



Transatlantic Dialogue Center

Weekly briefing

May 31 – June 6

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

- **European leaders have stepped up efforts to develop new mechanisms for engaging Russia in the diplomatic process** amid a temporary slowdown in the U.S. negotiating track. According to international media reports, Germany, France, and the United Kingdom are working together with Ukraine on a plan **to compel the Russian leadership to engage in dialogue**. This initiative is based on a shift in the dynamics of the war caused by mounting losses among the Russian Armed Forces, successful strikes by Ukrainian drones on Russian infrastructure, and signs of internal discontent in Moscow. To coordinate further steps, the British Prime Minister will hold consultations with the leaders of Germany and France in the coming days. A key condition of this process is that the final decision on the format and start of negotiations rests solely with the President of Ukraine, without pressure from European partners.
- Separately, it was reported that former German Chancellor Gerhard **Schröder**, who continues to maintain close ties with the Kremlin, has **arrived in Moscow**. His visit coincided with the start of the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum, although the politician had previously been viewed as a potential informal negotiator for the EU.
- **Ukraine has proposed a new approach to a diplomatic settlement by initiating direct dialogue at the level of state leaders on neutral territory**. The proposal was formalized in an open letter from the President of Ukraine to the Russian leadership, suggesting a meeting in Switzerland, Turkey, or an Arab country. The Ukrainian side's basic conditions include a complete ceasefire for the duration of the negotiations under U.S. guarantees and an exchange of prisoners of war on an "all for all" basis. The proposed format envisages two stages: first, bilateral negotiations, and subsequently, the involvement of EU and U.S. representatives to formalize security commitments. The document also draws on intelligence regarding Russia's intentions to continue the war in 2027–2028 and attempt to draw Belarus into it, while noting the Russian army's inability to fully occupy the Donetsk region this year. As noted by the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the letter was transmitted through official diplomatic channels to elicit a formal response.
- **The Russian side's reaction to the Ukrainian initiative proved destructive and effectively blocked the proposal**. The Russian president publicly rejected the idea of a meeting, citing the need for a prior end to hostilities, and resorted to rhetoric regarding the legitimacy of the Ukrainian government. At the same time, a Kremlin spokesperson reiterated an ultimatum, suggesting that the Ukrainian leader come to Moscow if he wished to hold talks.
- **The United States continues to shape the framework for future political contacts**, simultaneously adapting practical defense cooperation to the period of power transition. Donald Trump publicly endorsed the Ukrainian president's initiative regarding the open letter, emphasizing the significant contribution of the American side to organizing this diplomatic process. To deepen understanding of the situation, Kyiv is awaiting the arrival of U.S. representatives Steve Witkoff and Jared Kushner within the next two weeks. The Ukrainian side insists that this visit take place before their likely trip to Russia, which will allow the delegates to objectively assess the consequences of the aggression and Ukraine's arguments.

- At the same time, in the area of **technological partnership**, there has been a certain slowdown in the implementation of previous agreements. Ukraine and the U.S. have not yet concluded the planned framework agreement on cooperation in the development and production of unmanned systems (the "Drone Deal"). Although the technical aspects of such cooperation were discussed earlier, the final signing of the document requires political approval by the U.S. administration.

International Support

- **Ukraine's international partners have stepped up efforts to intercept vessels that violate sanctions and engage in illegal economic activities**. French law enforcement agencies, in coordination with allies, carried out an operation to detain the Russian oil tanker Tagor in international waters of the Atlantic Ocean. The vessel, which is subject to multilateral sanctions and was sailing under a false Cameroonian flag, was transporting petroleum products from Baltic ports in the Russian Federation in circumvention of international restrictions; following the operation, the captain was taken into custody, and the tanker itself may be confiscated, as reported in the media.
- For the first time, Swedish judicial authorities granted a request from the Ukrainian prosecutor's office for international legal assistance, ordering **the arrest of the cargo ship Caffa in the Baltic Sea**. The investigation established that the vessel, with a concealed registration, was systematically used to export stolen goods from the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, and the current court decision paves the way for the transfer of the asset and the evidence to Ukrainian law enforcement agencies.
- At the EU institutional level, **preparations for the 21st package of sanctions** against the Russian Federation are currently being finalized. The new restrictive measures are aimed at strengthening control over the oil price cap and expanding sanctions against shadow fleet vessels and the companies that service them, which should further limit Russia's export potential.
- **The unblocking of the EU accession negotiation process creates the conditions for the official launch of integration procedures for Ukraine**. Hungary has officially lifted its months-long veto on opening the first negotiation cluster regarding the accession of Ukraine and Moldova to the European Union. A political compromise was reached after the Ukrainian side provided guarantees regarding the expansion of educational and language rights for members of the Hungarian national minority, allowing intergovernmental negotiations to begin as early as mid-June during a conference in Luxembourg.
- A group of eleven European states simultaneously raised the issue with the European Commission of a **complete halt to the issuance of tourist visas to Russian citizens**. The proposal calls for the cancellation of multi-year visas regardless of the country of residence of Russians, which is viewed as a tool to strengthen the political isolation of the aggressor state in response to the continuation of hostilities.
- **International allies continue to consolidate financial resources and military equipment to meet Ukraine's defense and energy needs**. The U.S. House of Representatives has approved a new bill providing for over \$1 billion in non-repayable security assistance and \$8 billion in defense loans; the bill also includes strengthened anti-Russian sanctions and is currently awaiting consideration in the Senate.



- The momentum in arms deliveries is accompanied by an **increase in domestic production** and the **exchange of military expertise with NATO countries**. Amid regular deliveries of missiles for existing Patriot systems, Ukraine is allocating up to \$50 billion annually to its own defense production and is also training specialized personnel to assist the Baltic states and Romania in countering unmanned aerial vehicles.
- **The practice of confiscating Russian financial assets is also setting new precedents at the bilateral level**. The Finnish government has confiscated 3.7 million euros in Russian contributions from a defunct border cooperation program, which will be used to pay compensation to Naftogaz for destroyed property, while Ukraine is simultaneously strengthening its energy security through an agreement to supply liquefied natural gas from the Baltic terminal in Klaipėda.

Other Developments

- **The Russian Federation continues to gain access to critical Western equipment and industrial capacity by circumventing existing export control regimes**. In particular, German engines used to power “Sobol” patrol boats were supplied to the Russian Federal Security Service through extensive networks of intermediaries, while **the Italian tire manufacturer Pirelli maintains** its production facilities in Russia, meeting the needs of military logistics. These companies’ continued disregard for the sanctions regime allows the aggressor to maintain production rates and ensure uninterrupted maintenance of military equipment.
- **The aggressor’s economic stability and its military-technical cooperation with other sanctioned regimes remain significant factors in the continuation of the war**. Despite an overall decline in revenues this year, in May, Russian oil and gas export revenues exceeded \$9 billion amid rising global prices due to instability in the Middle East, according to Reuters, and in the military sphere, Moscow has transferred at least 327 air-to-air and air-to-ground missiles to Iran to arm Su-35 fighter jets. Such bilateral trade not only compensates for Russia’s financial losses but also significantly shifts the balance of power, provoking new security threats at the international level.
- **International institutional mechanisms aimed at isolating Russia and holding it accountable are facing a funding shortfall**. A reduction in U.S. funding has forced human rights organizations to shut down a number of programs documenting Russian war crimes in Ukraine, according to Reuters.
- The International Fencing Federation has lifted all restrictions on Russian athletes competing under their national symbols. This indicates a gradual normalization of relations between certain international actors and Russia, as well as a weakening of overall institutional pressure.
- **Ukraine is implementing a systematic policy of aligning its national sanctions lists with international export control regimes to fully isolate the Russian military-industrial complex**. The updated package of restrictions was mirror-adapted to the European Union’s 20th sanctions package, which focuses on blocking companies involved in the development and production of unmanned systems and related components.
- After an official investigation by the Romanian Ministry of Defense confirmed that a Russian “Geran-2” strike drone had struck a residential area in the city of Galați on May 29, **the Romanian government closed the Russian Consulate General in Constanța** and expelled the relevant diplomat.



Military Support

- **Ukraine’s air defense system continues to be strengthened through the delivery of new systems and negotiations regarding the transfer of anti-aircraft munitions**. The Armed Forces of Ukraine have received a new IRIS-T launcher from Germany, which will expand their capabilities to intercept aerial targets. At the same time, the Ukrainian government has sent an official request to the German side for the provision of dozens of additional interceptor missiles for Patriot systems from the Bundeswehr’s existing stockpiles.
- **Calls for expanded support to defend Ukraine’s airspace have also intensified at the international level**. The Japanese parliament has initiated an appeal to the government proposing the transfer of missiles for Patriot systems to Ukraine. The need for ammunition remains critical amid the high intensity of Russian attacks—according to the Office of the President, in just one week, the use of over 2,300 attack drones, nearly 1,560 guided aerial bombs, and over 100 missiles of various types was recorded.
- **International partners are consolidating efforts to establish long-term mechanisms for military financing of Ukraine**. NATO member states are discussing the creation of a new military support package worth 70 billion euros, which is expected to be officially approved at the July NATO summit in Ankara. This initiative, proposed by Germany, involves drawing 30 billion euros from a previously agreed-upon EU loan and 40 billion from bilateral commitments by allied nations.
- **Meanwhile, the United States continues its ongoing support and work on new sanctions mechanisms**. The U.S. Secretary of State announced the allocation of \$400 million in military aid, approved by Congress. Additionally, the U.S. House of Representatives voted to continue considering initiatives to support Kyiv and intensify sanctions pressure on the Russian Federation, indicating that bipartisan attention to the Ukrainian issue remains strong.
- **European countries have significantly increased funding for unmanned systems supply programs and are facilitating the localization of defense production directly in Ukraine**. During the first four months of 2026, European donors allocated nearly 1.6 billion euros for drones, with Germany and Norway leading the way, according to a study by the Kiel Institute for the World Economy. In addition to direct supplies—including the record shipment of 120,000 drones announced by the United Kingdom—the integration of European technologies into Ukraine’s military-industrial complex is underway.
- **Production of Belgian 70-mm FZ275 LGR guided missiles**, specifically designed to counter UAVs, will be launched in Ukraine. At the same time, cooperation with the United States in high-tech and aviation sectors is expanding. Bell Textron views Ukraine as a key European hub for the maintenance and repair of H-1 family helicopters. Additionally, American Phantom MK-1 robotic soldiers are undergoing field trials on the battlefield, having demonstrated their potential for deployment despite current limitations on full-scale deployment.
- The format of international training missions for Ukrainian military personnel is shifting from basic general military training to highly specialized training. The United Kingdom is moving the multinational Interflex operation to a new phase, focusing on training military logisticians, medics, and aviators. As part of this strategic reorientation, the first group of Ukrainian helicopter flight instructors has already completed training at British bases. The shift in training priorities is aimed at building the long-term capabilities of the Ukrainian Defense Forces, creating sustainable support systems, and ensuring proper maintenance of complex Western-made weaponry.

Key Events of the Week:

- The intensity of hostilities remains extremely high: 249–302 combat engagements were recorded daily (peaking at 302 on May 31), indicating that the Russian Federation maintains a broad front of active operations.
- Russian aerial pressure is increasing: Throughout the week, the number of launched strike UAVs frequently exceeded 200 per day; the largest attack occurred on June 2 (729 air attack weapons were recorded: 73 missiles and 656 drones).
- Ukraine's strikes on Russia's fuel infrastructure remain systemic: Oil refineries, terminals, and depots were targeted across multiple Russian regions (including the Volga region, southern Russia, and the northwest), aiming to undermine fuel logistics and troop supplies.
- The depth of strikes is expanding: Ukrainian attacks on facilities in the St. Petersburg area were reported, highlighting the capability to operate deep behind the frontlines.
- Russia's naval component suffered losses: Damage to ships and infrastructure was reported, particularly in the Kronstadt area and the Sea of Azov.
- "Severing" Russia's drone capabilities has become a priority for Ukraine: There were regular reports of strikes on UAV control points, command and observation posts (COPs), and warehouses/workshops, which is expected to reduce the effectiveness of the enemy's reconnaissance and fire correction.
- Anti-aircraft "drone interception" is scaling up: It was reported that in May alone, Ukrainian interceptor drones destroyed over 3,500 enemy UAVs; simultaneously, Russia is attempting to increase the proportion of jet-powered strike drones.
- Russia continues the illegal use of irritant chemicals: Over 13,500 cases have been recorded since the beginning of the invasion.
- Ukraine's strikes are increasingly targeting elements of the Russian military-industrial complex (MIC), specifically production facilities and components for ammunition and high-precision weaponry.
- No operational turning point has been observed: Despite the growing effectiveness of strikes on Russian rear facilities, the overall intensity of hostilities remains high. Russian efforts are concentrated on the Pokrovsk, Huliaipole, and Lyman-Kostiantynivka axes, while other sectors demonstrated relatively lower activity.

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| 31.05 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ On the night of May 31 (starting from 18:00 on May 30), the enemy attacked Ukraine with 229 Shahed strike UAVs (including jet-powered variants). ➤ According to the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, 302 combat engagements were recorded on the frontline over the past 24 hours. ➤ On the night of May 31, units of the Ukrainian Defense Forces struck targets affecting the fuel supply and troop command and control of the Russian forces. Specifically, a strike resulting in a large-scale fire was reported at the Saratov oil refinery (Saratov, Russia), a facility that produces fuel and is significant for the enemy's military logistics. An element of the oil transport infrastructure, the Lazarevo Line Pump and Dispatch Station in the Kirov Oblast, Russia, was also struck, along with a fuels and lubricants depot in the Rostov Oblast, Russia. Separately, strikes were claimed on a command and observation post in the Kursk Oblast of the Russian Federation, and several targets associated with drone operations (UAV control points and a workshop) in the Donetsk region and Russia's Belgorod Oblast, as well as strikes on enemy manpower concentration areas (the city of Donetsk and the wider Donetsk region). ➤ Following the clarification of previous strikes, a May 30 hit on POL storage tanks near the marine terminal in Feodosia (temporarily occupied territories of Crimea) and a strike on a gas storage facility in the Yenakiieve area (TOT of the Donetsk region) were confirmed. |
| 01.06 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ On 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. |
| 02.06 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ On the night of June 2 (starting from 18:00 on June 1), the enemy launched a massive combined strike against Ukraine using strike UAVs. In total, the Radio-Technical Troops of the Air Force recorded 729 air attack weapons: 73 missiles and 656 UAVs of various types. ➤ In total, 249 combat engagements were recorded over the past 24 hours. ➤ On June 1 and overnight into June 2, units of the Ukrainian Defense Forces struck Russian targets supporting the enemy's military-economic potential and military logistics. Specifically, a strike was reported on the Ilysk oil refinery (Krasnodar Krai, Russia), resulting in a subsequent fire. Strikes were also claimed on a Pantsir-S1 anti-aircraft missile and gun system (temporarily occupied territories of Crimea) and several facilities associated with UAV operations (a drone depot and control points) in the Donetsk region, the Zaporizhzhia and Kherson axes, as well as on the territory of the Russian Federation (Belgorod Oblast). ➤ Additionally, the results of previous strikes were clarified: following the employment of Neptune cruise missiles on May 31 against the Novoshakhtinsk oil refinery (Rostov Oblast, Russia), damage to two primary processing units (AVT-1 and AVT-2) resulting in a fire was confirmed. The consequences of the strike on the Lazarevo Line Pump and Dispatch Station were also clarified (storage tanks and pumping station elements were damaged), and damage to the AVT-6 unit at the Saratov oil refinery was confirmed. ➤ Separately, a June 1 strike was reported against an occupying forces' vessel in its basing area (Mizhvodne, TOT of Crimea); the type of ship and the consequences are currently being clarified. |
| 03.06 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ On the night of June 3 (starting from 18:00 on June 2), the enemy attacked with 198 Shahed-type strike UAVs. According to the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (AFU), 263 combat engagements were recorded on the frontline over the past 24 hours. ➤ The AFU General Staff reported that since the beginning of Russia's full-scale invasion, over 13,500 instances of the use of hazardous irritant chemicals against the Defense Forces have been recorded, primarily dropped from UAVs. In May 2026 alone, 237 such episodes were recorded. The use of K-51 and RG-Vo type grenades is noted, alongside improvised containers with CS and CN agents; the use of such substances as a method of warfare is prohibited by international norms. |

| Losses of the Russian army from 31.05.2026 to 06.06.2026 | |
|---|---------------|
| Liquidated personnel | 8 150 |
| Tanks | 23 |
| IFVs | 41 |
| Artillery systems / MLRS | 442/24 |
| Anti-aircraft warfare systems | 8 |
| Aircraft / helicopters | 0/0 |
| UAVs | 11 884 |
| Ships/boats | 0 |
| Vehicles & fuel tanks | 2 430 |
| Special equipment | 18 |

Situation at the Front



03.06

- On the night of June 3, the Ukrainian Defense Forces reported striking a Project 20380 Steregushchiy-class corvette in Kronstadt (a base of the Russian Baltic Fleet); according to preliminary information, the vessel in question is the Boikiy, and a large-scale fire was reported on board. The results are being clarified.
- On June 2 and overnight into June 3, the Ukrainian Defense Forces reportedly struck Russian facilities supporting fuel export/logistics and the production of high-precision weaponry components. Specifically, a strike resulting in a fire was claimed on the St. Petersburg oil terminal, as well as on the Michurinsk Plant "Progress" enterprise (Tambov Oblast, Russia), which manufactures components for aviation and missile control systems; a fire was reported on the plant's premises.
- In the temporarily occupied territories of Crimea, a strike was reported at the Saky airfield targeting short-range radio navigation systems (RSBN-4N), which potentially complicates the operation of the enemy's aviation infrastructure. Additionally, strikes were claimed on rear support and command targets in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions (ammunition/UAV depots, a fuels and lubricants depot, and a command and observation post). Separately, the results of previous strikes were clarified: at the Ilsky oil refinery, damage to a technological trestle, a primary processing unit, and storage tanks was confirmed; a halt in pumping operations at the Zenzevatka oil pumping station in the Volgograd Oblast of the Russian Federation was also reported.
- Following a May 30 strike on the Prymorskyi Posad training ground (TOT of the Zaporizhzhia region), the destruction of personnel shelters and enemy casualties of approximately 30 individuals were claimed (casualty data requires independent verification).

04.06

- On the night of June 4 (starting from 18:00 on June 3), the enemy attacked with an Iskander-M ballistic missile from the Voronezh Oblast of the Russian Federation, and 293 Shahed-type strike UAVs. According to the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, 279 combat engagements were recorded on the frontline over the past 24 hours.
- On June 3 and overnight into June 4, the Ukrainian Defense Forces reported striking enemy targets impacting naval logistics, command and control, and fuel supplies. Specifically, a strike was claimed on a Project 10410 (Svetlyak) border patrol ship in the Sea of Azov (consequences are being clarified), as well as an enemy command post in the Donetsk region and an armament and military equipment concentration area in the Kharkiv region. In the southern direction, strikes were reported on fuels and lubricants depots in Simferopol and Melitopol, and on Russian territory, a strike on a production facility (Elastik, Ryazan Oblast), where a fire reportedly broke out.
- Following additional analysis, significant damage was confirmed at the St. Petersburg oil terminal (1 tank destroyed, 6 tanks and 2 technical trestles damaged), alongside a fire at a warehouse facility of the Michurinsk Plant "Progress" enterprise (Tambov Oblast, Russia), which manufactures components for high-precision weaponry.

05.06

- On the night of June 5 (starting from 18:00 on June 4), the enemy attacked with two Kh-59/69 guided aviation missiles from the temporarily occupied territories of the Zaporizhzhia region, and 216 Shahed-type strike UAVs (including jet-powered variants). According to the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (AFU), 273 combat engagements were recorded on the frontline over the past 24 hours.
- On June 4 and overnight into June 5, the Ukrainian Defense Forces reported striking enemy targets aimed at degrading its capabilities in troop command and control and UAV deployment. Specifically, strikes were claimed on a command post on the Zaporizhzhia axis and a command and observation post on the Donetsk axis, as well as several UAV control points in the Donetsk and Zaporizhzhia regions. Separately, strikes were reported on enemy manpower concentration areas in the Donetsk region, the Zaporizhzhia axis, and the Belgorod Oblast of the Russian Federation.
- Following additional analysis, damage to fuel storage tanks near the Feodosia marine terminal (TOT of Crimea) was confirmed. The consequences of the strike on the "Lazarevo" Line Pump and Dispatch Station in the Kirov Oblast, Russia, were also clarified: the destruction of 2 tanks and damage to 2 additional tanks and a pumping station were claimed, which could have temporarily affected the operation of the oil transport infrastructure. Separately, the report noted (within the context of assessing air defense development) that interceptor UAVs operating across multiple air defense echelons account for a significant portion of neutralized Russian strike drones. It was reported that in May alone, Ukrainian interceptors destroyed over 3,500 enemy UAVs, highlighting the integration of army aviation into counter-drone operations and the continued expansion of interception capabilities.

06.06

- According to the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, 269 combat engagements were recorded on the frontline over the past 24 hours.
- On June 5 and overnight into June 6, units of the Ukrainian Defense Forces, as reported by the General Staff, struck Russian facilities critical to naval basing, missile and artillery supply, and fuel logistics. Specifically, in the Leningrad Oblast of the Russian Federation, strikes were reported on the Kronstadt naval base (a repair and supply hub for the Baltic Fleet; the extent of the damage is being clarified), as well as the Petergofskaya oil depot and the Neste oil terminal in the Lomonosov area (explosions and fires were reported). Additionally, a strike was claimed on the arsenal of the 1060th Materiel and Technical Support Center in Bolshaya Izhora, resulting in explosions, secondary detonations, and a fire.
- In the southern direction within the Russian Federation, a fire was reported at the Ust-Labinsk oil depot (Krasnodar Krai), which the General Staff assesses is used to supply fuel to Russian troop groupings. At the operational level, strikes were also claimed on a command and observation post (Belgorod Oblast, Russia), a logistics depot on the Luhansk axis, and UAV control points on the Donetsk and Zaporizhzhia axes. Separately, strikes were reported on enemy personnel concentration areas in the Donetsk and Kharkiv regions, as well as in the Kursk Oblast of the Russian Federation.

Losses of the Russian army from 31.05.2026 to 06.06.2026

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Liquidated personnel | 8 150 |
| Tanks | 23 |
| IFVs | 41 |
| Artillery systems / MLRS | 442/24 |
| Anti-aircraft warfare systems | 8 |
| Aircraft / helicopters | 0/0 |
| UAVs | 11 884 |
| Ships/boats | 0 |
| Vehicles & fuel tanks | 2 430 |
| Special equipment | 18 |

This week shelling and strikes

Massive shelling

- **Attack on the night of May 31:** Air defense neutralized 212 out of 229 UAVs. Hits by 14 strike UAVs were recorded at 11 locations, and the fall of downed UAVs (debris) was recorded at 5 locations.
- **Attack on the night of June 1:** Air defense shot down 228 out of 265 UAVs. Hits by 27 strike UAVs were recorded at 18 locations, and the fall of downed UAVs (debris) was recorded at 12 locations.
- **Attack on the night of June 2:** Air defense neutralized 642 targets: 40 missiles and 602 UAVs. The main direction of the strike was Kyiv, Dnipro, Kharkiv, Zaporizhzhia, Poltava oblast, and other oblasts were also attacked. Hits by 30 ballistic missiles, 3 cruise missiles, and 33 strike UAVs were recorded at 38 locations, and the fall of downed UAVs (debris) was recorded at 15 locations.
- **Attack on the night of June 3:** Air defense neutralized 189 out of 198 UAVs. Hits by 8 strike UAVs were recorded at 7 locations, and the fall of downed UAVs (debris) was recorded at 7 locations.
- **Attack on the night of June 4:** Air defense shot down 264 out of 293 UAVs. Hits by a ballistic missile and 24 strike UAVs were recorded at 11 locations, and the fall of downed UAVs (debris) was recorded at 12 locations.
- **Attack on the night of June 5:** Air defense neutralized 198 out of 216 UAVs. Hits by 16 strike UAVs were recorded at 13 locations, and the fall of downed UAVs (debris) was recorded at 12 locations.
- **Attack on the night of June 6:** Air defense shot down 249 out of 272 UAVs. Hits by 19 strike UAVs were recorded at 11 locations, and the fall of downed UAVs (debris) was recorded at 13 locations.

Donetsk oblast

- During the week, Donetsk oblast was subjected to strikes by aerial bombs and UAVs, particularly targeting towns in the Kramatorsk district and frontline communities.
- In Druzhkivka, several incidents were recorded: on June 1, following the dropping of three aerial bombs, 5 people were wounded and 5 apartment buildings were damaged; on June 3, an FPV drone attacked an evacuation team from the "Proliska" humanitarian mission. The airstrike on Kramatorsk on June 3 (involving a FAB-250 with a UMPK module) had the most extensive consequences: 3 people were killed, 10 were injured (including 3 children), and 12 apartment buildings, 5 retail facilities, and 8 vehicles were damaged.
- On June 5, as a result of an attack on the village of Mykolaivka, 4 people were killed, and 3 more were wounded; separately, in Kostiantynivka, 1 person was injured by an FPV drone. On June 2, in Ocheretyne, 1 person was killed, and another one was wounded as a result of a strike.
- In addition, the following settlements suffered from attacks:
 - Pokrovska district: Myrove, Dobropillia.
 - Kramatorsk district: Lozove, Raihorodok, Sloviansk, Maiaky, Oleksiievo-Druzhkivka, Iverske, Andriivka, Kurytsyne, Maidan, Kindrativka.
 - Bakhmut district: Riznykivka, Sviato-Pokrovske.

Sumy oblast

- During the week, Sumy oblast suffered from attacks with UAVs and guided aerial bombs (GABs) targeting border communities and civilian infrastructure. The most intense consequences were recorded in the Yampil community, where attacks between June 3 and 4 resulted in 2 deaths and 7 injuries.
- On June 3, a UAV strike on the Mykolaiv rural community led to 1 death and 1 injury, and on June 5–6, reports emerged of new casualties in other communities: 1 death each in the Khutir-Mykhailivka and Vorozhba communities. Additionally, on June 6, a UAV attacked a gas station in the Trostianets community, wounding 1 person. In total, these attacks resulted in 5 deaths and at least 9 injuries.
- Furthermore, over the week, attacks were carried out against the following communities: Sumy, Bezdryk, Myropillia, Yunakivka, Khotin, Krasnopillia, Bilopillia, Hlukhiv, Esman, Shostka, Seredyna-Buda, Svesa, Krolevets, Putyvl, Novoslobidske, Duboviazivka, Velyka Pysarivka, Berezivka, Znob-Novhorodske, Konotop, Kyrykivka, Nyzhnia Syrovatka, Shalyhyne, Buryn, Romny, Richky, Lebedyn, Chernechchyna, Sadove, Popivka, and Okhtyrka.

Zaporizhzhia oblast

- During the week, Zaporizhzhia oblast suffered from attacks by strike UAVs, MLRS shelling, and GAB (guided aerial bomb) airstrikes, with the main impact falling on Zaporizhzhia, which was attacked several times.
- As a result of the strikes on Zaporizhzhia on June 1, 3, 4, and 6, 4 people were killed and another 24 were injured (including 3 children); 4 apartment buildings and non-residential buildings were damaged. In addition, on June 1–2, strikes were recorded in the oblast's communities: 1 person was wounded each in Vilniansk and Novomykolaiivka, and in Kushuhum, an FPV drone hit a car, injuring 2 people.
- Furthermore, the following settlements suffered from attacks throughout the week: Komyshevakha, Zarichne, Zirnytsia, Liubyske, Liubiashivka, Svitta Dolyna, Orikhiv, Novoselivka, Hirke, Huliaipilske, Chervona Krynytsia, Preobrazhenka, Omelnyk, Kopani, Richne, Novoiiaakovlivka, Stepnohirsk, Prymorske, Stepove, Pavlivka, Lukianivske, Mali Shcherbaky, Huliaipole, Zaliznychne, Shcherbaky, Novoandriivka, Novodanylivka, Mala Tokmachka, Bilohiria, Charivne, Verkhnia Tersa, Staroukrainka, Sviatopetrivka, Olenokostiantynivka, Dobropillia, Nove Zaporizhzhia, Rybne, Malokaterynivka, Yurkivka, Tavriiske, Zhovta Krucha, Shyroke, Trudove, Yehorivka, Dolyinka, Lisne, Balabyne, Bilenke, Varvarivka, Pryluky, Tsvitkove, Horlytske, Kosivtseve, Nyzhnia Khortytsia, Pidhirne, Odarivka, Novosoloshyne, Veselianska, Yuliivka, Danylivka, Nove Pole, Yasna Poliana, Kanivske, Vozdvizhivka, Barvinivka, Babashi, Lymanivka, Vasynivka, Svoboda, Mykilske, Soniachne, Chervonyi Yar, Novooleksandrivka, Samiilivka, Zelene, Zapasne, Novotroitske, and Novorozivka.

Kharkiv oblast

- During the week, Kharkiv oblast was subjected to MLRS, GAB, and UAV strikes targeting the center and communities of the oblast. Kharkiv was under attack most frequently: on June 1–3 and June 5, as a result of UAV strikes, 1 person was killed and another 23 were injured (including 1 child); damage to infrastructure, including a gas station, a hangar, and cars, was reported. Separately, on June 1, 1 person was wounded in Bohodukhiv; on June 3, in the village of Rokytne, 2 people were killed and 9 others were injured as a result of a UAV attack; and in Chuhuiv, following shelling, 2 people were wounded (including a child), and residential buildings and an educational institution were damaged. On June 5, 1 person was wounded in the settlement of Eskhar.
- In addition, the following settlements suffered from attacks throughout the week: Dehtiari, Postolne, Sulyhivka, Pysarivka, Shypuvate, Shevchenkove, Afrykanivka, Mala Danylivka, Kotliary, Pishchane, Bilyi Kolodiaz, Stara Hnylytsia, Ruski Tyshky, Polkova Mykytivka, Sobolivka, Ridne, Barvinkove, Kutuzivka, Mykhailivka, Meref, Cherkaski Tyshky, Vasysheve, Pokotylivka, Kamiana Yaruha, Sinne, Marine, Lozova, Maksymivka, Petropavlivka, Zatyshne, Zolochiv, Volokhiv Yar, Slatyne, Vinnytski Ivany, Snihy, Zabrody, Prykolotne, Zhukiv Yar, Pisky-Radkivski, Bezruky, Berezivske, Varvarivka, Hubarivka, Malyi Burluk, Liutivka, Myrne, Leshchenky, Liubotyn, Berestyn, Palianychnyk, Monachynivka, Lemishchyne, Chornohlazivka, Spodobivka, Derhachi, Staryi Saltiv, Yurchenkove, and Kochetok.

Odesa oblast

- During the week, the Russian army attacked Odesa oblast with strike drones and ballistic missiles. 16 people were injured.
- Specifically, on June 1, drones attacked Odesa twice: 7 people were injured, and residential buildings, an administrative building, infrastructure facilities, greenhouses, and a boiler house of a municipal enterprise were damaged. A separate strike targeted the Bilhorod-Dnistrovskiy community, damaging a maternity ward and hospital administrative buildings. At the time of the attack, there were six women who had recently given birth with their infants and one woman in labor in the ward; there were no casualties among the patients or staff. On June 5, two missile strikes on a critical transport infrastructure facility injured 9 workers, one of whom is in serious condition. On the same day, a residential building was destroyed, one person was injured, and another critical infrastructure facility was damaged.



This week shelling and strikes

Dnipropetrovsk oblast

- During the week, the Russian army intensively shelled Dnipropetrovsk oblast, using missiles, aerial bombs, artillery, and strike drones. Residential neighborhoods and civilian infrastructure facilities came under fire: multi-story and private houses, a Nova Poshta branch, retail chain warehouses, and vehicles were damaged. At least 19 people died, and 80 people were injured (including 6 children).
- In particular, on the night of June 2, a missile strike on Dnipro partially destroyed a two-story building: 16 people died, and 42 were injured, among them 4 children. On the same day, during the day, a drone hit a multi-storey building in Dnipro: two children were injured. In Kamianske, residential buildings were attacked, and 3 people were hospitalized. On the afternoon of June 3, strikes on the Dnipro region caused a massive fire at retail chain warehouses: 8 people were injured, three of whom are in serious condition. On the night of June 5, as a result of attacks on Pavlohrad and the Nikopol area, 2 people died, and another 2 were injured.
- Areas under fire included: Dnipro, Pavlohrad, Kamianske; Nikopol district, Synelnykove district (Mykolaivka community, Pokrovske community); Kryvyi Rih district, Dnipro district, Samarivka district, and Pavlohrad district.

Mykolaiv oblast

- During the week, the Russian forces attacked Mykolaiv oblast, involving Shahed and Molniya-type UAVs and FPV drones.
- In particular, on the night of June 2, Shahed drones attacked Mykolaiv: one man was wounded and hospitalized in critical condition, and a private house was damaged. In the Bashtanka region, a warehouse facility was damaged. The following areas were under shelling: Mykolaiv; Mykolaiv district – the Ochakiv community (Dmytrivka), the Kutsurub community; Bashtanka district – the Horokhivka community (Novotymofivka), the Snihurivka community.

Kyiv oblast

- During the week, the Russian army launched massive strikes on Kyiv oblast and the city of Kyiv, involving strike drones and missiles. Residential areas, medical institutions, industrial, and logistical facilities came under fire. 11 people were killed, and another 98 people were injured (including 2 children).
- In particular, on the night of June 2, Russia launched a massive drone and missile strike on Kyiv: 7 people were killed, and 90 were injured, including two children. 5 medical institutions were damaged. During the day, the Russians repeatedly attacked the same buildings. Throughout Kyiv oblast, private houses, logistical, and warehouse premises were damaged in the Bucha, Vyshhorod, Fastiv, and Obukhiv districts. Three residents of the oblast were injured.
- On June 5, as a result of a drone attack in the Brovary district, a fire broke out at the "Yahotynske for Children" industrial food enterprise in the Zhurivka community: 4 people were killed, and 8 were injured.
- The following areas came under fire: Kyiv, Bucha district (Sofiivska Borshchahivka, Kriukivshchyna), Vyshhorod district, Fastiv district, Obukhiv district, Boryspil district, Brovary district (the Zhurivka community).

Poltava oblast

- During the week, the Russian forces attacked Poltava oblast using "Geran-2" type drones and missiles.
- In particular, on June 2, as a result of a combined missile and drone strike on the Lubny community, the premises of a private enterprise were damaged, and missiles fell near residential buildings in the village of Mykhnivtsi. 2 people were injured. On June 4, in the Poltava community, the crash of Russian drones on open territory was recorded twice: the blast wave damaged 7 cars.
- The following areas came under fire: Lubny district (the Lubny community, Mykhnivtsi), Poltava district.

Kherson oblast

- During the week, the Russian army shelled Kherson oblast carrying out drone attacks, artillery, and airstrikes. Residential neighborhoods and critical/social infrastructure were targeted: 35 apartment buildings and 79 private houses were damaged, as well as shops, administrative buildings, a catering establishment, and more. The territory of a farm was also attacked. At least 15 people were killed, and another 114 people were wounded (including 3 children).
- In particular, on June 5, 2026, the Russian army carried out an airstrike and struck Kherson oblast (Antonivka, Chornobaiivka, Komyshany, Stanislav, Bilozerka, Beryslav, and Kherson) involving multiple launch rocket systems, tube artillery, mortars, and various types of drones. Six people died and 27 were wounded. Six apartment buildings, 9 private houses, shops, administrative buildings, a catering establishment, a gas station, and a cell tower were damaged.
- On June 6, Russian drones attacked Kherson twice: in the morning, a drone hit a house in the Central district, wounding a 66-year-old woman; later, a drone attacked a car in the city center, leaving two people wounded.
- The following areas were under shelling: Kherson, Antonivka, Arkhanhelske, Beryslav, Bilozerka, Biliivka, Borozenske, Burhunka, Veletenske, Velyka Oleksandrivka, Vilne, Virivka, Vysoke, Havrylivka, Darivka, Dmytrenka, Dniprovske, Dudchany, Zamozhne, Zelenivka, Zymivnyk, Zmiivka, Zolota Balka, Zorivka, Ivanivka, Kizomys, Klapaia, Komyshany, Kostyrka, Kozatske, Krasnosilske, Kucherske, Llove, Lvivski Otruby, Mylove, Mykilske, Myrliubivka, Mykhailivka, Molodizhne, Monastyrsk, Nadezhdivka, Naddnyprianske, Nezlamne, Nova Kamianka, Novovorontsovska, Novovoskresenske, Novoberyslav, Novodmytrivka, Novokayiry, Novooleksandrivka, Novoraisk, Novosilka, Odradokamianka, Oleksandrivka, Osokorivka, Petropavlivka, Poniativka, Posad-Pokrovske, Prydniprovske, Pryozerne, Rakivka, Respublikanets, Rozlyv, Romashkove, Sadove, Sablukivka, Stanislav, Stiike, Sukhanove, Tavriiske, Tarasa Shevchenka, Tekstylne, Tokarivka, Tomaryne, Tomya Balka, Tryfonivka, Tiahynka, Urozhaine, Fedorivka, Khreshchenivka, Chervone, Chervonyi Yar, Chereshenky, Charivne, Chornobaiivka, and Shyroka Balka.

Chernihiv oblast

- During the week, the Russian army shelled border communities and cities in the Chernihiv oblast, using FPV drones, Shahed, Gerbera, Molniya, and Lancet-type UAVs, guided aerial bombs (GABs), multiple launch rocket systems (MLRS), barrel artillery, and mortars. Residential buildings, businesses, agricultural and railway infrastructure, a community center, a newspaper editorial office, a nursing home, a gas station, and energy facilities came under attack. Two people were killed and 14 were wounded (including 4 children).
- On May 31, a drone attack on a community center in a village in the Snovsk community wounded 7 people, including 3 children. That same night, an industrial facility in Koriukivka was attacked: one man was killed and trucks were damaged. On June 4, in the village of Uhly, the body of the owner of a house that had been hit by three drones was found during the extinguishing of a fire. An energy facility in the Pryluky district was attacked, leaving over 4,000 subscribers without power.
- The following areas were under shelling: the Novhorod-Siverskyi community (Buda-Vorobivska, Buchky, Hremiach, Kamin, Kamianska Sloboda, Krasnyi Khutir, Kremnyi Buhor, Mykhalchyna Sloboda, Novhorod-Siverskyi, Yasna Poliana); the Semenivka community (Zarichchia, Karpovychi, Kostobobriv, Leonivka, Lohy, Medvedivka, Oleksandrivka, Prohres, Semenivka, Serhiivske, Uhly); the Koriukivka community (Shyshkivka, Biloshytska Sloboda); the Snovsk community (Bezuhlivka, Hirsk, Huta-Studenetska, Kliusy, Snovsk, Khirinivka, Hvozdykivka); the Horodnia community (Andriivka, Berylivka, Moshchenka, Polissia, Senkivka, Solonivka); the Ripky community (Ripky); the Dobrianka community; the Ponomnytsia community (Avdiivka); Pryluky district (Ichnia); Chernihiv; Horodnia; Mena, Nizhyn district.

Other oblasts

- **Khmelnytskyi oblast:** On June 2, as a result of a Russian attack, fires broke out at four locations on the premises of civilian enterprises in the Khmelnytskyi district. There were no casualties.
- Explosions and power outages were also recorded in **Zhytomyr oblast**. Drone attacks were recorded in Sarny, **Rivne oblast**.



The week of shelling

Donetsk oblast



Zaporizhzhia oblast



Sumy oblast



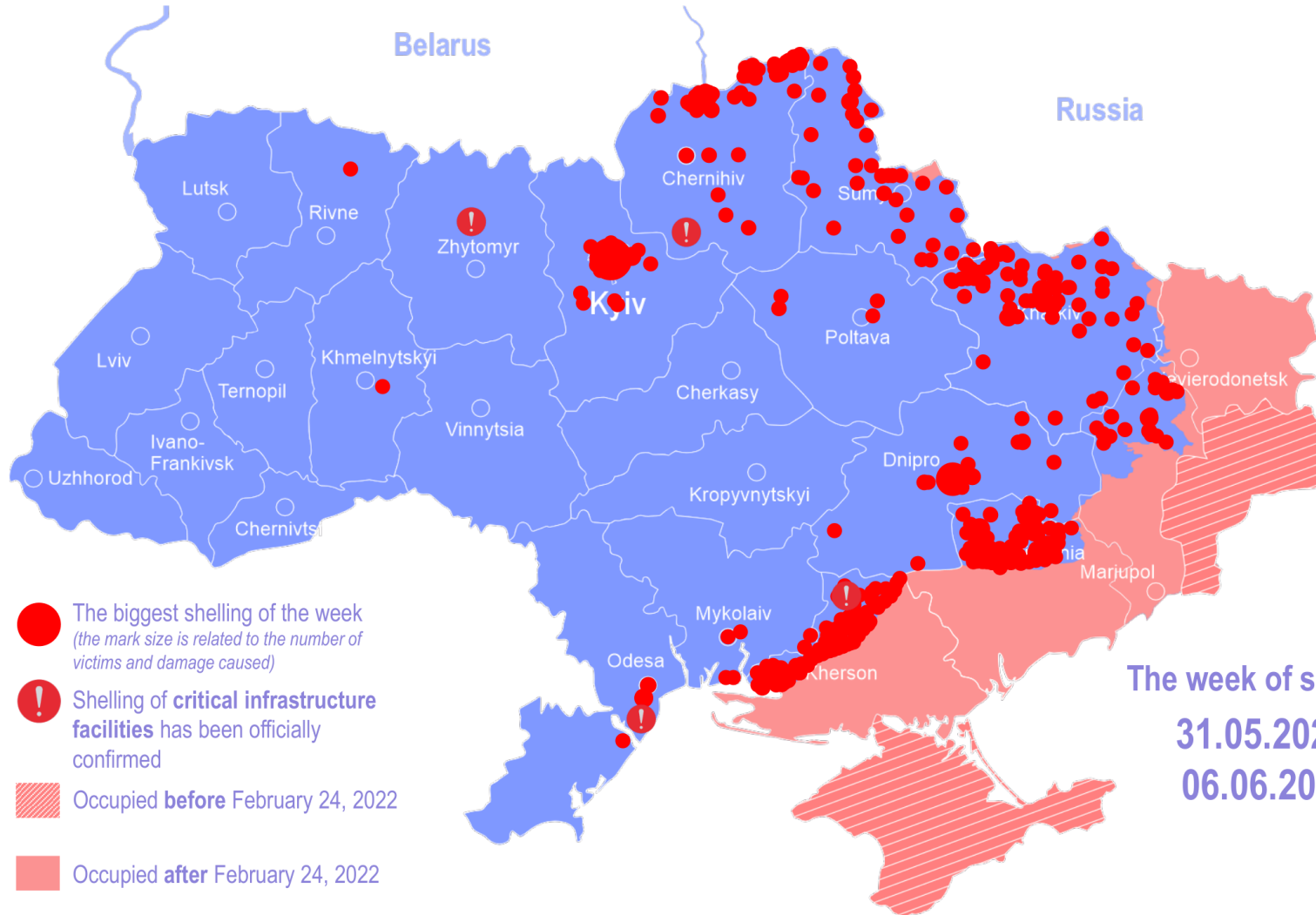
Odesa oblast



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
31.05.2026-
06.06.2026

Infrastructure, Energy and Economy

- On the night of June 5, as a result of a massive attack by Russian strike drones on Odesa Oblast, the Kernel grain terminal in the port of Chornomorsk **sustained significant damage**. The enemy strikes partially destroyed auxiliary warehouse facilities and damaged technological infrastructure used for the storage and transshipment of agricultural products, leading to the suspension of operations across the entire terminal complex.
- At the same time, the Russian army continues to launch **heavy strikes against Ukraine's civilian domestic logistics infrastructure**, carrying out successive attacks on Nova Poshta facilities in Dnipro. On 3 June, another Russian UAV attack damaged the company's innovative terminal, which provided rapid cargo sorting for the entire region. This assault was a continuation of the campaign of terror against the city's civilian postal infrastructure, as earlier, on Sunday, May 31, the Russian occupation forces had already attacked Dnipro, completely destroying the warehouse building of a Nova Poshta terminal in an attempt to paralyze civilian communications and the delivery of humanitarian aid and private shipments within the country.
- The Russian army is also carrying out **targeted attacks on key facilities belonging to Ukrainian businesses**. On June 3, a Russian drone strike completely disabled one of the largest distribution centers operated by ATB Corporation in Dnipro, a leading retailer of food and household goods. On June 5, the well-known company "Yahotynske for Children", which specializes in the production of baby food and dairy products, came under attack by the Russian army. These strikes constitute yet another act of economic and humanitarian terror directed against major Ukrainian businesses and the civilian population.

Other

- On June 5, a **large-scale prisoner exchange** took place, resulting in the return of 185 Ukrainian servicemen from Russian captivity. The servicemen had spent an extended period in isolation and were subjected to cruel treatment by the occupying forces. In addition to the military personnel, one civilian also returned to government-controlled territory. Particularly significant in this round of exchanges was the return of members of the National Guard of Ukraine who had taken part in the heroic defense during the early stages of the full-scale invasion. Among the released defenders were 33 fighters from the 1st Corps of the National Guard of Ukraine "Azov," who endured extremely harsh conditions in Russian torture chambers. At the same time, an analysis of the composition of the returned group indicates that, of these 33 Azov fighters, only two had been members of the garrison that defended Mariupol and the Azovstal steel plant.

Violations of International Humanitarian Law by Russia

- On the night of June 3, 2026, the **Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP)** experienced its 17th total **blackout** since its seizure. After the last remaining external power line, "Ferosplavna-1", was disconnected, the facility was left without any external power supply, forcing the critical cooling systems of its six reactors to rely solely on emergency diesel generators for more than an hour and a half. The situation worsened on the morning of June 4, when the neighboring Zaporizhzhia Thermal Power Plant came under a massive airstrike. The IAEA monitoring mission recorded smoke rising from the thermal power plant and the sounds of hostilities, raising serious concerns, as repeated attacks on the only remaining backup power line are pushing the ZNPP to the brink of a man-made disaster
- Aerial reconnaissance conducted by the Patrol Police Department documented a war crime in Kostiantynivka, where the Russian army fired **prohibited phosphorus munitions** at the city's residential areas, blanketing civilian areas with dozens of burning thermite elements.
- In addition, the occupiers continue to carry out **targeted UAV attacks against volunteers and religious heritage sites**. On the morning of June 3, a Russian drone attacked an armored vehicle belonging to the Proliska humanitarian mission while it was evacuating people with limited mobility from the city of Druzhkivka, forcing the organization to suspend its rescue operations. Earlier, on May 30, an enemy drone dropped a munition containing an incendiary mixture onto the roof of the Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the village of Zakitne, causing the religious building to be partially destroyed by fire.
- While emergency personnel were dealing with the aftermath of previous shelling, the Russian army continued to employ the **tactic of follow-up strikes**. On the night of June 2 in Dnipro, during rescue operations, Anton Yarmolenko, a major in the State Emergency Service's Civil Protection Unit, sustained fatal injuries when another strike hit the area.
- Since the beginning of the full-scale invasion, the aggressor has damaged or destroyed approximately **4,500 educational institutions**, including more than 150 university buildings, according to Minister of Education and Science Oksen Lisovyi.
- According to official data from Ombudsman Dmytro Lubinets, since February 2022, at least 707 children have been killed as a result of Russian aggression, including an infant who lived for only two days before dying beneath the rubble of a maternity hospital. Another 2,548 children have sustained injuries of varying severity, while 2,318 children are currently considered missing.

Temporarily Occupied Territories (TOT) and Evacuation

- According to activists from the "Yellow Ribbon" civil resistance movement, another group of minors from the temporarily occupied cities of Donetsk and Makiivka has been forcibly transferred to Sakhalin Island. On this remote Russian territory, Ukrainian children are being forced to participate in a so-called military-patriotic gathering, the program of which is entirely focused on teaching the fundamentals of initial military training, weapons handling, and indoctrinating participants with aggressive Kremlin propaganda.

