



Transatlantic Dialogue Center

Weekly briefing

June 7 – 13

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Negotiations between the United States, Ukraine, and the Russian Federation

- **Ukraine has signaled the possibility of direct talks with the leadership of the Russian Federation through unofficial intermediaries.** In late May, the President of Ukraine delivered a proposal for a meeting to the Russian leadership with the participation of businessman Roman Abramovich. According to Financial Times, the message was less confrontational, but in substance aligned with the open letter by the head of state published in early June. The aim of this step was to demonstrate Kyiv's readiness for direct dialogue, given the partial shift of the U.S. focus of attention toward the situation in the Middle East.
- The Ukrainian side defined **clear territorial and security boundaries** for a possible compromise. During a closed meeting in Kyiv, the President of Ukraine emphasized that Ukraine would not make territorial concessions regarding Donbas, and that the only acceptable compromise at this stage is a full ceasefire. Russia is currently rejecting these initiatives: the head of the Russian Federation confirmed the May contact with a representative of the business community, but publicly stated that there is no reason to meet with the Ukrainian leader.
- **Ukraine's international partners are shaping a multilateral format for a future peace process ahead of the G7 summit.** European countries insist on their direct participation in potential negotiations—an approach fully supported by Kyiv given the direct impact of Russian aggression on continental security. Ukraine's leadership has declared flexibility regarding the format of talks, allowing for both bilateral meetings and the involvement of European leaders or the U.S. President.
- **European leaders plan to use the G7 summit in France to integrate the United States into new peace initiatives.** The United Kingdom, France, and Germany, according to Bloomberg, assess the current shift on the front as favorable for Ukraine, which would allow moving beyond the negotiation terms discussed last year in Alaska. These issues are expected to be discussed during the G7 working meeting, in which the leaders of the United States and Ukraine will take part.
- **The United States is signaling the possibility of long-term normalization of relations with the Russian Federation provided peace is achieved.** In a statement on the occasion of Russia Day, the U.S. Secretary of State reaffirmed Washington's commitment to a peaceful settlement of the Russia-Ukraine war, noting that this would open the way to more constructive bilateral relations. This rhetoric preserves diplomatic space for future arrangements despite the overall cooling of relations and the cancellation of official holiday events in the Russian capital.

International Support

- **The European Union is officially launching substantive accession negotiations with Ukraine,** made possible by resolving differences with neighboring states. According to the European Commission, >>

- >> the intergovernmental conference on 15 June opens **the first negotiating cluster, "Fundamentals,"** which covers the rule of law and public administration. This step received unconditional support from the Nordic-Baltic Eight, whose leaders insist on the fastest possible accession based on merit. The process was unblocked after a bilateral agreement between Kyiv and Budapest on guarantees of educational, linguistic, and political rights for the Hungarian minority in Zakarpattia.
- **Ukraine's strategic partners have articulated a consolidated vision of the basic conditions for ending the war and providing postwar security guarantees.** At a meeting in London, the leaders of the UK, France, Germany, and Ukraine agreed that the starting point for potential negotiations should be the current front line—provided there is an immediate and complete ceasefire. An additional lever of influence on Russia remains the decision to keep Russian assets frozen until reparations are paid, while postwar security would rely on the deployment of multinational military forces.
- High-level diplomatic engagement was also reinforced by Volodymyr Zelenskyi's audience with King Charles III of the United Kingdom. In parallel, the integration of Ukrainian forces into partners' structures at the tactical level continues: the Marine Corps is participating in Romania's Sea Breeze 2026 exercises, and Magura drones have demonstrated effectiveness during U.S.–Philippine Balikatan 2026 maneuvers.
- **International financial institutions and partner countries continue to systematically replenish Ukraine's state budget to cover critical and social expenditures.** Under the Ukraine Facility mechanism, the government has effectively received a seventh tranche of €2.6 billion, bringing total program funding to €29.4 billion. At the same time, the International Monetary Fund approved the next credit tranche of \$690 million following a review of the EFF program, agreeing to postpone the introduction of a tax on international parcels until July. The social sector was additionally supported by €236 million from the World Bank, while the EU noted progress in discussions on unblocking €6.6 billion from the European Peace Facility. Separately, the Norwegian government allocated \$6 million to restore the Chernobyl NPP arch damaged by a Russian drone.
- **Pressure on Russia's economy and logistics is increasing through new European sanctions mechanisms and an expansion of oversight missions' mandates.** The European Commission presented a 21st sanctions package that provide for restrictions against 30 vessels of Russia's "shadow fleet," a ban on the sale of gas tankers, and a complete blocking of transactions for dozens of banks and crypto firms in third countries that assist the aggressor. To implement these restrictions in practice, the **EU expanded the mandate of the IRINI naval operation**, allowing inspections of suspected "shadow fleet" vessels in the Mediterranean Sea. Russia's institutional isolation is also deepening: the Court of Arbitration for Sport and the International Chess Federation suspended Russia's membership due to the activities of its structures in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine.



Other Developments

- **Beijing and Minsk continue to provide direct resource and logistical support to Russia's war machine.** According to European institutions, China conducted training for hundreds of Russian servicemembers, some of whom were later involved in combat operations against Ukraine. In parallel, the Belarusian company "Elementarnye mashiny" supplied technological equipment for explosive production for the benefit of Russia's military-industrial complex. Such activity by Russia's partners points to the systematic involvement of third countries in meeting the needs of the Russian army and offsets part of Western export restrictions.
- **The Russian Federation continues to use a "shadow fleet" to circumvent the oil embargo amid a lack of consensus on controlling maritime routes.** Within the European Union, the issue of blocking the transit of Russian oil through the Danish Straits has still not been resolved, as reported by the Office of the President of Ukraine. To secure these shipments, Russia engages mercenaries from private military companies—particularly the Wagner PMC—under the guise of civilian security on board tankers. The absence of strong blocking tools on the EU side allows Russia not only to maintain stable energy revenues but also to militarize commercial shipping.
- **Russia's economy shows signs of deep militarization with a significant increase in defense spending.** In the first quarter of 2026, Russian budget spending on the military-industrial complex increased by 30% compared to the same period last year, reaching 5.9 trillion rubles. Maintaining such funding growth indicates Russia is preparing to wage a prolonged war of attrition and requires the international community to introduce more effective sectoral sanctions.
- **Ukraine has expanded sanctions pressure on Russia's telecommunications infrastructure that provides communications for occupying forces.** Under a new decree, restrictions have been imposed on 10 Russian mobile operators, internet service providers, and satellite communications companies. The list included "Luhanski komunikatsii," "Amtel-Zviazok," and "Kosmichniy zviyazok," which provide internet access in temporarily occupied territories and ensure secure communication channels for the Russian army. The next step of Ukrainian diplomacy will be to synchronize these restrictions across international jurisdictions to globally block the operations of Russian telecommunications companies.



Military Support

- **Ukraine's international partners are focusing on establishing long-term mechanisms for financial and macro-defense support within new budget cycles.** NATO is considering approving a new joint commitment that would allocate €70 billion in military aid for the needs of Ukraine's Defense Forces. At the same time, in Washington the process of approving the 2027 defense budget is underway, and the relevant U.S. Senate committee has already backed increasing funding under the USAI program to \$750 million. These funds would be used to procure weapons directly from U.S. manufacturers, and the bill includes safeguards against financing any actions that recognize Russia's sovereignty over the occupied territories.
- A separate track of U.S.–Ukraine cooperation involves **ongoing talks on the potential purchase of AH-1Z or UH-1Y** attack and utility helicopters. The procurement is expected to be carried out through the standard government Foreign Military Sales (FMS) mechanism, which would significantly expand the operational capabilities of army aviation.
- **Ukraine continues to formalize bilateral defense cooperation with the Baltic states and Northern European countries**, emphasizing unmanned technologies and the strengthening of air defense. The interagency **Drone Deal agreement signed with Latvia** opens the way for joint development and production of drones, electronic warfare systems, and missile weapons, and also provides for the systematic transfer of Ukraine's combat experience to the Latvian side. **A similar cooperation format has been achieved with Estonia:** the countries have concluded a declaration to deepen partnership in the defense industry, including in the context of developing European missile defense.
- **Additional strengthening of Ukraine's capabilities across different operational environments is being provided by Norway and Australia.** The Norwegian government announced the allocation of about €109 million for the development and procurement of maritime drones in various configurations, intended to ensure the security of export corridors in the Black Sea. In turn, from mid-2026 an Australian contingent will join the multinational Legio training mission in Poland under Norwegian command.
- **European defense conglomerates are shifting from direct deliveries to technological integration with Ukrainian manufacturers and the localization of projects.** A strategic step was the agreement between SkyFall and Airbus Defence and Space, under which Ukrainian P1-SUN counter-Shahed systems will be integrated into Airbus's European airspace command-and-control system, Airbus Air C2. This decision will enable the creation of a single multi-layered air-defense network, reducing the time needed to engage targets. At the same time, "Ukrainian Armor" formalized a partnership with the European missile giant MBDA, and Germany's Diehl Defence is exploring the possibility of producing the Ukrainian FP-5 "Flamingo" cruise missile at its facilities in Germany.
- **A separate vector is European government funding for intelligence and strike capabilities.** The United Kingdom, together with allies, has initiated the development of a new anti-ballistic system intended as an alternative to the U.S.-made Patriot air defense system. In parallel, Germany has assumed full financing of a multi-year €240 million contract for the supply of satellite imagery from Planet Labs and has allocated an additional €300 million to the Czech initiative to procure 50,000 artillery rounds.

Key Events of the Week:

- The intensity of hostilities remains very high, with 179 to 213 engagements recorded per day. This indicates Russia's continued attempts to maintain a large front of operations.
- Russia exerts large-scale pressure through aviation and guided aerial bombs. They use approximately 148–317 guided aerial bombs daily.
- Drones are one of the primary means of sustained strikes and attrition against frontline troops.
- The Pokrovsk area is the hottest sector of the front, where Russia is focusing its offensive efforts on particular sections of the Donetsk Oblast.
- Meanwhile, active fighting continues in the Lyman, Sloviansk, Kostiantynivka, Huliaipole, and Orikhiv areas.
- Ukraine is systematically striking fuel and logistics hubs in Russia and the temporarily occupied territories in an effort to reduce supply chain resilience. The logic behind these strikes is to complicate fuel logistics and disrupt rear operations.
- Ukraine also prioritizes striking command posts and UAV infrastructure to reduce Russia's command-and-control capabilities and drone warfare capacity.
- Russia continues to wear Ukraine down with a high volume of shelling, exceeding 2,100–2,500 attacks per day.

07.06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine reported 196 combat engagements along the front line over the course of the day. ➤ On the night of June 7, Ukrainian Defense Forces struck Russian military facilities that support fuel logistics and sustain Russian forces. Strikes were reported against the Semikolodezansk oil depot in the Lenino area and an oil depot near Feodosia in temporarily occupied Crimea, with reports of fires. ➤ The General Staff also reported that a Federal Security Service command post in Russia's Belgorod Oblast and an ammunition depot in the Donetsk Oblast were struck. Strikes were also carried out against areas where Russian troops were concentrated in the Luhansk and Donetsk Oblasts.
08.06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine reported 213 combat engagements along the front line over the course of the day. ➤ From June 7 through the night of June 8, Ukrainian Defense Forces struck several Russian targets associated with fuel infrastructure, command systems, and UAV activity. In Russia, strikes were reported against the Grushovaya oil depot in Krasnodar Krai and the Krasny Yar linear production and dispatch station in Volgograd Oblast. Fires were reported. The extent of the damage is still being determined. ➤ Additionally, the General Staff reported that Ukrainian forces struck command posts, UAV command posts, a UAV unit workshop, and material and technical support depots in Zaporizhzhia and Donetsk Oblasts. Strikes were also carried out against areas where Russian troops were concentrated. ➤ Separately, the results of the June 6 strike on the Ust-Labinsk oil depot in Russia's Krasnodar Krai were confirmed. Damage to infrastructure and fuel and lubricant storage tanks was reported. ➤ the night of June 1 (starting from 18:00 on May 31), the enemy attacked with 265 strike UAVs of the Shahed, Gerbera, and Italmas types, as well as Parodiya-type decoy drones. In total, 276 combat engagements were recorded over the past 24 hours.
09.06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine reported 180 combat engagements along the front line over the course of the day. ➤ From June 8 through the night of June 9, Ukrainian Defense Forces struck several Russian targets involved in ammunition supply, command systems, and UAV operations. A strike on an ammunition depot in Belgorod Oblast was reported in Russia, as well as strikes on UAV command posts in certain frontline sectors and within Russia. ➤ The results of the June 5 strike on the Mariupol port area were confirmed. The Ukrainian General Staff reported that 8 fuel storage tanks were destroyed and 9 were damaged. The consequences for Russian logistics are still being assessed. ➤ The Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, Oleksandr Syrskyi, announced that the Concept for the Development of Missile Forces and Artillery of the Armed Forces of Ukraine through 2030 has been approved. Priorities include developing artillery reconnaissance and missile weaponry, including advanced long-range strike capabilities.
10.06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine reported 196 combat engagements along the front line over the course of the day. ➤ On the night of June 10, Ukrainian Defense Forces struck Russian facilities supporting military-industrial capabilities and fuel supply. Specifically, the VNIIR-Progress plant in Cheboksary was hit, resulting in fires. The General Staff assessment states that the enterprise produces navigation components for missiles and UAVs. ➤ Strikes were also reported against the Kuibyshev Oil Refinery in Samara, where fires were recorded. The refinery produces petroleum products used in Russia's economy and logistics system.

Losses of the Russian army from 07.06.2026 to 13.06.2026

Liquidated personnel	7 920
Tanks	23
IFVs	48
Artillery systems / MLRS	446/21
Anti-aircraft warfare systems	10
Aircraft / helicopters	0/0
UAVs	12 941
Ships/boats	0
Vehicles & fuel tanks	2 261
Special equipment	29

Situation at the Front

10.06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Separately, there were reports of a strike on the Russian “shadow fleet” WEST Horizon tanker in the Black Sea. Damage was reported to the propeller-rudder assembly. Additionally, follow-up reconnaissance confirmed the partial destruction of storage facilities at an ammunition arsenal in Russia’s Leningrad Oblast. ➤ In May, Russia used tens of thousands of aerial attack assets, according to a statement by the Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. Ukrainian air defense reportedly destroyed nearly 90% of the aerial targets, though available air defense capabilities remain insufficient.
11.06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine reported 199 combat engagements along the front line over the course of the day. ➤ On the night of June 11, Ukrainian Defense Forces struck Russian facilities linked to fuel logistics and UAV capabilities. A strike was reported on the Afipsky oil refinery in Krasnodar Krai, and fires were reported at the site. ➤ In temporarily occupied Crimea, Ukrainian forces struck a Sevastopol site involved in producing and outfitting unmanned surface vessels, as well as a UAV storage facility. Additional strikes were reported against Russian command posts and areas where UAV units were concentrated in the Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts.
12.06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ According to the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, 193 combat engagements were recorded along the front line over the course of the day. ➤ During the night of June 12, Ukrainian Defense Forces struck several Russian facilities important to the fuel and energy sector, as well as the military supply system. Strikes were reported against the TANECO and TAIF-NK oil refineries in the Republic of Tatarstan, where fires broke out. The Tolyattikauchuk plant in Samara Oblast was also hit. Its production is believed to be connected to components used in manufacturing missile fuel. Additional strikes were reported against command and observation posts, a communications hub, and logistics depots in several frontline sectors. ➤ Separately, updated assessments confirmed impacts on primary processing units and a storage tank at the Kuibyshev Oil Refinery in Samara. Reports indicate that the refinery has temporarily ceased operations.
13.06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ According to the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, 179 combat engagements were recorded along the front line over the course of the day. ➤ On the night of June 13, Ukrainian Defense Forces struck a Russian oil transport infrastructure facility in the Volgograd Oblast near Kotovo. Fires were reported at the site. The General Staff assessment states that the facility supports the preparation and pumping of crude oil toward refineries and Russia’s export infrastructure. ➤ Additionally, strikes were reported against Russian UAV command posts, as well as areas where Russian troops were concentrated in several frontline sectors and in Russia. The extent of the damage is still being clarified.

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Massive shelling

- **Night attack on 7 June:** Air defense neutralized 215 UAVs out of 236. Hits by 17 attack UAVs were recorded at 13 locations, and debris from downed UAVs fell at 9 locations.
- **Night attack on 8 June:** Air defense neutralized 124 UAVs out of 155. Hits by 20 attack UAVs were recorded at 17 locations, and debris from downed UAVs fell at 6 locations.
- **Night attack on 9 June:** Air defense neutralized 146 UAVs out of 166. Hits by two guided air-launched missiles and 17 attack UAVs were recorded at 18 locations, and debris from downed UAVs fell at 8 locations.
- **Night attack on 10 June:** Air defense neutralized 181 UAVs out of 207. Hits by 21 attack UAVs were recorded at 14 locations, and debris from downed UAVs fell at 13 locations.
- **Night attack on 11 June:** Air defense neutralized 195 UAVs out of 221. Hits by missiles and 21 attack UAVs were recorded at 9 locations, and debris from downed UAVs fell at 8 locations.
- **Night attack on 12 June:** Air defense neutralized 102 UAVs out of 117. Hits by 14 attack UAVs were recorded at 7 locations, and debris from downed UAVs fell at 8 locations.
- **Night attack on 13 June:** Air defense neutralized 110 UAVs out of 118. Hits by 3 attack UAVs were recorded at 3 locations, and debris from downed UAVs fell at 6 locations.

Donetsk oblast

- Throughout the week, Donetsk Oblast suffered attacks involving UAVs and FAB-250 aerial bombs.
- On 8 June, Russian forces attacked the city of Sloviansk with three FAB-250 bombs fitted with UMPK guidance kits. As a result of the attack, 9 people were injured. A private house was destroyed; 14 more private and apartment buildings and vehicles were damaged. Russian forces also attacked the city of Kostiantynivka, injuring one person.
- In addition, the following settlements came under attack during the week:
 - Pokrovsk district: Nadiia, Bilozerske, Vesele Pole.
 - Kramatorsk district: Mykolaivka, Kramatorsk, Serhiivka, Druzhkivka, Khrestyshche, Raihorodok, Bylbasivka, Yasnohirka, Oleksandrivka, Iverske, Oleksiievo-Druzhkivka, Toretske, Shabelkivka, Levadne, Petrivka Persha, Novodonetske, Kurytsyne, Maidan, Donetske, Andriivka, Lyman, Orikhuvatka, Samiilivka, Myrna Dolyna, Maiaky.
 - Bakhmut district: Riznykivka, Sviato-Pokrovske.

Sumy oblast

- During the week, Sumy Oblast faced UAV and KAB attacks, as well as MLRS and mortar shelling in border communities. On 8 June, strikes in the Hlukhiv community injured 4 people, in Khutir-Mykhailivka community 1 person, and in the Seredyna-Buda community a mortar attack and UAV strike killed 1 person. On 9 June, 1 person was killed in the Putyl community and 1 more was wounded. On 11 June, 1 person was killed in the Konotop community and 4 others were injured. On 13 June, in the Seredyna-Buda community 1 person was killed in an attack by two UAVs, and in the Bilopillia community a drone strike caused 1 death and 1 injury. Overall across these incidents: 5 killed and at least 11 injured.
- In addition, the following communities suffered attacks during the week: Sumy, Mykolaivka, Khotin, Myropillia, Yunakivka, Krasnopillia, Vorozhba, Esman, Shostka, Svesa, Krolevets, Buryn, Novoslobidske, Velyka Pysarivka, Kyrykivka, Stepanivka, Sad, Bereza, Znob-Novhorodske, Trostianets, Verkhnia Syrovatka, Popivka, and Duboviazivka communities.

Zaporizhzhia oblast

- During the week, Russian forces continued strikes on Zaporizhzhia Oblast using attack UAVs and guided aerial bombs (KABs), including against the regional center and nearby communities. The largest number of incidents was recorded in Zaporizhzhia (7, 8, 10, and 12 June): in total, 2 people were killed and 23 were injured in the city; residential buildings, cars, retail kiosks, a private house, and elements of railway infrastructure were damaged.
- Separately, on 7 June KAB strikes hit Balabyne, leaving 2 dead and 5 wounded. On 9–11 June, strikes were also recorded across communities in the oblast: in Malokaterynivka 2 people were injured; in Vilniansk 3 people were injured (including 2 children); in Novomykolaivka 3 people were injured; and in the village of Lystivka 1 person was injured and a private house was destroyed.
- In addition, the following settlements suffered attacks during the week: Kushuhum, Veselianska, Novooleksandrivka, Yuliivka, Orikhiv, Chervona Krynytsia, Dolynka, Novoselivka, Mykilske, Chervonyi Yar, Verkhnia Tersa, Omelnyk, Zalyvne, Mala Tokmachka, Lisne, Danylivka, Kopani, Varvarivka, Charivne, Komyshevakhka, Shevchenkivske, Kanivske, Trudove, Lysohirka, Spasivka, Rozumivka, Stepnohirska, Prymorske, Stepove, Pavlivka, Lukianivske, Mali Shcherbaky, Huliaipole, Zaliznychne, Shcherbaky, Novoandriivka, Novodanylivka, Huliaipilske, Bilohiria, Staroukrainka, Sviatopetrivka, Vozdvizhivka, Dobropillia, Preobrazhenka, Rybne, Pryluky, Tsvitkove, Rivne, Hirke, Yasna Poliana, Zarichne, Liubyske, Hryhorivka, Tavriiske, Yurkivka, Svitla Dolyna, Ivanivske, Odarivka, Svoboda, Vasylivske, Novoiakivlivka, Richne, Bilenke, Krynivka, Kosivtseve, Zirnytsia, Barvinivka, Viktorivka, Tersianska, Soniachne, Paniutyne.

Kharkiv oblast

- During the week, Kharkiv Oblast was hit by UAV strikes and aerial means of attack (KABs), including against Kharkiv and nearby towns. Kharkiv was attacked on 9–10 June: in total, 24 people were injured, including 3 children. Separately, on 9 June, a strike on Chuhuiv killed 3 people, and 3 more were injured.
- The following settlements also came under attack during the week: Chornohlazivka, Kalynove, Vyshneve, Oleksandrivka, Borova, Chystovodivka, Riasne, Bohodukhiv, Ivano-Shyichyne, Zolochiv, Velykyi Burluk, Myrne, Borivske, Arkhanhelivka, Sukhyi Yar, Kozacha Lopan, Derhachi, Lisne, Bilyi Kolodiaz, Cherkaski Tyshky, Khotimlia, Huriv, Maksymivka, Pysarivka, Sinne, Klynova-Novoselivka, Liutivka, Velyki Khutory, Starovirivka, Prykolotne, Oskil, Tsyrukun, Daleke, Zarichne, Ruska Lozova, Vysokyi, Staryi Saltiv, Kurylivka, Kivsharivka, Zavadske, Khatnie, Hrushivka, Enerhetykiv, Oleksiivka, Vasiukove, Malynivka, Lozova, Andriivka, Pechenihi, Korobochkyne, Ivashky, Odnorobivka, Mantsivka, Shypuvate, Shevchenkove, Mala Danylivka, Ruski Tyshky, Borshchova, Slatyne, Nyzhche Solone, Novoselivka, Stepne, Lemishchyne, Baranivka, Katerynivka, Rohozianka, Bezruky, Petropavlivka, Kovaly, Korbyni Ivany, Barvinkove, Liubotyn, Yurchenkove, Bazaliivka.

Odesa oblast

- During the week, the Russian army attacked Odesa Oblast using attack drones and missiles. Residential neighborhoods, energy infrastructure, a church building, and transport came under fire. Nine people were injured (including two children).
- In particular, on the night of 7 June, Odesa, Chornomorsk, and the Chornomorsk community were attacked: a man was injured; a building on the grounds of the Transfiguration (Spaso-Preobrazhenskyi) Cathedral and cargo trucks were damaged. On the morning of 8 June in Odesa, two people at a bus stop and a minibus driver sustained shrapnel injuries. That same night, energy infrastructure in the south of the region was attacked.
- On the night of 10 June, drones hit two residential buildings in Odesa: a woman and her two children aged 8 and 10 were injured.



Dnipropetrovsk oblast

- During the week, the Russian army intensively shelled Dnipropetrovsk Oblast, using guided aerial bombs, artillery, and attack drones. Residential areas, businesses, and energy infrastructure were hit: apartment buildings, private houses, outbuildings, enterprises, and vehicles were damaged. Strikes on four energy facilities left 67 settlements and over 30,000 households without electricity. Five people were killed and 62 were injured.
- In particular, on 8 June, four energy facilities in Dnipropetrovsk Oblast were attacked. During the day, strikes on Nikopol and Pavlohrad district killed 1 person and injured 9. At night, 40 strikes on the regional center, the Nikopol area, the Synelnykove area, and Pavlohrad injured 4 people.
- On the evening of 10 June, a strike on Pavlohrad injured 12 people. Overall, at least 15 people were injured over the day. On the night of 11 June, 1 person was killed and 4 were injured; during the day, more than 40 strikes across three districts injured another 12 people.
- Areas under fire included: Dnipro, Pavlohrad, Nikopol, Kamianske; Nikopol district, Synelnykove district, Kryvyi Rih district, Pavlohrad district.

Mykolaiv oblast

- During the week, the Russian army attacked Mykolaiv Oblast using “Shahed” and “Molniya” UAVs and FPV drones. Residential areas, transport infrastructure, a house of culture, and agricultural enterprises came under fire. Nine people were injured.
- On the night of 11 June, “Shahed” drones attacked Mykolaiv: a married couple and their 18-year-old daughter were injured. 14 private houses and 2 vehicles were damaged. That same day, a man was injured in the village of Yaselka. On 12 June, night and daytime “Shahed” and “Molniya” attacks injured 3 people in Mykolaiv and the village of Blahodatne. On 13 June, a “Shahed” attack on Mykolaiv injured two people.
- Areas under fire included: Mykolaiv; Mykolaiv district — Ochakiv, Kutsurub (Yaselka, Dmytrivka), Zavodske (Blahodatne) communities; Bashtanka district — Snihurivka community.

Other oblasts

- Kyiv Oblast: On the evening of 11 June, the Russian army attacked Kyiv Oblast: in Boryspil district, a “Shahed” drone hit an infrastructure facility, causing a large-scale fire. No casualties were reported.
- Poltava Oblast: On 7 June in Poltava district, a Russian drone fell in an open area—no destruction or casualties. On the night of 11 June, a Russian strike destroyed an agro-industrial facility in Poltava district.

Kherson oblast

- During the week, the Russian army shelled Kherson Oblast using drone attacks, air strikes, and artillery fire. Residential neighborhoods and critical and social infrastructure facilities were hit: 26 apartment buildings and 81 private houses were damaged, as well as shops, administrative buildings, cell towers, a bank branch, gas stations, gas pipelines, a water pipeline, a communal enterprise, warehouses, outbuildings, farms, agricultural machinery, and businesses. 3 people were killed, and 74 civilians were injured (including 2 children).
- In particular, on 8 June, shelling across the oblast killed 1 person and injured 13 (including 1 child). 6 apartment buildings and 20 private houses, a cell tower, and a water pipeline were damaged.
- On 12 June, 1 person was killed and 15 were injured. 10 apartment buildings and 27 private houses, businesses, a shop, a gas pipeline, and agricultural machinery were damaged.
- Areas under fire included: Kherson, Antonivka, Beryslav, Bila Krynytsia, Bilozerka, Veletense, Velyka Oleksandrivka, Vilne, Virivka, Havrylivka, Davydiv Brid, Dariivka, Dniprovske, Dudchany, Zarichne, Zelenivka, Zymivnyk, Zmiivka, Zolota Balka, Zorivka, Ivanivka, Inhulets, Inzhenerne, Kachkarivka, Kizomyts, Kyselivka, Komyshany, Kostyrka, Kozatske, Krasnosilske, Kucherske, Lvove, Lvivski Otruby, Mylove, Mykilske, Mykhailivka, Molodizhne, Nadezhdivka, Naddniprianske, Nova Kamianka, Nova Kuban, Novoberyslav, Novodmytrivka, Novokairy, Novomykolaivka, Novooleksandrivka, Novoraisk, Novovorontsovka, Novovoskresenske, Oleksandrivka, Osokorivka, Petropavlivka, Poniativka, Posad-Pokrovske, Pravdyne, Prydniprovsk, Pryzerne, Rakivka, Respublikanets, Romashkove, Rozlyv, Sadove, Sablukivka, Sofiivka, Stanislav, Starosillia, Stepanivka, Stepne, Sukhanove, Tarasa Shevchenka, Tiahynka, Tokarivka, Tomaryne, Tomya Balka, Tryfonivka, Urozhaine, Ukrainka, Fedorivka, Khreshchenivka, Chaikyne, Charivne, Chervone, Chornobaivka, Shyroka Balka, Yantarne, Borozenske, Burhunka

Chernihiv oblast

- During the week, the Russian army systematically shelled border communities and towns in Chernihiv Oblast, using FPV drones, “Gerbera,” “Molniya,” and “Geran” UAVs, MLRS, tube artillery, and mortars. Residential buildings, businesses, agricultural infrastructure, a lyceum, a starosta office building, warehouses, and transport were hit. Three people were injured.
- In particular, on 7 June the enemy attacked the village of Zhadove three times, targeting an agricultural enterprise; a man was injured. That same day, Koriukivka was attacked, property of enterprises and a garbage truck were destroyed, and fuel stations in Horodnia were shelled.
- On 10 June, an attack on a private enterprise in Snovsk injured a local resident; a warehouse fire broke out and a shop was damaged. In the Horodnia area, a grain-cleaning complex was damaged and a house burned down. On 12 June, several drones attacked a lyceum in Mykhailo-Kotsiubynske, causing significant damage. An FPV drone attacked a vehicle delivering bread in Semenivka.
- Areas under fire included: Novhorod-Siverskyi community (Bohdanove, Buda-Vorobiivska, Buchky, Hremyach, Kamin, Kamianska Sloboda, Krasnyi Khutir, Mykhalchyna Sloboda, Novhorod-Siverskyi); Semenivka community (Arkhytivka, Zarichchia, Zhadove, Karpovychi, Kostobobriv, Leonivka, Liskivshchyna, Lohy, Medvedivka, Oleksandrivka, Pohoriltsi, Semenivka, Serhiivske, Tymonovychi, Yanzhulivka); Koriukivka community (Koriukivka, Mykhailo-Kotsiubynske); Snovsk community (Hirsk, Huta-Studenetska, Kliusy, Snovsk, Khrnivka); Horodnia community (Berylivka, Senkivka); Horodnia.

The week of shelling

Donetsk oblast



Zaporizhzhia oblast



Kharkiv oblast



Kherson oblast



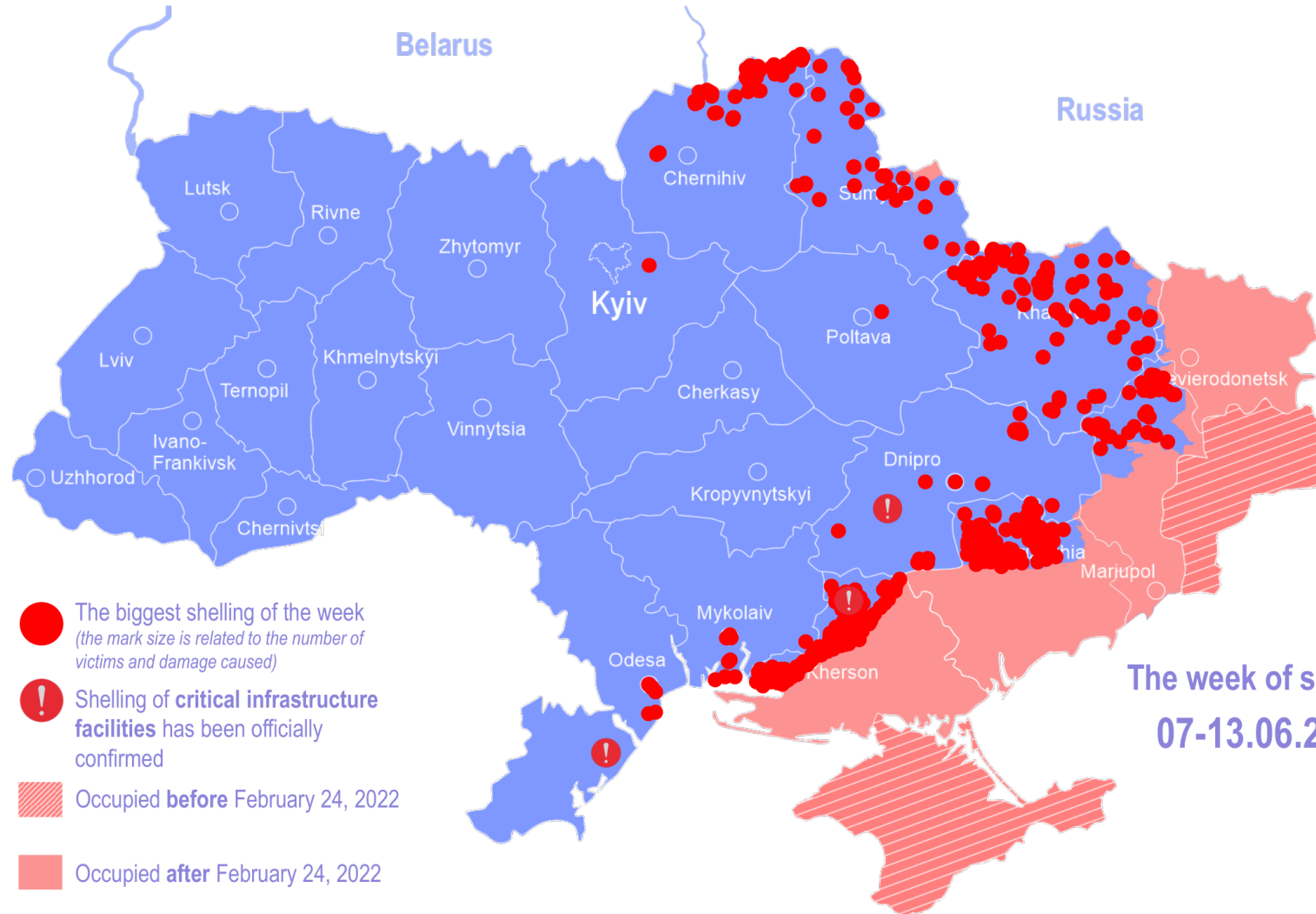
Odesa oblast



Dnipropetrovsk oblast



Chernihiv oblast



- 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

The week of shelling
07-13.06.2026

Infrastructure and Energy

- Since the start of the full-scale war, Russia has damaged 2,617 healthcare facilities and completely destroyed 331. At the same time, 755 healthcare facilities have already been fully restored, while another 320 are currently undergoing restoration. During the war, 328 ambulances have also been destroyed, 166 damaged, and 80 seized by Russian troops.
- According to Energoatom and the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, on the night of June 7, a Russian Shahed drone struck the container reception building at the Centralized Spent Nuclear Fuel Storage Facility in Kyiv Oblast. The building was partially damaged as a result of the strike; there were no casualties, and radiation levels remain within normal limits.
- Since the beginning of 2026, 822 km of logistics routes in frontline regions have been equipped with anti-drone protection, and more than 170 km of damaged roads have been restored. In May alone, over 211 km of roads were protected and nearly 38 km of damaged sections were repaired.
- On June 10, the temporarily occupied Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant experienced its 19th blackout since the start of the full-scale war. Following Russian shelling, the last backup power transmission line was lost, forcing the plant to switch to emergency diesel generators.

International Support

- Since the beginning of 2026, international partners have provided Ukraine with 3,325 units of energy equipment, including generators, transformers, boilers, and cogeneration units. The assistance has come from more than 25 countries and international organizations. Overall, since the start of the full-scale war, Ukraine has received approximately 29,500 tons of humanitarian aid for the energy sector from its international partners.

Other

- Another 15 dead cetaceans were found along the coast of a park in Odesa Oblast. According to ecologist Ivan Rusev, the animals' deaths may have been caused by the effects of military activity in the Black Sea, including mine explosions, bombing, missile strikes, and the use of sonar by military vessels.
- Head of the Office of the President Kyrylo Budanov reported that, as of June 12, more than 6 million Ukrainians are living in frontline regions that are regularly subjected to shelling and destruction.



Violations of International Humanitarian Law by Russia

- According to the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission, at least 274 civilians were killed and another 1,763 injured in Ukraine in May 2026. The total number of civilian casualties exceeded 2,000, marking the highest monthly figure since April 2022.
- Ukrainian Foreign Minister Andrii Sybiha stated that since the start of the full-scale invasion, Russia has committed more than 200,000 war crimes in Ukraine. According to him, at least five people, including a pregnant woman, were killed and more than 30 others were injured in the latest attacks on Chuhuiv, Zaporizhzhia, and other regions.
- Law enforcement authorities have identified more than 13,000 adults and over 19,000 children whom Russia has deported or forcibly displaced. More than 130 criminal investigations into these crimes are currently underway.
- The Southern District Military Court of the Russian Federation in Rostov-on-Don sentenced six Ukrainian prisoners of war from the Azov and Aidar units to prison terms ranging from 12 to 19 years. The Russian authorities accused them of participating in "terrorist organizations" and engaging in "terrorist activities".

Temporarily Occupied Territories (TOT) and Evacuation

- According to the National Resistance Center, Russian troops in the temporarily occupied territories are widely disguising their military equipment as civilian vehicles. In particular, they are repainting military trucks and transporting fuel in water tankers and milk trucks.
- Three more children – two girls and one boy aged 4 to 16 – have been successfully returned from the temporarily occupied part of Kherson Oblast. Since the beginning of 2026, a total of 84 children have been returned from the occupied communities of the Oblast.
- In the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, 2,217 people remain in social care institutions where residents are not free to leave. According to the statement, some of them have been deported or forcibly displaced by the Russian occupiers and are also being subjected to forced passportization.
- In the temporarily occupied part of Zaporizhzhia Oblast, Russian occupiers have intensified efforts to recruit local residents into unmanned systems units. To attract recruits, they promise high salaries, benefits, and career opportunities. The National Resistance Center notes that the occupation authorities are using economic pressure, including a lack of employment opportunities and delayed wage payments, to coerce people into signing contracts, while failing to disclose that, once enlisted, recruits may be transferred to combat or assault units of the Russian army.