



Transatlantic Dialogue Center

Weekly briefing

June 8 – 14

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The U.S. negotiations with Ukraine and Russia

- Ukraine and Russia conducted the largest **exchange of prisoners of war** in recent times, which took place in four stages from June 9 to 14. According to President Zelenskyi, the process began as part of a larger exchange agreed upon during talks in Istanbul on June 2. The priority categories were seriously wounded and seriously ill soldiers, as well as young people under the age of 25.
- Among the returned Ukrainian servicemen, representatives of various branches of the military, from the Armed Forces to the National Guard and the State Border Guard Service, predominate. A significant proportion are the defenders of Mariupol, who were held in Russian captivity for more than three years since 2022. According to Ombudsman Dmytro Lubinets, most of those released were captured in the first days of the full-scale invasion.
- In parallel with the exchange of prisoners of war, Ukraine returned the bodies of 2,400 dead citizens, a repatriation that also took place **under the Istanbul agreements**.
- The American president had a telephone conversation with Vladimir Putin, during which the Russian leader informed him about the implementation of the Istanbul agreements with Ukraine. According to Russian presidential aide Yuriy Ushakov, **Putin said he was ready to continue negotiations with the Ukrainian side**. Trump noted on his Truth Social that the topic of the war in Ukraine has not been discussed much, but a detailed discussion is scheduled for next week.
- In previous public speeches, Trump has suggested that Putin is **indifferent to Russian losses**, noting that "he's losing a lot of soldiers, and so is Ukraine." The General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine reported that as of June 12, Russian losses exceeded one million soldiers killed and wounded.
- US Presidential Special Representative for Ukraine Keith Kellogg revealed elements of the US plan to resolve the conflict. According to him, the goal is to stop the fighting along the contact line and try to "bring the Russians back to what I would call the League of Nations." Kellogg said during a German Marshall Fund forum in Brussels that **after reviewing Ukrainian and Russian demands, the United States knows what a full ceasefire should look like**.
- Zelenskyi confirmed that prisoner exchanges would continue next week, provided Russia complies with its humanitarian obligations, which could be an indicator of the parties' readiness for broader negotiations.

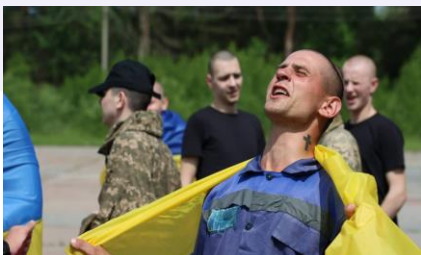
International support

- The European Commission has made proposals to increase sanctions pressure on Russia, including a ban on operations with the Nord Stream gas pipeline. The key initiatives include reducing the ceiling price for Russian crude oil from \$60 to \$45 per barrel, expanding the sanctioned list of ships of the Russian shadow fleet and oil trading companies, and banning transactions with banks that help circumvent restrictions.

- Most G7 countries are ready to support the EU's initiative to **lower the price ceiling for Russian oil** even without the US. Canada, Britain, and Japan are showing positive signals.
- Ukraine received **the fifth tranche of macro-financial assistance** from the EU in the amount of €1 billion under the ERA initiative. The funds raised from the proceeds of Russia's frozen assets will be used for key state budget expenditures.
- **The Ukraine-Southeast Europe summit** was held in Odesa with the participation of the presidents of Serbia and Romania, who visited Ukraine for the first time since the start of the full-scale invasion. **Serbian President Aleksandar Vucic offered** to restore "one or two" Ukrainian cities or regions, demonstrating **support for Ukraine's territorial integrity**. At the same time, Serbia remained the only participating country that did not sign the summit's joint declaration because it contained demands for new sanctions against Russia.
- Romanian President Nicusor Dan reaffirmed his commitment to continue supporting Ukraine at all levels. New ambassadors of Austria and Kazakhstan also began their diplomatic missions to Ukraine.
- French Army General Nicolas Richoux called for massive military assistance to Ukraine, which could help achieve a ceasefire this year.
- **NATO launches a new satellite tool**, SINBAD, to monitor the war in Ukraine and the Alliance's eastern flank. The system will scan large areas and monitor military movements in Ukraine and on Russia's borders with NATO member states. The tool could be useful for monitoring compliance with a possible ceasefire.
- **The EU extended temporary protection** for 4 million Ukrainian **refugees** until March 4, 2027. At the same time, the Polish presidency initiated a discussion on a strategy to gradually phase out temporary protection after a just peace is achieved.
- European countries have significantly increased the amount of aid to Ukraine, thereby exceeding the aid from the United States. Europe has provided about 60% of the total Western military support for Ukraine.

Other

- Trump does not criticize China for helping Russia because he wants to focus on bilateral issues with Beijing, Bloomberg writes. This way, the Trump administration will push **the war in Ukraine to the back burner in the list of US foreign policy priorities**. This could be a departure from the long-standing policy of the United States and the G7 countries, which hold China responsible for supporting Russia.
- The United States has partially moved its drone countermeasures **from Ukraine to the Middle East**. Pentagon chief Pete Hegseth said this on Fox News.
- In addition, the United States **transferred 20,000 missiles to the Middle East** that were intended for Ukraine, Volodymyr Zelenskyi said. The agreement to transfer these missiles to Ukraine to combat Shahed drones was agreed upon during the Joe Biden administration.



- Japanese oil refiner Taiyo Oil Co accepts Russian oil delivered by a tanker from the US and European Union Treasury Department's blacklist. According to a company spokesperson, if Japan was unable to ship crude oil, it would affect the production of liquefied natural gas.
- The United States plans to cut the budget for assistance to Ukraine. This was stated by U.S. Secretary of Defense Pete Hegseth at a hearing in the Senate. "This administration has a very different vision of this conflict. We believe that a negotiated peaceful settlement is in the best interests of both sides and is in our country's national interest, especially given the many contradictions around the world," he said.
- Germany is **not considering the transfer of Taurus cruise missiles** to Ukraine, Defense Minister Boris Pistorius said.
- **G7 leaders will not issue a joint communiqué** because of Trump's position on the war in Ukraine, Bloomberg reports. The summit will not try to reach an agreement on a joint communiqué, as the **US may not approve some points**, including the war in Ukraine. Instead of a single document, the leaders may issue separate joint statements on different topics.



Military Support

- **Renault will produce drones in Ukraine**, France Info reports. The carmaker intends to team up with a French small or medium-sized defense company and deploy production lines a few tens or hundreds of kilometers from the front.
- Ukraine will raise almost **£1.7 billion from the UK to buy additional weapons**. For this money, Ukraine plans to buy British Rapid Ranger **air defense systems** and Marlet light multipurpose missiles to strengthen its air defense.
- **Germany plans to provide €9 billion in support of Ukraine** this year. Part of this money will be used to finance a project **to produce long-range weapons**.
- The Canadian government plans to increase spending on military assistance to Ukraine and expand international defense cooperation. The government's proposal calls for an increase in budgetary spending by CAD 8.6 billion, of which 8.2 billion is for the Ministry of National Defense.
- **Norway has given** Ukraine more than **twice as many F-16 fighter jets as it had officially announced**. This follows from the published annual report on imports and exports of conventional weapons. The country has planned to transfer fourteen F-16s to Ukraine, while six planes were officially announced as deliveries. However, the report does not specify the status of the eight unannounced aircraft, which are likely to be airworthy aircraft that could be transferred for training, disassembly for spare parts, or use as decoy models.



Key Events of the Week:

- Ukrainian UAVs struck Russian military-industrial facilities, including the Azot chemical plant in Tula Oblast, the Tambov Powder Plant, and facilities in Cheboksary, Kursk, Voronezh, Savasleyka, and Moscow Oblast.
- Russia dispersed its strategic bombers Tu-160 and Tu-22M3 to the Far East due to the threat of strikes on rear bases.
- Russian forces advanced toward Dnipropetrovsk Oblast from three tactical directions, capturing Orikhove, Komar, and Fedorivka; fighting continues for Novopavlivka.
- The Pokrovsk direction is the hottest section of the front, with up to 65 attacks per day.
- Ukraine's Special Operations Forces struck the Savasleyka airfield in Russia, likely destroying MiG-31K and Su-30/34 aircraft—carriers of Kinzhal missiles.
- Russia has intensified attacks on Ukraine's energy infrastructure—up to 500 kamikaze drones daily; key targets include distribution stations, thermal and hydroelectric power plants, and gas storage facilities.
- Russia deployed the new “Geran-3” jet-powered drone for the first time—a modernized Shahed capable of reaching speeds up to 600 km/h.
- Russia and North Korea are launching joint production of Shahed-136 drones; North Korea is also supplying artillery and improved KN-23 missiles for strikes on Ukraine.
- Ukraine's Sapsan (Hrim-2) tactical missile system is entering serial production; the missile can strike targets up to 300 km away.

Main Frontline Directions:

- Pokrovsk Direction: The highest number of daily combat clashes—up to 65 attacks per day. Fighting is ongoing near Poltavka, Malynivka, Yelyzavetivka, Novoukrainka, Orikhove, Andriivka, and toward Pokrovsk, Muravka, and Promin.
- Novopavlivka Direction: The enemy is assaulting areas near Bahatyr, Komar, Kostiantynopil, Novosilka, Vesele, and Vilne Pole, including toward Zaporizhzhia. Over 140 attacks this week; intensity is increasing.
- Kursk Direction: Over 25 combat engagements per day, up to 34 airstrikes and over 200 shellings. Russia actively uses guided aerial bombs, kamikaze drones, and conducts reconnaissance.
- Lyman Direction: Up to 22 attacks daily near Hreivka, Ridkodub, Zelena Dolyna, Novyi Mir, and Torske. The enemy is attempting to advance toward Sloviansk and Kreminna.
- Toretsk Direction: Up to 21 assaults daily, with key fighting around Toretsk, Dyliivka, Yablunivka, and Leonidivka. The enemy aims to take control of the line between Avdiivka and Kostiantynivka.

08.06

- In Russia's Tula Oblast, drones attacked the Azot chemical plant, which produces components used in the manufacture of explosives for ammunition.
- Russian forces are attempting to establish a foothold in the direction of Kostiantynivka, according to the Operational Tactical Group "Luhansk." The enemy is currently most active on the Toretsk axis, with an average of 15–16 assaults per day over the past week. Today, they are trying to expand their gains toward the village of Yablunivka as part of a broader push toward Kostiantynivka.
- In the temporarily occupied territory, a locomotive carrying a column of enemy equipment—including 13 tanks and over 100 units of armored and automotive vehicles—was hit, according to the Southern Defense Forces. The Russians claim the train was attacked by drones in a special operation modeled after the SBU's "Spiderweb" operation.

09.06

- On the night of June 9, Ukraine's Special Operations Forces, in coordination with other branches of the Ukrainian Defense Forces, struck the Savasleyka airbase in Russia's Nizhny Novgorod Oblast. This base regularly hosts MiG-31K fighters, which carry Kinzhal aeroballistic missiles. Preliminary information indicates that two aircraft (likely MiG-31 and Su-30/34) were hit.
- The General Staff confirmed the strike on a Russian military-industrial facility in Cheboksary. The attack was carried out by Ukraine's unmanned systems units. The target was JSC “VNIIRE-Progress,” which manufactures Kometa antennas used for Shahed-type attack UAVs, guided aerial bombs (KABs), and other precision weapons. The facility was hit by at least two drones, causing a massive fire.
- NATO officials noted that Ukraine's “creativity” in warfare is something they should learn from. NATO's Supreme Allied Commander Transformation, Admiral Pierre Vandier, highlighted the SBU's “Spiderweb” operation as “a true Trojan horse,” illustrating the importance of technical and industrial innovation and adaptability.
- Russia is producing more ammunition than all NATO countries combined—and doing so much faster, said NATO Secretary General Mark Rutte. He reminded that Moscow's defense-industrial revival is being supported by Iran, China, and North Korea. “It is expected that this year Russia's defense industry will produce 1,500 tanks, 3,000 armored vehicles, and 200 Iskander missiles,” he said. Rutte added that we cannot exclude the possibility that Russia may be ready to use force against NATO within five years: “Putin is preparing for confrontation, not peace.”
- Russian claims of alleged advances deep into Dnipropetrovsk Oblast do not reflect reality, said Andrii Kovalenko, head of Ukraine's Center for Countering Disinformation.

Losses of the Russian army from 08.06.2025 to 14.06.2025

Liquidated personnel	6 740
Tanks	22
IFVs	45
Artillery systems / MLRS	256/7
Anti-aircraft warfare systems	3
Aircraft / helicopters	2/0
UAVs	891
Ships/boats	0
Vehicles & fuel tanks	669
Special equipment	4

Situation at the Front



10.06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ During the June 10 attack on Kyiv, Russia used Shahed drones equipped with shrapnel. “The warheads of both missiles and Shaheds can have different payloads. Shrapnel is used to affect large areas and not just equipment or vehicles, but also people,” said Yuri Ihnat, spokesperson for the Ukrainian Air Force. “Such warheads with dispersing fragments pose a deadly threat to civilians.” ➤ Russian forces are advancing in Sumy and Zaporizhzhia Oblasts. The enemy moved forward near Yablunivka and Yunakivka in Sumy region, and near Malynivka in Zaporizhzhia, according to DeepState. ➤ Russia will help North Korea establish production of long-range Shahed-type kamikaze drones (Shahed-136 of Iranian origin). According to the head of Ukraine’s Defense Intelligence (HUR), Kyrlo Budanov, agreements exist to launch production lines for UAVs like Harpy and Geran-2 (the Russian version of Iran’s Shahed-136) on North Korean territory. Initially, Iran supplied the Shaheds, but production was later established in Russia, currently at about 2,000 units per month, with plans to increase to 5,000 monthly. Russia continues to improve flight range, payload, communication systems, and attack strategies for these drones. ➤ Russia also helped North Korea improve its ballistic missiles for greater accuracy, said Kyrlo Budanov. Russians are transferring technology and expertise so that North Korean military forces can significantly increase the precision of KN-23 missiles, which are then transferred back to Russia and used to attack Ukraine. The first batch of KN-23 missiles received from North Korea was of poor quality—every second missile veered off course and exploded mid-air. Russia began launching North Korean short-range ballistic missiles (KN-23, KN-23A, and KN-24) at Ukraine in late 2023. ➤ The Russian Federation has also received a wide range of tube and rocket artillery from North Korea. In addition to the known 170-mm M1989 self-propelled artillery systems, Russian troops have received 122-mm towed D-74 guns and multiple rocket launcher systems with 107-mm and 240-mm calibers. According to Ukrainian military intelligence, Russia currently has 120 units of the M1989 system, and Budanov said deliveries will continue. He also noted that Russia is preparing North Korean citizens for war—there are already 11,000 of them in Kursk Oblast.
11.06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The General Staff confirmed strikes on key Russian targets. Among those hit were: the Tambov Powder Plant, an ammunition depot of the 106th Airborne Division in Kursk Oblast, and an airbase warehouse at Buturlinovka in Voronezh Oblast. ➤ Russia is increasing the number of strikes on energy infrastructure, but Ukraine has several layers of protection and is developing weapons to counter drones, the President of Ukraine stated. “There are several levels of protection. The primary one is air defense. Once the Russians detect the location of our air defense systems, they target them. That’s why we constantly move our systems, just like the Russians change the routes and numbers of their attack drones,” the president noted. According to him, Russia has increased the use of UAVs to nearly 500 per day. Russian shelling has intensified against distribution stations, nuclear and thermal power generation, and gas infrastructure, including storage facilities. ➤ Russian troops are now around 10 km from the administrative border between Dnipropetrovsk and Zaporizhzhia oblasts, according to the spokesperson for the Southern Defense Forces. On the Novopavlivka axis, the enemy is actively assaulting positions with small infantry groups. Over the past day, 35 enemy assaults were recorded in this area. The occupiers are attempting to break through to Dnipropetrovsk Oblast, which requires them to pass several settlements, including Zelene Pole, Novopil, Vilne Pole, and Novosilka.

12.06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ukrainian Defense Forces struck the “Rezonit” technology park in Zubovo, Moscow Oblast. This is a plant for mass production and assembly of printed circuit boards and electronics, widely used in the manufacturing of high-tech weaponry and equipment. ➤ Following the “Spiderweb” operation, Russians relocated their strategic bombers to the Far East. The Tu-160 bombers were dispersed to airfields in Yelizovo (Kamchatka), Anadyr (Chukotka), and Borisoglebskoye (near Kazan). Previously, they were based at the “Belaya” airbase in Irkutsk Oblast. Tu-22M3 bombers are also being transferred to the Far East. ➤ The enemy occupied Dvorichna and advanced near Dovhenke, Malynivka, Zakhidne, and Bahatyr, according to DeepState. ➤ Russia used the new jet-powered “Geran-3” drone against Ukraine for the first time—a domestically produced modernized version of the Shahed drone, reports Defense Express. Its speed is 550–600 km/h, compared to standard Shahed drones, which reach up to 200 km/h. ➤ Russian occupation forces have lost one million personnel since the full-scale invasion began. Over 628,000 of these losses occurred in the past year and a half. In 2022, Russian losses totaled 106,720 (an average of 340 per day); in 2023 – 253,290 (693 per day); in 2024 – 430,790 (1,177 per day). In 2025, as of June 4, Russian losses exceeded 200,000. This year, Russia is averaging 1,286 casualties per day—the highest rate yet.
13.06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ukraine’s Sapsan tactical missile system (also known as Hrim-2) is entering serial production. The missile has already been used in combat and, during a May test, destroyed a Russian military target 300 km away. Its warhead weighs 480 kg—comparable to missiles used in Russia’s Iskander-M system and similar platforms. ➤ Ukrainian forces repelled enemy troops near Kotliarivka. The enemy made gains near Odradne, Shevchenkivske Pershe, and Komar, according to DeepState. ➤ According to ISW, Vladimir Putin announced a new rearmament program lasting until 2036, with a focus on air defense, drones, artificial intelligence, and space technologies. He acknowledged the need for a universal air defense system following Ukrainian drone strikes on Russian rear bases.
14.06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The enemy advanced near Bilohorivka, Odradne, and Zaporizhzhia, according to DeepState. ➤ ISW reports: Russian forces are continuing their advance east of Novopavlivka, attempting to reach Dnipropetrovsk Oblast from three directions—east, southeast, and south. They have likely captured Orikhove and are moving near Kotliarivka and Muravka. Russian forces also intensified their assault along the T-0428 highway from Kurakhove to Novopavlivka. ➤ South of Novopavlivka, Russian troops—including naval infantry and units from the Eastern Military District—captured Fedorivka and Komar and are advancing toward Ivanivka. Meanwhile, the Ukrainian Armed Forces are conducting counterattacks southeast of Novopavlivka, particularly near Oleksiivka, and are striking Russian military-industrial targets. On the night of June 13–14, Ukrainian forces hit the Azot plant in Stavropol Krai and petrochemical enterprises in Samara Oblast that produce components for ammunition and fuel.

Massive attacks per week

- **Attack on the night of June 8:** Air defense neutralized 40 enemy targets. Russia attacked Ukraine with 49 drones and two guided air-launched missiles (Kh-59/69). The main directions of the airstrike were Kharkiv and Donetsk regions. In the east, south, north, and center of the country, 22 drones were shot down by firepower, while 18 were either lost by location or jammed by electronic warfare (EW). Strikes were recorded in five locations.
- **Attack on the night of June 9:** Air defense neutralized 479 out of 499 aerial targets. A total of 277 Shahed drones, 10 Kh-101 cruise missiles, four Kh-47M2 Kinzhal aeroballistic missiles, two Kh-31P anti-radiation missiles, and one Kh-35 cruise missile were shot down. Another 183 drones and two Kh-22 cruise missiles were lost by location. Strikes were recorded in 10 locations.
- **Attack on the night of June 10:** Air defense neutralized 284 aerial targets. The primary target was Kyiv. A total of 213 Shahed drones were destroyed (another 64 were location-lost), along with 2 KN-23 ballistic missiles and 5 Iskander-K cruise missiles. In total, Russia launched 322 aerial targets. Strikes were recorded in 11 locations.
- **Attack on the night of June 11:** Air defense shot down 49 drones. Russia attacked Ukraine with 85 drones and one Iskander-M missile. Of the 49 targets, 40 were destroyed by firepower, while 9 were either lost by location or jammed by EW. The main directions were Kharkiv, Donetsk, and Odesa regions. Strikes were recorded in 14 locations.
- **Attack on the night of June 12:** Air defense neutralized 49 drones. Russia attacked Ukraine with 63 drones. The main directions were Kharkiv, Donetsk, and Odesa regions. Strikes were recorded in 7 locations.
- **Attack on the night of June 13:** Air defense neutralized 43 aerial targets. Russia launched 55 drones and 4 Iskander-M/KN-23 ballistic missiles. Air defense shot down 28 UAVs, while another 15 were lost by location. Main directions: Kharkiv, Donetsk, and Dnipropetrovsk regions. Strikes recorded in 9 locations.
- **Attack on the night of June 14:** Air defense shot down 43 out of 58 drones, with another 20 lost by location. Main directions: Kharkiv, Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk, and Zaporizhzhia regions. Strikes were recorded in 9 locations.

Donetsk oblast

- Throughout the week, Donetsk region suffered from attacks using FAB-250 bombs, UAVs, and MLRS shelling.

On June 8, Russians shelled the village of Stinky with tube artillery. One person was killed. On June 10, Russians shelled the western part of Pokrovsk. One person was killed. On June 12, Russians attacked the village of Ilinivka with an FPV drone. One person was killed and two others were wounded. Another FPV drone struck a civilian car in the village of Mykolaipillia, killing one person and injuring two.

Other areas affected during the week include:

- Pokrovsk district: Rivne, Novotoretske, Shevchenko, Bilytske, Pankivka, Volodymyrivka, Novotroitske, Myrnohrad, Rodynske, Boikivka, Nove Shakhove, Zoloty Kolodiaz, Sviatohorivka, Toretske.
- Kramatorsk district: Lyman, Kramatorsk, Stepanivka, Ocheretyne, Vysokopillia, Novostepanivka, Sofiivka, Kostiantynivka, Ivanopillia, Yablunivka, Rubtsi, Sloviansk, Virolubivka, Novodmytrivka, Yarova, Staroraiske, Zarichne, Andriivka, Hromova Balka, Iverske, Raiske, Bilokuzmynivka, Druzhkivka, Mykolaypillya, Dovha Balka, Mykolaivka, Dmytro-Darivka, Oleksandro-Kalynove.
- Bakhmut district: Siversk.

Kharkiv and the oblast

- Throughout the week, the Kharkiv region suffered attacks involving guided aerial bombs (KABs), FABs, and drones.

On June 11, Russians attacked the city of Kharkiv using drones. The attack killed five people and injured 64 others. Cars, residential buildings, playgrounds, and industrial facilities were damaged. On June 12, Russians again attacked Kharkiv with drones. Fifteen people were injured. The strike damaged 11 apartment buildings, a private house, 12 cars, two schools, a daycare center, a fitness club, a supermarket, two shops, and a warehouse.

Other settlements affected during the week include: Staryi Saltiv, Kupiansk, Kozacha Lopan, Podoly, Derhachi, Vilkhuvatka, Bolyboky, Velykyi Burluk, Kupiansk-Vuzlovyyi, Smorodkivka, Verkhna Pysarivka, Zarichne, Tymofiivka, Horokhovatka, Oskil, Zolochiv, and Izium.

Sumy oblast

- During the week, the Sumy region endured attacks involving KABs, MLRS shelling, and VOG grenade drops from drones.

On June 8, Russia struck the Esman community using multiple launch rocket systems and FPV drones, injuring one person. The Nedryhailiv community was also attacked with a Lancet drone, injuring five people and damaging vehicles and shops. On June 11, Russia attacked a civilian car driving toward Sumy from a village in the Yunakivka community. One person was injured.

Other affected communities throughout the week included: Hlukhiv, Mykolaivka, Nedryhailiv, Esman, Velyka Pysarivka, Khutir-Mykhailivskyyi, Lebedyn, Yunakivka, Seredyna-Buda, Putyvl, Sumy, and Popivka.

Zaporizhzhia oblast

- Throughout the week, the Zaporizhzhia region was targeted by UAVs and MLRS attacks.

On June 12, Russians carried out at least four airstrikes on the village of Novohryhorivka. One person was killed, and four others were injured. Private houses were also destroyed. On June 13, Russians launched an airstrike on the village of Rivnopillia. One person was killed, and homes were destroyed.

Injuries and infrastructure damage were also recorded in the following localities during the week: Hryhorivske, Orikhiv, Novoandriivka, Mala Tokmachka, Charivne, Bilenke, Yurkovka, Lobkove, Kamianske, Prymorske, Hulaiipole, Shcherbaky, Novodanylivka, Novodarivka, Novoiakovlivka, Robotyne, Zaliznychne, Bilohiria, Malynivka, Olhivske, Zaporizhzhia, Malokaterynivka, Poltavka, Veselyanka, Obratne, Stepanohirsk, and Mahdalynivka.

This week shelling and strikes

Dnipro and the oblast

- The aggressor used heavy artillery, FPV drones, kamikaze drones, UAVs for dropping explosives, guided aerial bombs (KABs), and missiles. During this period, at least three people were killed and at least ten civilians were injured.

On June 9, Russian forces attacked the Nikopol area with artillery and drones, killing one person and injuring at least three civilians. A gymnasium and an agricultural enterprise were destroyed; residential buildings, vehicles, and power lines were also damaged.

The following areas came under enemy fire: in Nikopol District Nikopol, Marhanets, Pokrovsk, Myrove, Chervonohryhorivka, and Tomakivka communities; in Synelnykove District Mezheva, Mala Mykhailivka, Novopavlivka, Sloviansk, and Vasykiv communities; in Pavlohrad District Mezhyrich and Petropavlivka communities; in Kryvyi Rih District Kryvyi Rih and the Zelenodolsk community.

Odesa oblast

- Odesa, Izmail, and Bilhorod-Dnistrovskiy districts were subjected to enemy attacks. During this period, two people were killed and another nine were injured.

On June 10, Russia attacked Odesa with over 10 drones. Two men were killed and nine people were injured. Residential buildings, medical facilities, sports, and transport infrastructure sustained significant damage. On June 11, Russian drones struck the Izmail and Bilhorod-Dnistrovskiy districts. Summer houses, warehouses, boats, and vehicles were damaged.

Kherson and the oblast

- Russia used strike UAVs, artillery, and aviation. Dozens of private homes and apartment buildings were damaged, along with critical and social infrastructure, gas pipelines, a cell tower, gas stations, farm buildings, and private vehicles. In total, at least two people were killed and 40 injured during the period.

On June 9, Russians launched strikes on residential areas and critical infrastructure in Kherson and other settlements in the region. One person was killed and eight injured. At least five apartment buildings and 15 private houses were damaged. On June 11, Russian forces attacked a child with a drone in Bilozerk. The boy sustained severe injuries and later died in the hospital.

Dozens of localities were subjected to shelling, including: Kherson, Antonivka, Beryslav, Bilozerk, Stanislav, Oleksandrivka, Shyroka Balka, Zolota Balka, Kozatske, Tyahynka, Osokorivka, Dudchany, Havrylivka, Novooleksandrivka, Sofiivka, Prydniprovsk, Sadove, Naddnyprianske, Komyschany, Vesele, Mylove, Lvivske, Burhunka, and many others.

Chernihiv oblast

- The Novhorod-Siverska, Semenivka, Snovsk, and Horodnia communities, as well as localities in Chernihiv and Nizhyn districts, came under attack. The aggressor used a wide range of weapons: FPV drones, strike UAVs, mortars, tube artillery, multiple launch rocket systems, unguided aerial rockets, and explosives dropped from drones.

On June 10, Russians attacked Chernihiv region with strike UAVs. In Pryluky, explosions and falling debris damaged residential areas and other civilian infrastructure, injuring two men. On June 11, a Russian drone struck a hospital in Semenivka.



The week of shelling

Donetsk oblast



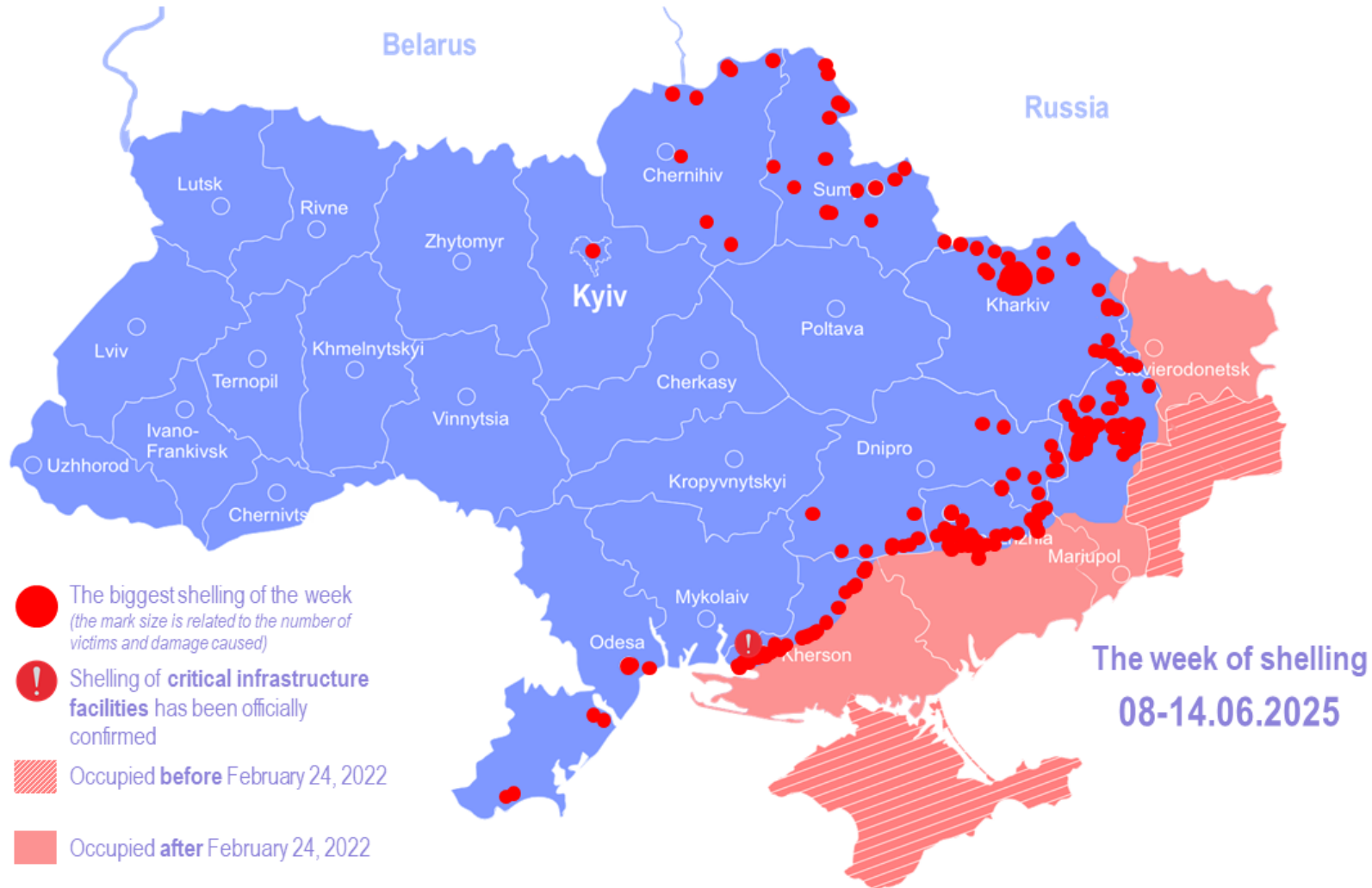
Zaporizhzhia region



Kharkiv oblast



Odesa oblast



Infrastructure and Energy

- Another **shelter** has been repaired and refurbished in Kherson, according to the Kherson City Military Administration. It is reported that benches and tables have been installed in the premises, a supply of drinking water has been stocked, and there is additional lighting, a generator, and first aid kits. At the request of residents, a children's corner has also been arranged.
- Rafael Mariano Grossi, Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, stressed that none of the reactors at **the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant** can be restarted due to the unstable nuclear safety situation caused by the war. Grossi also reminded that at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant, a drone strike in February damaged the New Safe Confinement arch, and damage assessment is still ongoing. IAEA personnel at the plant continue to observe drones and hear anti-aircraft artillery fire. Other Ukrainian nuclear power plants – Khmelnytskyi, Rivne, and South Ukraine – are operating despite the hostilities, but one of the key challenges remains ensuring an uninterrupted power supply.
- On June 9, the **Russian forces attacked energy infrastructure** in the Sumy Oblast with an FPV drone. More than 20,000 customers in four communities in the Shostka region were left without electricity. Critical infrastructure facilities switched to alternative power sources.

Consequences of the War

- The UN Monitoring Mission reports an **increase in civilian casualties**. In its monthly report, the Mission states that in May alone, at least 183 civilians were killed and 836 wounded across the country. The most damage was **caused by long-range missile strikes and loitering munitions** (kamikaze drones), while the highest number of casualties in frontline areas was linked to strikes by short-range drones equipped with high-resolution cameras and used for precision targeting.
- There are currently **approximately 1,788 people remaining in Pokrovsk**. Despite constant shelling and danger, people refuse to evacuate, according to the Pokrovsk City Military Administration. Banks, post offices, administrative service centers, and other government institutions are currently not operating in the city. Despite the difficult situation, utility services and a general practitioner are still providing services. Every day, the city's military administration reminds residents on social media of the possibility of evacuating the community due to the worsening security situation.

Information War

- By adopting a resolution to **rename 180 settlements**, the Ukrainian parliament has completed part of the **decommunization process**. Currently, there are plans to pass an initiative to rename another 700 settlements.
- The Coordination Headquarters has recorded another **wave of calls to relatives of Ukrainian prisoners of war** from unidentified individuals claiming to be "representatives of Russian authorities responsible for the exchange". They are trying **to pressure relatives** and manipulate their trust by providing **false information**.

Temporarily Occupied Territories (TOT) and Evacuation

- In **Mariupol**, which is temporarily occupied by Russian troops, **new military bases are being established** almost daily, according to the Mariupol City Council. The city council noted that a base with Russian troops is located on the territory of the municipal enterprise 'Komunalnyk'. Another base is located opposite, at 'Azovstal'. Just a month ago, there were only two observation posts there, but now there are bases. They also report that Russian invaders are constantly active in the Kalmiyskyi district of the city. They are **creating a real "military town" there**. In addition, they **continue to Russify the city**; in particular, the City Garden has been renamed 'Yekaterinivskyi'.
- In occupied Crimea, **a civilian airport has been converted into a military one** to launch drones, according to Schemes. This is the Kerch airport, located in eastern Crimea. Satellite images show large-scale work on the airport grounds, including the appearance of fortifications and camouflage structures near the runway. According to aviation expert Anatolii Khrapchynskyi, these structures are suitable for concealing equipment and drone assembly sites. This may indicate that Russia is converting the airport **to launch drones against Ukraine**.
- In temporarily occupied Crimea, **students are being recruited for military training** disguised as so-called "grant projects". Reportedly, around 800 students are being forced to paint images of Vladimir Putin, symbols of the Russian Armed Forces, and scenes of combat operations on the walls of kindergartens in Simferopol as part of alleged "volunteer activities".
- In temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, pensioners are receiving their **payments with significant delays** due to staffing shortages in local post offices, according to the Center for National Resistance.
- Another **11 children have been returned to Ukrainian-controlled territory** from the temporarily occupied Kherson Oblast. The youngest is 4 years old, the oldest is 17. Among them is one child deprived of parental care.

International Support

- In Mykolaiv, thanks to the city's cooperation with Japanese partners, **a construction waste processing plant** has begun operations, according to the Mykolaiv City Council. This is an important facility for the city, as the **destruction caused by Russian shelling** has resulted in a **large amount of construction waste**. Special equipment sorts and recycles it into crushed stone of various grades, which can then be reused in construction work, particularly road repairs. In 2024, Japanese partners donated modern equipment to Mykolaiv worth over one million euros.

War Crimes

- Russian occupiers have **sent 50 children** from the temporarily occupied Antratsyt region of Luhansk Oblast **to Kalmykia, Russian Federation**, under the guise of "health improvement", according to the Center for Countering Disinformation. The Kremlin has turned so-called children's camps into an instrument of assimilation, where Ukrainian children are forced to learn the "Russian version of Ukrainian history – the Russian World" and are taught to promote war and hate speech.
- **Two Azov fighters have been "sentenced" in Russia** to more than 20 years in prison for "killing civilians" in Mariupol. The Russian Investigative Committee claims that in April 2022, Ruslan Orlov and Artem Novikov allegedly found civilian men in Mariupol who supposedly had pro-Russian views and allegedly killed them for that reason.

