, calling it just "proportional" to the country's size.

As for Poland, he said it will seek to have Brussels partially reimburse all its donations, tanks and jets included. Earlier, Polish President Andrzej Duda said Poland will hand over the first four MiG-29 fighter jets to Ukraine shortly.



16 March, 18:53 GMT

In the EU bloc Poland holds the lead in military support to the Kiev regime in percent of GDP, according to data provided by the Ukraine Support Tracker. Warsaw has not held back in its scathing criticism of such European powerhouses as Germany and France for alleged shortcomings in playing their part when it came to propping up Kiev. **"I'm not attacking them, I'm just stating the obvious," the Prime Minister was quoted as saying.**

In the wake of the European Union leaders' summit in Brussels on March 23 – 24, the Polish leader underscored in a US media interview that both Brussels and NATO should rethink their

spending rules in the direction of substantial military investments. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization's allies should hike up their spending target from the current 2 percent of the GDP, Mateusz Morawiecki insisted.

“Given that there are more and more uncertain times around us, first I will be advocating for increasing these expenditures to 3 percent... Poland will already spend up to four percentage points of GDP this year on defense,” Morawiecki said.



22 March, 10:48 GMT

Ever since Moscow began its special military operation in Ukraine on February 24, 2022, NATO-member Poland has been frenziedly supporting the regime of anti-Russian sanctions and willingly on board with the drive to deliver vast quantities of military aid to the Kiev authorities.

In April 2022, Moscow sent a note to NATO member states condemning their military assistance to Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky's regime. The Kremlin said that pumping Ukraine with weapons would have a detrimental effect on the conflict. Furthermore, the Russian Foreign Ministry has warned on numerous occasions that any cargo containing weapons for Ukraine would become a legitimate target for Russia.

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