Transatlantic Dialogue Center

Weekly briefing

July 6 – 12

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The U.S. negotiations with Ukraine and Russia

- **Dialogue with Trump is moving into the practical realm.** Zelenskyi described his last conversation with Trump as "the best one in all this time"emphasizing issues related to air defense. The president of Ukraine stressed the importance of Patriot systems for protection from ballistic missiles.
- The negotiations also addressed the issue of replacing Ukraine's ambassador to the United States. According to Bloomberg, the current ambassador Oksana Markarova may be replaced by the Prime Minister Denys Shmyhal, the Deputy Prime Minister Olha Stefanishyna, the Defense Minister Rustem Umerov, or the Minister of Energy Herman Halushchenko.
- **Promises of military aid.** Donald Trump has promised to send Ukraine "more weapons" for defense, including 10 interceptor missiles for the Patriot system. The Pentagon spokesman, Sean Parnell, officially announced the deployment of additional defense weapons, but did not give details. At the same time, the U.S. president denied his responsibility for the suspension of arms deliveries approved under the Joe Biden administration.
- **The change in tone toward Putin and the announcement of sanctions.** Trump's rhetoric on Vladimir Putin has undergone a noticeable change. The American president announced that he was "disappointed with Russia" and claimed that "we get a lot of bulls**t thrown at us by Putin". Trump admitted that the Russian leader doesn't seem willing to end the war. When asked by reporters whether he would impose sanctions on Russia, Trump responded that he was considering it. The U.S. president has announced that he will make a "major statement" on Russia on July 14. He said that the U.S. will deploy weapons to Ukraine through NATO, while the delivery costs will be completely covered by the alliance.
- **Legislative initiatives and diplomatic efforts.** Senate Majority Leader John Thune announced "substantial progress" in the preparation of a sanctions bill preparation, which could be voted on by the end of July. It would impose a 500 percent tariff on imported goods from any countries that purchase Russian products and don't aid Ukraine. The bill is being modified so that it is more acceptable to Trump, in particular by granting the president the right to decide on sanctions.
- The Special Presidential Envoy, Keith Kellogg, discussed arms supplies, strengthening air defense, and sanctions pressure on Russia during his meeting with Zelenskyi. The meeting also covered the purchase of American weapons and joint defense production. Keith Kellogg is going to return to Ukraine on July 14.
- **The prospects for negotiations and prisoner exchange.** Zelenskyi said that they should complete the prisoner exchange which was agreed on at the previous meeting in Turkey before proceeding to the third round of peace talks. The President of Ukraine confirmed that he is ready for any type of meeting at the level of leaders.

International support

- The fourth Ukraine Recovery Conference held in Romeon July 10-11 led to noticeable results. The Conference brought together representatives of allied governments, international organizations, and businesses to coordinate Ukraine's reconstruction. Besides the reconstruction, the talks also addressed the issue of defense needs of Ukraine, which endures the increased Russian shelling.

- The Ukrainian delegation, headed by the President, participated in the high-level meetings. Germany is ready to pay for 2 Patriot systems, and Norway for another. Investments to aid the scaling up of Ukrainian drone production, especially interceptor drones, were discussed with the prime ministers of Italy, Poland, and the Netherlands, as well as the German Chancellor. The UK and Ukraine signed a 19-year agreement to finance more than 5,000 Thales missiles for air defense systems.
- The issue of increasing salaries for Ukrainian soldiers was also raised during the meetings with allies, which was met favorably by EU leaders.
- **The Coalition of the Willing is creating a military contingent with a peacekeeping mission.** It will be jointly led by the UK and France, with its headquarters established in Paris for a year, and then relocated to London. The Coalition of the Willing has also outlined its post-ceasefire tasks in Ukraine: the restoration of the Ukrainian Ground Forces with the help of logisticians and instructors, joint air patrols with the Air Force, and security support in the Black Sea. The United Kingdom is also ready to send its soldiers to Ukraine to ensure the implementation of the ceasefire.
- The Coalition of the Willing's meetings were attended by the U.S. representatives, namely the Special Presidential Envoy, Keith Kellogg, and Senators Lindsey Graham and Richard Blumenthal, for the first time ever. The 32 coalition members confirmed they are ready to work long-term for Ukraine's security, with plans to expand the joint forces to 50,000 troops.
- **The European Union has significantly increased its funding for Ukraine.** The EU has disbursed an additional €1 billion to Ukraine, to be repaid with proceeds from immobilized Russian state assets. In total, the financial aid amounts to over $18.5 billion. The EU is also considering creating a €100 billion fund to support Ukraine. The money could be part of the EU's proposal for the next seven-year budget. The funding would start in 2028. According to Bloomberg, the mechanism will be based on the current model of grants and soft loans related to European integration reforms.
- The EU has announced a new €2.3 billion package of agreements, which includes €1.8 billion in loan guarantees and €580 million in grants. The EU has established the new European Flagship Fund for the Reconstruction of Ukraine, which is set to become the largest investment fund in Ukraine. With an initial capital of €220 million, the Fund aims to mobilize €500 million by 2026. Total EU commitments under the investment program now amount to €5.7 billion, expected to leverage over €18 billion in investments.
- **International legal prosecution of Russia is expanding.** The European Court of Human Rights pronounced Russia guilty of downing of flight MH17 and of violating human rights during the Russo-Ukrainian War. The cases were brought by Ukraine and the Netherlands. Russia was accused of violations during the armed conflict in Donbas, the abduction of Ukrainian children since 2014, and human rights abuses during the full-scale invasion. The court found Russia responsible for shooting down the MH17 aircraft using a Buk missile, and numerous violations in the occupied territories.
- **New forms of cooperation and investment initiatives.** Ukraine and the World Bank are launching a five-year program called PREPARE Ukraine, with a total budget of $200 million. The program aims to prepare national and local reconstruction projects so they meet international investor standards. Ukraine and EBRD signed a memorandum that involves the launch of a new stock exchange and the creation of a single holding to consolidate key market infrastructure institutions, with state participation in the new structure at a level of no less than 25%.
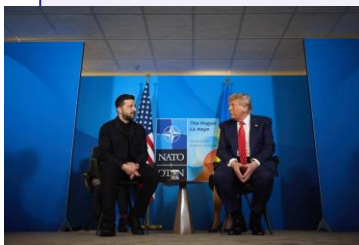
- The European Commission President has called on European Union countries to purchase weapons directly from Ukraine using SAFE loans.
- **Meeting with the Pope.** Pope Leo XIV received Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyi in a private audience at the papal summer residence near Rome. The meeting focused on the ongoing war in Ukraine and the pressing need to pursue a just and lasting peace. The Holy Father also encouraged efforts aimed at the release of prisoners and the attempts at finding a joint solution. The Pope confirmed his willingness to welcome representatives of both Ukraine and Russia to the Vatican for potential negotiations.

Other

- Russian Sukhoi-built Su-34 and Su-35S fighter jets are almost entirely composed of Western-made electronics. This is stated in the report PARTS OF THE PROBLEM: Tracing Western Tech in Russia's Deadliest Jets, prepared by the International Partnership for Human Rights (IPHR) in cooperation with the Independent Anti-Corruption Commission (NAKO) and Hunterbrook Media. NAKO identified and traced the origin of 1,115 of the 1,119 electronic components used in these aircraft. Manufacturers include Texas Instruments, Analog Devices, Intel, Murata, Maxim, OnSemi, Vicor, and other leading companies.
- China reacted to the detention of two of its citizens by Ukraine on suspicion of espionage. Chinese Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Mao Ning told reporters at a briefing on July 10 that the information about the detention was still being verified. "If this really concerns Chinese citizens, we will protect their legitimate rights according to the law," she stressed. According to the authorities, they attempted to illegally transfer classified documents related to the Ukrainian Neptune missile system to China. It was revealed that one of the detainees was a 24-year-old former student of one of the capital's technical universities, expelled in 2023 due to academic failure.
- Ukraine imposed sanctions against five Chinese companies, including Suzhou ECOD Precision Manufacturing. On June 4, Russian forces attacked Kyiv with drones that contained components manufactured by this company.

Military Support

- The government of Portugal has officially approved a decision to support Ukrainian pilots and provide critical intelligence assistance. That was stated on the government's official website. A total of €21.45 million will be allocated to support personnel from Ukraine's Air Force as part of the international F-16 coalition, and to provide Ukraine with valuable satellite-based intelligence.
- The Czech company Excalibur Army, part of the Czechoslovak Group, has opened a representative office in Ukraine to expand cooperation and launch localized ammunition production. Excalibur Army emphasizes that opening the office will deepen collaboration with Ukrainian partners, optimize logistics, and establish joint production of defense products on Ukrainian soil. In partnership with the company Ukrainian Armor, a project has already been prepared to localize the production of large-caliber ammunition.
- The Czech Republic will train eight Ukrainian pilots by the end of the year, as the government has already approved the program. The pilots will be trained to fly F-16 fighters. Although these aircraft are not in service with the Czech army, the Ukrainian side is also interested in training on simulators and L-39 combat training aircraft. The Ukrainian pilots will undergo 150 hours of flight training, which will cost the Czech Republic approximately 32 million crowns (almost $1.52 million).
- Norwegian company Radionor Communications, a manufacturer of electronic warfare-resistant communications systems, including for unmanned aerial vehicles, will open a branch in Ukraine.
- German defense giant Rheinmetall has supplied the Armed Forces of Ukraine with the fourth Role 2 mobile field hospital. In addition, Ukrainian military personnel were trained in Germany to operate the equipment.
- The first long-range missiles funded by Germany are to be delivered to Ukraine at the end of July. After the first shipment, several hundred units are expected to be delivered. "We need weapons systems that reach deep into the Russian region, that can strike warehouses, command and control centers, airfields, and aircraft," Freuding emphasized. He added that Berlin continues to be "in close coordination with partners" to supply Ukraine with new medium- and long-range air defense systems. Freuding also said there are ongoing negotiations concerning the transfer of one or two Patriot systems purchased from the United States.
- The Senate Armed Services Committee has approved $500 million in security assistance for Ukraine as part of its draft language for the Fiscal Year 2026 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), which also restricts A-10 aircraft retirements. The NDAA is an annual policy bill that authorizes funding levels and provides authorities for the U.S. military. This year's NDAA contains a provision extending the Security Assistance Initiative for Ukraine until 2028. The planned funding has been increased to $500 million, compared to $300 million in 2025. At the same time, the House of Representatives is calling for $300 million in support. The draft bill will be considered in Congress in the coming months.

Key Events of the Week:

- Night of July 8–9: Russia carried out the largest combined strike on Ukraine, launching 741 units of drones and missiles.
- The AFU advanced in Kindrativka, north of Sumy, and entered Novomykolaivka.
- Ukraine struck critical targets of the Russian military-industrial complex, including a chemical plant in Krasnozavodsk and an aircraft plant in Lukhovitsy.
- Russian forces captured Lobkove, Piddubne, Yalta, Zirka, and Bilohorivka, advancing in several directions.
- Russia shifted its offensive focus from Kostyantynivka to Pokrovsk, advancing toward Rodynske and Myrne.

- On July 6, Russia used a "double tap" tactic, striking rescuers in Kharkiv and Kherson.
- The Rubicon Center deployed fiber-optic drones in Donbas, significantly complicating Ukrainian logistics.
- Russia is losing up to 31,000 troops over the summer while advancing less than 0.04 km² per killed soldier.
- In Melitopol, five occupiers and a Russian satellite communication station were destroyed during a strike on a logistics base.
- In Kyiv, the "Clear Sky" drone interceptor system was launched with dedicated funding of 260 million UAH.

	Situation table	Losses of the Russian army from 6.07.2025 to 12.07.2025	

6.07
- The enemy captured Lobkove and Piddubne, advanced in the area of Stepove and Rivnopillia.
- The State Emergency Service reported that Russia used a "double tap" tactic in Kharkiv and Kherson—initially striking with drones or artillery, then striking again at rescuers arriving at the scene.

7.07
- The General Staff of Ukraine reported a drone strike on a chemical plant in Krasnozavodsk, Moscow Oblast. The plant manufactures thermobaric munitions and pyrotechnics for Shahed drones.
- Ukraine also attacked an oil refinery in Ilsky, Krasnodar Krai. A workshop and oil product storage tanks were damaged. The plant has a capacity of 6.6 million tons per year and supplies fuel to the Russian army in southern Russia and occupied Ukraine.
- The enemy attacked Kamianske, Komar, Yablunivka, Toretsk, and areas near Zaporizhzhia.
- After setbacks in the direction of Kostyantynivka, Russian forces shifted efforts to the Pokrovsk direction. On July 6–7, geolocated footage showed Russian advances northeast and south of Novoekonomichne during a mechanized assault.
- Drone operators of the "Rubicon" Center, created by the Russian Ministry of Defense, reportedly changed the situation on the Kostyantynivka axis, significantly complicating Ukrainian logistics. Previously active in the Kursk direction, Rubicon now actively uses fiber-optic drones, creating strike zones 15–20 km wide. Rubicon mainly operates in eastern Ukraine—in Donetsk Oblast, particularly in the areas of Borova, Velyka Novosilka, and Kostyantynivka.

8.07
- The enemy attacked near Yablunivka, Kolodiaz, Zelena Dolyna, and Serednie.
- Geolocation data confirmed that the AFU advanced in the northern and northeastern parts of Kindrativka, north of Sumy. Analyst Kostiantyn Mashovets reported that Ukrainian forces also entered Novomykolaivka and are advancing between Kindrativka, Kostyantynivka, and Oleksiivka.
- Russian PM Mishustin stated that drone production volumes in 2025 have already tripled initial plans. In June 2025, Russia launched over 2,700 Shahed-type drones—10% of the total since the start of the war.
- According to Ukrainian military intelligence, 60–65% of the components in "Geran" drones are of Chinese origin, and the SBU confirmed the presence of components from the Chinese company Suzhou Ecod in drones shot down over Kyiv.
- ISW assesses that the Russian Ministry of Defense is trying to copy Ukraine's drone unit model, but is hindered by centralization and a lack of flexibility. Most drones are supplied only to select elite units, while regular units receive only 20 drones per month or rely on volunteers.

9.07
- Commander Oleksandr Syrskyi reported "restoration of positions and holding of territories in the Kursk and Belgorod regions of the Russian Federation. There is also active prevention of the enemy's advance deeper into Ukrainian defenses on the Pokrovsk and Novopavlivsk directions.
- The enemy advanced toward Myrne, Toretsk, Leonidivka, near Boryvska Andriivka and Zelenyi Hai.
- On the night of July 8–9, Russia launched the largest combined attack of the entire war—741 strike units were launched, which is 34% more than the previous record of 550 drones and missiles (night of July 3–4). Russia launched 728 Shahed drones (including strike and decoy), 7 Kh-101/Iskander-K cruise missiles, and 6 Kh-47M2 Kinzhal aeroballistic missiles. According to Mykola Kalashnyk, head of Kyiv Regional Administration, it was one of the largest attacks on the region, lasting over 7 hours.
- Analysts from The New York Times reported that by fall 2025, Russia could be able to launch over 1,000 drones per day. Ukrainian UAV systems commander Colonel Robert Brovdi also warned of this possibility.

Losses of the Russian army from 6.07.2025 to 12.07.2025

Liquidated personnel	**6 390**
Tanks	**21**
IFVs	**20**
Artillery systems / MLRS	**250/6**
Anti-aircraft warfare systems	**2**
Aircraft / helicopters	**0/0**
UAVs	**1 453**
Ships/boats	**0**
Vehicles & fuel tanks	**553**
Special equipment	**2**

10.07

- The enemy captured Yalta and attacked in the area of Voskresenka, Perebudova, Tolstyi, Poltavka, Myrne, and Kamianske.
- According to The Economist, at the current pace (15 km² per day), it would take Russia 89 years to fully occupy Ukraine. In May 2025, Russia captured 498 km²; in June—467 km². However, this pace is abnormally high and likely won't hold in the fall due to worsening weather and force exhaustion. Modeling by The Economist suggests Russia has lost 900,000 to 1.3 million troops since the start of the invasion, with 190,000–350,000 killed. During the summer 2025 offensive alone, Russia may have lost up to 31,000 KIA. For each killed soldier, Russian forces advanced only 0.038 km²—less than 9 acres.
- Russian milbloggers claim Russia is employing a new tactic: concentrating a large number of strike assets on one or two cities to overwhelm air defenses. Ukrainian Air Force spokesman Yuriy Ihnat confirmed that Russia is launching drones and missiles from different directions and altitudes, complicating interception.
- Five occupiers and an enemy communication station were destroyed in Melitopol. The explosion occurred at a logistics base. According to Ukrainian intelligence, detonation occurred during the unloading of military equipment. A satellite communication hardware station, which the occupiers planned to use to control troops, was also destroyed.

11.07

- The enemy captured Zirka and Bilohorivka and attacked Radkivka, Novotoretske, Koptyeve, and Komar.
- Russia reported a massive drone attack: under strike were aircraft factories and MLRS manufacturers. Russia claims to have "shot down" 155 Ukrainian drones over 10 regions and temporarily occupied Crimea overnight. The Ukrainian General Staff reported strikes on a Russian aircraft plant and air defense missile manufacturer. Specifically, the Voronin Aircraft Plant in Lukhovitsy, a branch of JSC "RSC MiG," was hit. This plant performs a full range of tasks—from part machining to final assembly, flight testing, and delivery of Russian MiG aircraft. Additionally, defenders struck the Shipunov Instrument Design Bureau, which specializes in producing missiles for Russian SAM and SAM-Gun systems.
- The Ukrainian Ministry of Defense codified the domestic ground robotic platform "Liutik." "Liutik" is compact and transportable: it can be carried on a trailer, in a pickup bed, or a minivan. It can transport up to 250 kg of cargo and perform various tasks such as supply delivery, personnel transport, or casualty evacuation.
- In Kyiv, a Shahed interception system using drones is being launched. According to the head of the Kyiv Military Administration, Tymur Tkachenko, this is the implementation of the large-scale "Clear Sky" project aimed at protecting airspace using domestic interceptor drones. 260 million UAH will be allocated for the project. The funds will be used not only for equipment procurement but for creating an effective response system. A training center for drone interceptor operators is being deployed—a specialized structure where professionals will be trained. Additional mobile units are being formed to be on duty in the capital and its approaches.
- Head of the Main Directorate of Intelligence Kyrylo Budanov gave an interview to Bloomberg. He stated that achieving a ceasefire in Ukraine by the end of 2025 is realistic. "Is it realistic? Yes. Is it difficult? No. It requires at least three parties—Ukraine, Russia, and the U.S. And we will achieve it." According to him, all prerequisites exist, and the process does not seem complicated if key players are involved. Other statements from Budanov in the interview:
  - Russia plans an offensive in Dnipropetrovsk region, aiming to penetrate up to 10 km to create a buffer zone.
  - Russia will not be able to capture the entire Donetsk region by year-end.
  - North Korea supplies up to 40% of the ammunition used by Russia on the front.
  - The U.S. will continue supporting Ukraine; additional air defenses are expected soon.
  - Budanov sees no risks of cooperation with Trump ceasing.
- Separately, ISW emphasizes that the Russian army suffers high losses for minimal territorial gains, especially in Donetsk region, where combat has continued nearly non-stop since October 2023.

12.07

- According to the Institute for the Study of War, Russian troops advanced toward Velykyi Burluk in northeastern Kharkiv Oblast, likely aiming to connect their groups near Vovchansk and Dvorichna. The Vovchansk–Velykyi Burluk–Dvorichna line may become a key Russian defensive line if these directions are successfully joined.

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Massive attacks per week

- **Attack on the night of July 6:** Air defense neutralized 117 of 157 drones. 98 drones were shot down, another 19 were locally lost/suppressed due to electronic warfare. Russia also launched 4 S-300 anti-aircraft guided missiles. The main target of the attack was the city of Starokostiantyniv. Strikes were recorded in 19 locations.
- **Attack on the night of July 7:** Air defense neutralized 75 drones. 58 drones were shot down by firepower, while 17 were locally lost or suppressed by electronic warfare. Russia also launched 4 S-300/400 guided missiles and 101 drones. There were strikes in 10 locations.
- **Attack on the night of July 8:** Air defense neutralized 34 of 54 drones. 26 drones were shot down, and another 8 were locally lost/ suppressed due to electronic warfare. Russia also attacked with 4 S-300/400 anti-aircraft guided missiles – they were not shot down.
- **Attack on the nenight of July 9:** Russia attacked Ukraine with 728 drones and 13 missiles, including seven X-101/Iskander-K cruise missiles and six Kinzhal aerial ballistic missiles. The main target of the attack was the city of Lutsk. The air defense system shot down 718 targets, 303 of which were neutralized by firepower, and another 415 were locally lost. Strikes were recorded in four locations.
- **Attack on the night of July 10:** Air defense systems shot down 178 targets: 164 drones, 8 Iskander-M missiles and 6 X-101 missiles. In addition, 204 drones/missiles were locally lost/suppressed by electronic warfare. In total, Russia launched 415 drones and missiles.
- **Attack on the night of July 11:** Air defense shot down 44 out of 79 drones, while 16 were locally lost due to electronic warfare. A total of 19 UAVs were spotted in 8 locations.
- **Attack on the night of July 12:** Russians attacked Ukraine with 597 UAVs and 26 cruise missiles. Air defense systems shot down 344 enemy air attack vehicles: 319 drones and 25 X-101 cruise missiles. Another 258 fake drones were locally lost or suppressed by electronic warfare. One missile and 20 drones were hit in five locations.

Donetsk oblast

- During the week, the Donetsk oblast suffered from air strikes and attacks using FPV drones.

On July 6, the town of Kostiantynivka was subjected to two air strikes and missilefire from Russia. As a result of the attack, 4 people were killed and another 1 was and injured. 14 private houses, 4 multi-storey buildings and 5 power lines were damaged. In addition, Russians killed one person in the town of Druzhkivka. On July 9, Russians attacked the town of Rodynske with an FPV drone. Five people were killed as a result of the attack. On the same day, the town of Kostiantynivka suffered two air strikes. Three people were killed and another one was wounded. Twenty-one private houses were also damaged.

- In addition, the following settlements came under fire:

    - Pokrovsk region: Myrnohrad, Pokrovsk, Zolotyi Kolodiaz, Novyi Donbas, Hryshyne, Shylivka, Zapovedne, Volodymyrivka, Nove Shakhove, Bilytske, Dobropillia, Novotroitske, Hulive, Sviatohorivka, Novovodiane, Toretske.
    - Kramatorsk region: Lyman, Starovarvarivka, Andriivka, Illinivka, Sviatohirsk, Oleksandrivka, Holubivka, Mykhailivka, Sloviansk, Novohryhorivka, Raiske, Oleksiievo-Druzhkivka, Rai-Oleksandrivka, Predtechyne, Zarichne, Torske, Zakitne, Yampil, Lozove, Ocheretyne.
    - Bakhmut region: Siversk, Platonivka.

Kharkiv and the oblast

- During the week, the Kharkiv oblast suffered from attacks using guided aerial bombs, UAVs, and FPV drones.

On July 7, Russians attacked the city of Kharkiv with 6 Geranium-2 UAVs. As a result of the attack, 33 people were injured. Administrative buildings and a residential building were also damaged. On July 11, Russians attacked the city of Kharkiv with a Shahed UAV. Nine people were injured in the attack. The building was also damaged and structural elements caught fire.

Deaths, injuries, and damage to infrastructure were also reported in the following settlements: Odnorobivka, Prykolotne, Kupiansk, Shyroke, Malyi Burluk, Shypuvate, Borivske, Pisky-Radkivski, Balakliia, Yurchenkove, Kupiansk-Vuzlovyi, Izium, Pidlyman, Buzove, Monachynivka, Hryhorivka, Hrakove, Pechenihy, Kehychivka, Lisna Stinka, Lebedivka, Sadovod, Liashivka, Myrne, Chuhuiv, Ustynivka, Myrove, Kolodiazne, Oskil.

Sumy oblast

- During the week, the Sumy oblast was attacked by UAVs and FPV drones. There was also a UAV drop of explosive ordnance.

On July 6, Russians attacked the village of Bytytsia with four attack UAVs. The attack killed two people. Five houses were also completely destroyed. On July 9, Russians attacked the village of Nedryhailiv with a UAV. Three people were injured in the attack. Also, 12 private residential buildings were damaged.

In addition, shelling took place in the Sumy, Seredyna-Buda, Khotyn, Bilopillia, Hlukhiv, Vorozhbiansk, Yunakivka, Mykolaivka, Novoslobidske, Velyka Pysarivka, Krasnopillia, Nedryhailiv, Esman, Buryn, Sadivka, Lebedyn, and Znob-Novhorodske communities.

Zaporizhzhia oblast

- During the week, the Zaporizhzhia oblast suffered from MLRS shelling, air strikes, and attacks using UAVs.

On July 7, Russia launched 6 Shahed strikes on the city of Zaporizhzhia. The attack injured 20 people. Multi-storey buildings, private houses, and a university building were also damaged. On July 11, Russians shelled the village of Mala Tokmachka with artillery. One civilian was killed as a result of the attack. Private houses were also destroyed.

In addition, the following settlements suffered from the attacks: Stepnohirsk, Huliapole, Bilohiria, Petro-Mikhailivka, Barvinivka, Yurkivka, Kamianske, Shcherbaky, Novodanylivka, Charivne, Verkhnia Tersa, Novopavlivka, Plavni, Zaliznychne, Novoandriivka, Bilenke, Prymorske, Chervona Krynytsia, Balabyne, Malokaterynivka, Nyzhnia Khortytsia, Dobropillia, Stepove, Veselianka, Lezhyne, Preobrazhenka, Uspenivka, Novoivanivka and Chervonodniprovka, Vilne, Yuliivka.

Poltava oblast

- On the night of July 10, the Russian army shelled Poltava region with attack UAVs, damaging a private house in the Hlobyne community.

Dnipro and the oblast

➢ The Russian army conducted intense attacks on the Dnipropetrovsk oblast using FPV drones, kamikaze drones, heavy artillery, Grad multiple rocket launchers, and guided aerial bombs.

The shelling killed 8 civilians and injured 34 others, including the elderly, women and youth. Some of the victims are in serious condition. Dozens of private and multi-storey buildings, critical, social and transport infrastructure, farms, fields, cars and businesses were destroyed or damaged. At least 30 fires broke out as a result of the attacks.

The following areas were under fire: Nikopol region (the cities of Nikopol, Marhanets, the Myrove, Pokrovske, Chervonohryhorivka comnmunities); Synelnykove region (the Mezhova, Malomykhailivka, Velykomykhailivka, Novopavlivka, Petropavlivka communities); Kryvyi Rih (the Zelenodolsk community).

Chernihiv oblast

➢ During the week, Russian troops attacked the border of the Chernihiv oblast every day, using mortars, cannon artillery, multiple rocket launchers (Grad), easel mounted anti-tank grenade launchers, FPV drones, Molniia attack UAVs, and drones with explosive devices, including incendiary mixtures.

The shelling resulted in one death and two injuries. Significant destruction of the private sector, agricultural facilities, medical facilities and infrastructure was recorded.

➢ The attacks covered dozens of settlements in three communities:
  ➢ the Semenivka community: Semenivka, Liskivshchyna, Tymonovychi, Leonivka, Karpovychi, Zarichchia, Arkhypivka, Mykolaiivka, Karasi, Orlykivka, Halahanivka, Bleshnia, Baranivka, Yanzhulivka, Kostobobriv, Mkhy;
  ➢ the Snovsk community: Kliusy, Khrinivka, Hirsk, Huta-Studenetska, Luka;
  ➢ the Novhorod-Siverskyi community: Bohdanove, Hremiach, Dibrova, Pushkari, Mykhalchyna-Sloboda, Lenkiv, Hai.

Kyiv and the oblast

➢ Russian troops used Shahed 131/136 and FPV drones, kamikaze drones, and ballistic missiles to attack Kyiv region.

In total, 32 people were injured and 2 were killed during the week (including a 22-year-old police officer).

In particular, on the night of July 6, drones attacked Vyshhorod region, causing damage to houses, a kindergarten, and injuries to four people. On July 7, Kyiv was subjected to massive drone attacks, including damage to the heating network in the Solomianskyi district. On July 9, a factory in Trebukhiv caught fire as a result of drone debris falling. On the night of July 10, Russians launched a massive ballistic missile and drone attack on eight districts of Kyiv, killing two people, injuring 28 civilians, and damaging infrastructure, including the Vatican Embassy.

Kherson and the oblast

➢ During the week, Russians actively used attack drones, artillery and aircraft in the Kherson oblast. The attacks destroyed or damaged 14 multi-storey buildings, more than 70 private houses, a hospital, a school, agricultural enterprises, warehouses, cell towers, outbuildings, and agricultural machinery. Seven civilians were killed and 66 others were injured, including a child and medical workers.

In particular, on July 9, in the village of Pravdyne, Russian troops targeted a residential building with an attack drone. As a result, a one-year-old child who was inside with his great-grandmother died. On July 11, a drone attacked a medical facility in Bilozerka, killing a woman and injuring three other civilians. On the same day, a cyclist was killed in Dniprovskyi district, also attacked by a drone.

At least 70 settlements came under fire, including: Kherson, Antonivka, Beryslav, Bilozerka, Stanislav, Kizomys, Shyroka Balka, Odradokamianka, Novoraisk, Osokorivka, Velytenske, Sadove, Kozatske, Sofiivka, Tomaryne, Tiahynka, Dniprovske, Havrylivka, Olhivka, Zolota Balka, Prydniprovske, Novovorontsovka, Pravdyne, Burhunka, Dariivka, Yantarne, Zmiivka, Naddniprianske, Monastyrske, Ivanivka, Mykhailivka, Mykilske, Nadiivka, Chervonyi Maiak, Pryozerne, Zarichne, Nezlamne, Zelenivka, Vesele, Sablukivka, Shevchenkivka, Poniativka, Novotiahynka, Novoberyslav, Novooleksandrivka, Myroliubivka, Virivka, Charivne, Honcharne, Khreschenivka, Kachkarivka.

Odesa oblast

➢ The Odesa oblast was under attack by Russian troops using attack drones. The main targets of the attacks were Odesa and the surrounding areas. The attacks damaged residential buildings and administrative structures.

On the night of July 7, Russian drones attacked Odesa. As a result of one of the strikes, a fire broke out in the security room of a new building, killing a guard. On July 11, Russians again attacked Odesa with drones, damaging the infrastructure.

Mykolaiv and the oblast

➢ During the week, Russian troops systematically attacked the Mykolaiv oblast, using Shahed-131/136 attack drones, FPV drones, artillery, multiple launch rocket systems, and ballistic missiles.

Six civilians were injured in the attacks. In Mykolaiv, more than 20 residential buildings, administrative offices, and an educational institution were damaged. In villages and communities, dozens of private houses, power grids, and outbuildings were destroyed. In some areas, there was an emergency power outage.

The following areas were under shelling: Mykolaiv city; the Kobleve community (Rybakivka village); the Kutsurub community (Dmytrivka village, Solonchaky village); the Halytsynove community (Lymany village); the Ochakiv community (Ochakiv town, water area).; the Vesniany community (Nadbuzke village); the Kostiantynivka community; Horokhivka community of Bashtanka region (farm); the Snihurivka community (Snihurivka city).

Transatlantic Dialogue Center

The week of shelling

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Sumy oblast

Odesa oblast
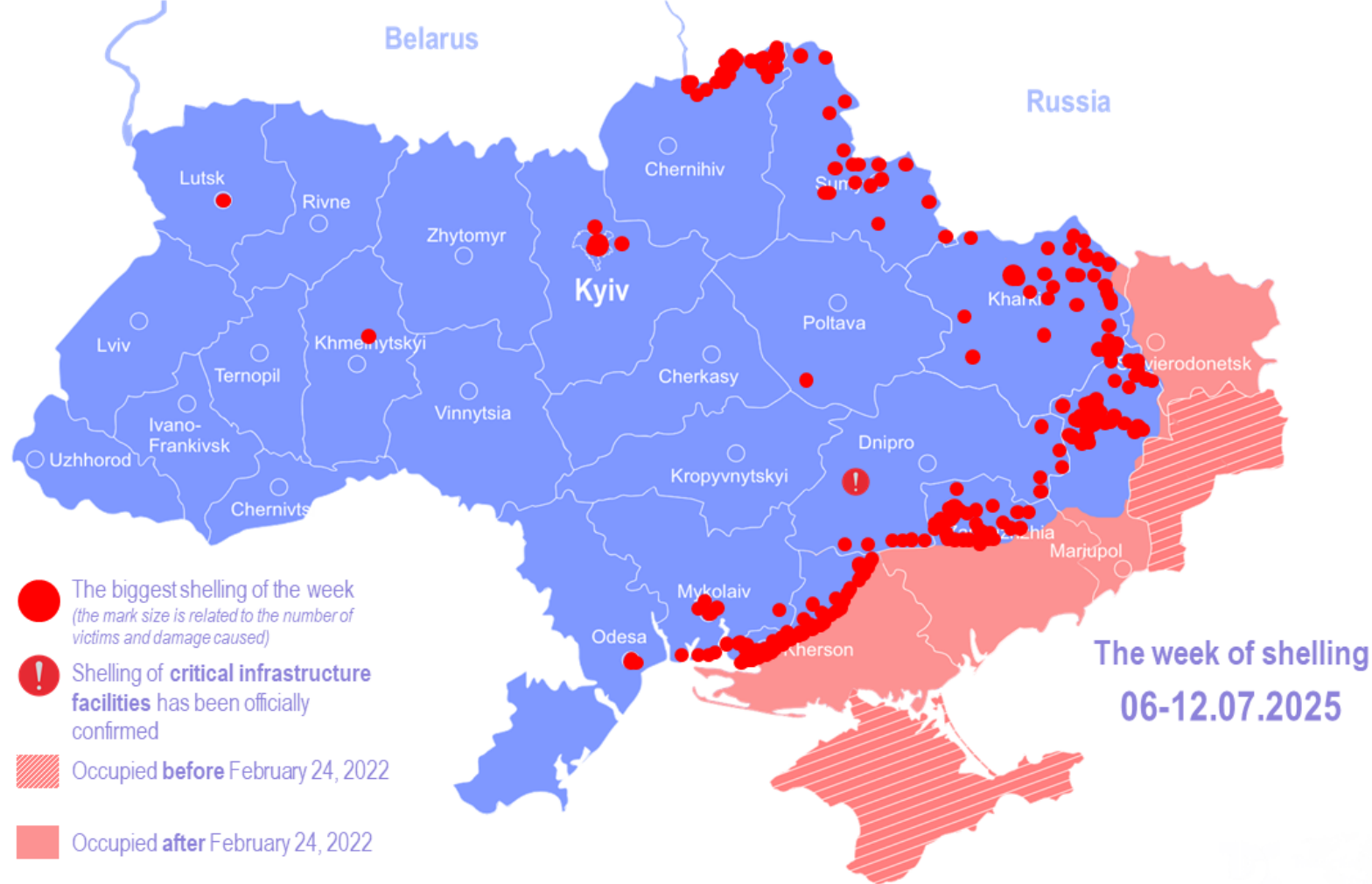
Kharkiv oblast

Kyiv oblast

Dnipro oblast

Belarus

Russia

Lutsk
Rivne
Zhytomyr
Chernihiv
Sumy
Kyiv
Lviv
Khmelnytskyi
Ternopil
Poltava
Kharkiv
Ivano-Frankivsk
Vinnytsia
Cherkasy
Dnipro
Sievierodonetsk
Uzhhorod
Chernivtsi
Kropyvnytskyi
Mykolaiv
Zaporizhzhia
Mariupol
Odesa
Kherson

The week of shelling
06-12.07.2025

🔴 The biggest shelling of the week
(the mark size is related to the number of victims and damage caused)

❗ Shelling of **critical infrastructure facilities** has been officially confirmed

▨ Occupied **before** February 24, 2022

▨ Occupied **after** February 24, 2022

Humanitarian situation

Infrastructure and Energy

➤ In Ukraine, 664 facilities damaged as a result of Russian aggression have been fully restored, and another 322 have been partially restored, according to the Ministry of Health. It is noted that as of July 1, 2025, damage or complete destruction of 2,384 facilities in 781 healthcare institutions has been confirmed. Of these, 2,076 facilities were partially damaged, and another 308 were completely destroyed. In addition, since the beginning of the war, 278 emergency medical vehicles have been destroyed, 131 have been damaged, and 80 have been seized by enemy forces.

➤ Russian troops are deliberately targeting energy and gas facilities in the Sumy Oblast, leaving nearly 20,000 consumers in 147 settlements without electricity, according to head of the Sumy Regional Military Administration.

Prisoners of War

➤ Hundreds of Ukrainians, including the wounded, civilians, and missing persons, have been returned home in eight stages of a large-scale prisoner exchange, according to Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyi. Most of those released had been held captive in Russia since 2022. Among those returned were not only military personnel but also civilians who had also become hostages of war.

Environment and natural resources

➤ In 2024, Ukraine created 86 nature reserves and areas covering nearly 5,000 hectares. As a result of Russian aggression, around 2,000 protected areas with a total area of 1.8 million hectares have come under occupation. To date, the estimated damage to Ukraine's nature reserve fund exceeds ₴3 trillion.

➤ As of today, the environmental damage in Ukraine caused by the full-scale invasion by the Russian Federation is estimated at approximately 108 billion euros. Currently, more than 9,000 cases of environmental damage have been officially documented, including the destruction of the Kakhovka dam, the oil spill in the Black Sea, and severe damage to the Chornobyl Nuclear Power Plant.

➤ Due to Russian shelling in Donetsk Oblast, 17 hectares of wheat fields and 1.5 hectares of stubble were burned within one day, according to the Donetsk Regional Military Administration. In the Lyman Forestry, enemy shelling caused a forest floor fire, burning about 65 hectares. And in the Mykolaiv community, a fire in a forest area destroyed 3 hectares of forest floor.

International Support

➤ On the sidelines of the Ukraine Recovery Conference in Rome, Ukrainian Energy Minister Herman Halushchenko and IAEA Director General Rafael Grossi signed a Memorandum of Understanding between the IAEA and the Government of Ukraine on cooperation in supporting Ukraine's recovery.

Temporarily Occupied Territories (TOT) and Evacuation

➤ In 2025, the number of children from the temporarily occupied territory who joined the Ukrainian education system decreased, according to Education Ombudsperson. She noted that it is becoming increasingly difficult for children from TOT to reach government-controlled territory. According to various sources, there are about 600,000 children in the temporarily occupied territories. This academic year, 44,000 children joined Ukrainian education, compared to 56,000 last year.

➤ In Crimea, the Russian FSB detained several Crimean Tatars who had returned to the peninsula to visit their relatives living under occupation. It is currently unknown what charges the occupying authorities have brought against them.

➤ Seven more children aged 6 to 17 have been returned to Ukraine from Russian occupation, according to the Office of the President.

➤ In the temporarily occupied territories of Kherson Oblast, Russians are forcing farmers to sell grain at fixed prices that are significantly below market prices, according to the Center for National Resistance. Farmers who refuse are threatened with fines and cancellation of subsidies. "In this way, the occupiers not only make money, but also keep farmers dependent. At the same time, such a system destroys farmers' motivation and leads to decreased crop yields," the report says.

➤ The Russian forces continue to send children to military camps in the Russian Federation. This time, the occupiers sent 100 teenagers from the temporarily occupied territory of Zaporizhzhia, according to the National Resistance Center.

➤ The Main Intelligence Directorate has released information about 110 cultural artifacts that the Russians appropriated during archaeological excavations in 2014–2025 in the temporarily occupied Crimea. The artifacts were discovered during illegal archaeological excavations at the Artesian Settlement, the Genoese Fortress of Cembalo, and the Southern Suburb of Tauric Chersonesos.

➤ Over the past week, police conducted 59 evacuation operations in the Kherson Oblast. During this time, police evacuated 71 citizens, including four children.

➤ In Sumy Oblast, 150 people, including 25 children, left dangerous areas over the past week, according to the Sumy Regional Military Administration. They added that evacuation measures currently cover 213 settlements in 18 communities in the region that remain under constant threat of shelling.

Attacks on civilians

➤ In June 2025, Ukraine recorded the highest number of civilian casualties in the past three years. According to a report by the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine, 232 people were killed and 1,343 wounded as a result of Russian shelling. The report notes that Russia conducted ten times more missile strikes and drone attacks in June 2025 compared to the same period last year. It is emphasized that virtually no region of Ukraine was safe, regardless of its distance from the front line.