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**STATEMENT BY
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RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS ON MILITARY
SECURITY AND ARMS CONTROL, AT THE 1143rd PLENARY MEETING OF
THE OSCE FORUM FOR SECURITY CO-OPERATION**

22 July 2026

**Agenda item: General statements
Subject: Special military operation to demilitarize and denazify Ukraine**

Mr. Chairperson,

Every week at the Hofburg, the Western OSCE participating States churn out absurd and baseless accusations against Russia in the context of the Ukrainian crisis. Without any evidence, our country is labelled as an “aggressor” which, in alleged violation of the norms of international law, has illegally invaded Ukrainian territory and undermined international security and stability. At the same time, the pseudo-peacemakers hypocritically gloss over the fact that the residents of Donbass have suffered for many years from the criminal actions of the Kyiv regime, which launched a punitive operation against them back in 2014.

We have repeatedly pointed out that the plying of Ukraine with NATO and EU weapons is undermining the settlement process (which the delegations that took the floor today at the Forum for Security Co-operation are so keen to support in words) and cementing the Western suppliers’ status as accomplices in the crimes of Volodymyr Zelenskyy’s regime. However, this does not in the least trouble the anti-Russian coalition of the “global minority”, which continues to pursue a confrontational course towards our country and is consciously opting to become ever more deeply involved in providing logistical support to Ukraine.

Fifteen countries are particularly active in supplying military goods to the Kyiv regime, with the most substantial handouts coming from France, Germany, Poland, Romania, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. It is estimated that, since the start of the special military operation, the Kyiv regime has received around 1,100 tanks; more than 6,630 armoured combat vehicles; around 1,250 artillery systems of 155 mm calibre; more than 130 artillery systems of 152 mm calibre; around 500 artillery systems of 122 mm calibre; around 300 multiple-launch rocket systems; more than 90 aeroplanes; over 120 helicopters; at least 16 long-range surface-to-air missile systems; 41 medium-range surface-to-air missile systems; and 44 Soviet-made launching stations for surface-to-air missiles. The Western “champions of peace” have no intention of calling it a day.

On 17 June this year, at the summit in Évian, France, the leaders of the Group of Seven (G7) reaffirmed their “unwavering support for Ukraine in defending its freedom, sovereignty and territorial integrity”. In addition, the parties agreed to increase deliveries to Ukraine of air defence systems, interceptors and long-range capabilities for the launching of strikes deep into Russian territory; to consider extending to Ukraine the benefit of licences to enable it to increase its military production; and to step up pressure on the Russian economy. We must emphasize that this public statement by the G7 leaders confirms the Western bloc’s clear intention to further escalate the conflict.

On 13 July this year, the 15th meeting of the “coalition of the willing” to support Ukraine took place in Paris. The general rhetoric emanating from that event was similar to that of the previous Russophobic “get-together”. The participants, which included newcomers such as Moldova and North Macedonia, remained committed to increasing the delivery of air defence systems, surface-to-air missiles and long-range weapons to the Zelenskyy regime, and to strengthening Ukraine’s anti-missile capabilities, including through the granting of licences to Ukraine for the production of interceptor missiles.

Those purportedly desiring “stability and security” for Ukraine and the whole of Europe reaffirmed their intention to provide the Zelenskyy regime with “politically and legally binding security guarantees” as a key instrument for ensuring “a just and lasting peace”. Furthermore, they stressed the readiness of the “Multinational Force for Ukraine” to begin “regenerating” the Ukrainian armed forces and to provide “reassurance” to Ukraine “on the ground, in the air and at sea, at Ukraine’s request, once a credible cessation of hostilities is in place”. According to French President Emmanuel Macron, exercises involving such forces will take place in countries bordering Ukraine in the coming months.

Russia has repeatedly emphasized that the deployment of military formations from Western countries on Ukrainian territory is categorically unacceptable to us. Such a move would, in effect, mean their direct involvement in the conflict and would constitute foreign intervention. We reaffirm with full responsibility that any such contingents will be viewed by us exclusively through the prism of the current military realities – that is, as legitimate military targets for strikes.

We also noticed that the establishment of an “Anti-Ballistic Missile Coalition” was announced in Paris, comprising Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. Specifically, this involves European military-industrial enterprises pooling efforts in order to develop an “integrated missile defence architecture to deter and defeat future missile threats”. Moreover, as Zelenskyy stated, Ukraine is prepared to make a “significant contribution” to the work of that entity by sharing its “own expertise” in this field. In other words, Ukrainian territory will, in effect, once again be used as a free testing ground for setting up the corresponding production facilities and trialling their finished goods. The illegitimate “President” chose not to elaborate on the fact that the inhabitants of Ukraine have once again been assigned the role of guinea pigs.

The Western OSCE participating States can chatter on as much as they like about the “defensive nature” of the new security initiatives, but the reality tells a different story. According to a policy brief issued by the Kiel Institute for the World Economy, the year 2025 saw a structural shift in the provision of “support” to Ukraine, namely a shift away from the United States and towards European countries, which increased their military aid to Ukraine by 67 per cent compared with the average for 2022–2024.

These statistics are of fundamental importance to us, as they reveal the true interests of the parties involved in the conflict in Ukraine. The data presented suggests that the conflict has been reformatted into a purely “European project”, the aim of which is to create a “belt of instability” along Russia’s borders. Moreover, it is telling that the States bearing the greatest financial burden are today the most vehement in

insisting on continuation of the conflict in order to inflict a “strategic defeat” on Russia, which in practice means prolonging the conflict “down to the last Ukrainian”.

Mr. Chairperson,

At meetings of the OSCE Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC), we regularly talk about how it is unacceptable for participating States of the Organization to violate their commitments on responsible behaviour regarding the transfer of arms to conflict zones. These include, in particular, the CSCE Principles Governing Conventional Arms Transfers (1993), the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (2000) and the OSCE Principles for Export Controls of Man-Portable Air Defence Systems (2004; updated through an FSC decision in 2008). However, the Euro-Atlantic elites have long since strayed from the letter and spirit of the law.

Year on year, the range of lethal weapon systems supplied by the West to the Kyiv regime keeps expanding. At the same time, presumably in order not to tarnish its reputation, the anti-Russian coalition continues to hypocritically deny any complicity in the slaughter of civilians in our historic territories. To make their “case”, the coalition’s members harp on about how they allegedly “have no verified information” regarding the Ukrainian armed forces’ terrorist strikes against Russian civilian infrastructure. But what does the reality actually look like?

Barrage attacks on residential areas, schools, hospitals and passenger vehicles are conducted daily by the Kyiv regime using rockets and artillery, unmanned combat aerial vehicles, various types of remote mining devices, cluster munitions and booby traps, including weapons and devices manufactured by NATO member countries. The competent authorities of the Russian Federation are documenting every one of Zelenskyy’s war crimes against civilians, together with the numerous instances of Western weapons and other equipment being used against the civilian population. No one will be able to evade responsibility.

Another aspect of these military supplies is the illicit trafficking in Western weaponry and military equipment, which has reached unprecedented levels. This refers primarily to the removal of captured weapons from the zone of hostilities; the theft of weaponry and equipment from military depots; and the establishment of a shadow infrastructure for the repair of military hardware damaged during combat operations.

This year, the Ukrainian law enforcement authorities exposed a scheme in Dnepropetrovsk involving the sale of weapons via a specialized underground “military auction”. In the Odessa region, a group of Ukrainian armed forces personnel was uncovered whose members had organized a scheme to sell weapons from a military unit’s depots. In the Ivano-Frankivsk region, a scheme was exposed in which a group of former Ukrainian armed forces personnel had been smuggling weapons out of the combat zone under the guise of humanitarian aid. And these are just a few examples.

Criminals are using Ukrainian channels on the Telegram messaging app to sell weaponry. In the comments sections of news articles, interested parties post advertisements for the sale of military equipment and indicate an account through which they can be contacted. To enhance the security of transactions, sellers do not use personal contact details. Payment is made through cryptocurrency transfer. The weapons are transferred via hiding places (caches), with the relevant co-ordinates and photographs being sent to the customer once the goods have been paid for.

In May of this year, a Deputy Executive Director of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex), Lars Gerdes (Germany), warned of the risk of a significant increase in the scale of weapons

smuggling in the event of the conflict in Ukraine coming to an end, stating that this “could become a security problem for Europe”, by analogy with the situation following the break-up of Yugoslavia.

At present, it has been established that the overland transit of illicitly trafficked weapons from Ukraine is organized using Moldova’s transport infrastructure, through which the weapons are forwarded to Albania, Bulgaria, North Macedonia and Romania. Criminal groups in Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and Sweden are among the purchasers of these lethal goods. The transport by sea of weaponry and military equipment from Ukraine to countries in the Middle East, Africa and other regions takes place via the port infrastructure of the Odessa region, including the commercial port of IZMAIL. Specific instances of contraband items originating from Ukraine have been identified in, for example, in Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, Niger, Somalia and Sudan.

The significant expansion in the volume of the black market for weapons is largely due to the high level of corruption among the Kyiv regime’s top echelons, who are responsible for the implementation of military contracts.

It is hardly surprising that a probe has been launched in the United States into the misuse of funds allocated to the neo-Banderites. The latest report to Congress by the Inspectors General of the US Department of War and the US Department of State on Operation Atlantic Resolve – concerning Ukraine’s use of financial assistance from the United States – provides data on 13 closed and 56 open investigations for the first quarter of this year.

This is precisely why, as part of the investigations being undertaken by the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine and the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor’s Office, materials and audio recordings are gradually being published that expose corruption schemes involving high-value public tenders in the defence sector. And yet all this involves money coming from the pockets of ordinary taxpayers in Western countries.

If the Western OSCE participating States are sincere in their desire to put an end to a confrontation that not only diverts resources from their own citizens but also poses security risks to other countries around the world, they simply need to stop supplying weapons to the Kyiv regime. You will all clearly recall the remarks made by former EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Josep Borrell to the effect that, in such a scenario, the conflict would be over in a matter of “days”, “weeks” or “months”.

Until the other side shows readiness for a settlement of the conflict, the armed forces of the Russian Federation will continue achieving the objectives of the special military operation by military means as they firmly hold the initiative in the liberation of Donbass and Novorossiia. Having repelled the enemy’s unsuccessful attempts to break through to the western part of Kupyansk, Battlegroup assault units are advancing towards Shevchenko in the Donetsk People’s Republic. The enemy’s organized defences in the city of Krasny Liman, which is of key importance for further operations on that front, have been breached. Having liberated Konstantinovka, Battlegroup South units are advancing towards Druzhkovka. The army’s advance units are less than five kilometres from the eastern outskirts of Kramatorsk. There, fire for effect is being applied against the Ukrainian armed forces’ formations holding positions within the city limits. On the Dobropolye front, the Battlegroup’s formations and military units are expanding an offensive to the north of Krasnoarmeysk and are engaged in fighting in Dobropolye and Annovka. The settlement of Lenina (Mirnoye) has come under Russian control, and the liberation of Krasnoyarskoye, Svetloye and Shevchenko is also nearing completion.

Our forces continue to launch high-precision barrage attacks against military-industrial plants and logistics centres in Kyiv and the Kyiv region, along with port infrastructure facilities (in the Dnieper-Bug

estuary, in Mykolaiv, Odessa, Chornomorsk and Pivdennyi), which are being used for the delivery and storage of military cargo and fuel products intended as supplies for the Ukrainian armed forces. After the meeting we will distribute a complete list of the military facilities belonging to the Kyiv regime that have been hit.

Mr. Chairperson,

Our country has every reason to seek to protect the rights of our compatriots living in the territory of the former Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic who have requested assistance in this regard. The goals and tasks of the special military operation, which is being conducted in accordance with Chapter VII, Article 51, of the Charter of the United Nations (as the United Nations Security Council was duly informed), will be achieved, be it through diplomacy or by military means.

Western countries must finally realize that continuing to put together coalitions on an anti-Russian, militaristic basis – the *raison d'être* of which is to support the Kyiv regime and prepare for war against our country – is a process fraught with unpredictable consequences.

Thank you for your attention.

List of military facilities belonging to the Kyiv regime that were struck by the armed forces of the Russian Federation between 9 and 24 July 2026

9 July 2026

Tactical aircraft, unmanned combat aerial vehicles, missile troops and artillery belonging to the battlegroups of the Russian Federation's armed forces struck logistics centres, fuel and energy facilities, and transport infrastructure used by the Ukrainian armed forces, storage sites for long-range unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), fuel and lubricant depots, ammunition depots, and temporary bases for Ukrainian armed formations and foreign mercenaries in 142 districts.

11 July 2026

The following targets were hit in Kyiv:

- The AeroDrone industrial plant, which specializes in the development and manufacture of heavy UAVs with a high payload capacity and long range, namely the E-300 Enterprise and the D-80 Discovery;
- The Fanplit plant, which is engaged in the assembly and storage of Fire Point FP-2 UAVs with a range of up to 200 km, and in the assembly and storage of components for their warheads. The facility is disguised as a civilian plywood and furniture manufacturing plant, which makes it possible to conceal the site's true purpose from reconnaissance and intelligence-collection and to move goods legally.

The following targets were hit in the Odessa region:

- At the port of Chornomorsk (the State-owned enterprise Chornomorsk Commercial Seaport, which handles a significant proportion of grain cargo, containerized cargo and bulk cargo, accounting for up to 90 per cent of Ukraine's agricultural exports, and serves as a key logistics hub for the supply of military cargo along with fuels and lubricants to the Ukrainian armed forces): fuel and lubricant storage tanks, and infrastructure used for the unloading and storage of military cargo;
- At the port of Pivdennyi (the State-owned enterprise Pivdennyi Port, through which Ukrainian agricultural produce and mining and metallurgical products are exported, and which serves as a logistics hub for the Ukrainian armed forces): infrastructure for the storage of military cargo and fuel and lubricant storage tanks;
- At the port of Izmail (the State-owned enterprise Izmail Commercial Seaport, which is a crucial alternative logistics hub for the Ukrainian armed forces on the Danube): fuel and lubricant depots, loading racks and pumping stations for the transfer of fuel, storage facilities for weaponry and military equipment, and port infrastructure control centres.

12 July 2026

The following targets were hit in the Odessa region:

- At the port of Odessa (State-owned enterprise Odessa Commercial Seaport): infrastructure used for the unloading and storage of military cargo, along with a logistics centre of the transport company Odrans, which is engaged in the conveyance of military cargo;
- At the port of Chornomorsk (State-owned enterprise Chornomorsk Commercial Seaport): infrastructure at a goods transshipment centre used for the unloading and storage of military cargo, along with fuel and lubricant storage tanks;
- At the port of Chornomorsk: two dry cargo ships and a sea ferry that were delivering cargo for the Ukrainian armed forces, together with a patrol boat providing fire cover.

13 July 2026

The following targets were hit in the Odessa region:

- At the port of Chornomorsk (State-owned enterprise Chornomorsk Commercial Seaport): port infrastructure used for the unloading and storage of military cargo, fuel and lubricant storage tanks, loading racks and a pumping station for the transfer of fuel, a depot housing ammunition and missile weapons, and a control centre for container operations. In addition, two ro-ro (“roll-on roll-off”) sea ferries and a container ship that were delivering cargo for the Ukrainian armed forces were hit, as were the collector vessel *Shostka* (developed under “Project 416”) and a floating dock for the storage and launching of autonomous underwater vehicles;
- At the port of Pivdennyi (State-owned enterprise Pivdennyi Port): two dry cargo ships that were delivering military cargo.

14 July 2026

The following targets were hit in Kyiv:

- The Kyiv factory of the State-owned enterprise Radiovymiriuvach, a radio-electronics assembly and parts production plant that is a key supplier of assembly units, subassemblies and electronic components for the production of Neptune-MD guided missiles and FP-7, FP-9 and Hrim-2 tactical missiles;
- The Kyiv-79 industrial plant (the limited-liability company (LLC) UkrArmoTech), one of Ukraine’s principal manufacturers engaged in the assembly of warheads for UAVs and missiles of various types. The company also processes and stores explosives used in the manufacture of ammunition, and acts as a logistics centre for the storage and shipment of military equipment, including armoured vehicles and UAVs.

The following targets were hit in the Odessa region:

- At the port of Pivdennyi (State-owned enterprise Pivdennyi Commercial Seaport): port infrastructure used for the unloading of fuels and lubricants, and seven storage tanks containing fuels and lubricants intended as supplies for the Ukrainian armed forces;

- At the port of Pivdennyi, within the container terminal: a dry cargo ship that was delivering military cargo.

15 July 2026

The following targets were hit in the Odessa region:

- At the port of Odessa (State-owned enterprise Odessa Commercial Seaport): port infrastructure used for the unloading of fuels and lubricants, and storage tanks containing fuels and lubricants intended as supplies for the Ukrainian armed forces. Two workshops in the Odessa port area that were engaged in the manufacture and assembly of UAVs (including knock-down assembly of the UJ-22 medium-range UAV from the company UkrJet) were also hit;
- At the port of Chornomorsk (State-owned enterprise Chornomorsk Commercial Seaport): a container ship and a dry cargo ship that were delivering cargo for the Ukrainian armed forces.

At the port on the Dnieper-Bug estuary (State-owned enterprise Dnieper-Bug Commercial Seaport) in the Mykolaiv region, two dry cargo ships delivering cargo for the Ukrainian armed forces were hit while they were unloading.

16 July 2026

The following targets were hit in Kyiv:

- An industrial plant belonging to the public joint-stock company Rapid, a logistics company engaged in the assembly and storage of long- and medium-range fixed-wing UAVs, and also in the storage of foreign components (assembly units) for their manufacture;
- A UAV storage facility of the Kyiv-1 radio-electronics plant, which is engaged in the assembly and storage of An-196 Liutyi long-range fixed-wing combat drones and Leleka-100 reconnaissance drones, and also in the storage of components for various models of UAVs.

The following targets were hit in the Odessa region:

- Infrastructure at the ports of Odessa and Pivdennyi used for the unloading and storage of military cargo and fuels and lubricants. In addition, five storage tanks at the port of Odessa containing fuels and lubricants intended as supplies for the Ukrainian armed forces were also hit;
- A dry cargo ship while out at sea, en route to the port of Chornomorsk, that was delivering cargo for the Ukrainian armed forces, and also a speedboat belonging to the Ukrainian armed forces' special operations forces in the vicinity of Zmiinyi Island (Snake Island).

17 July 2026

The following targets were hit in the Odessa region:

- At the port of Odessa (State-owned enterprise Odessa Commercial Seaport): port infrastructure used for the unloading of fuels and lubricants, and storage tanks containing fuels and lubricants intended as supplies for the Ukrainian armed forces;

- In the Odessa port area: two workshops engaged in the manufacture and assembly of UAVs (including knock-down assembly of UkrJet's UJ-22 medium-range UAV) and an ammunition depot;
- At the port of Chornomorsk (State-owned enterprise Chornomorsk Commercial Seaport): a boat and storage tanks respectively carrying and containing fuels and lubricants intended as supplies for the Ukrainian armed forces;
- At the port of Pivdennyi (State-owned enterprise Pivdennyi Commercial Seaport): a dry cargo ship that was delivering cargo for the Ukrainian armed forces.

At the port of Mykolaiv (State-owned enterprise Mykolaiv Commercial Seaport) in the Mykolaiv region, four dry cargo ships that were delivering cargo for the Ukrainian armed forces were hit while they were unloading.

18 July 2026

The following targets were hit in the Odessa region:

- At the port of Odessa (State-owned enterprise Odessa Commercial Seaport): port infrastructure used for the unloading of fuels and lubricants, storage tanks containing fuels and lubricants intended as supplies for the Ukrainian armed forces, and two dry cargo ships carrying military cargo that were in the port's roadstead awaiting unloading;
- At the port of Pivdennyi (State-owned enterprise Pivdennyi Commercial Seaport): a dry cargo ship that was delivering military cargo for the Ukrainian armed forces;
- At the port of Chornomorsk (State-owned enterprise Chornomorsk Commercial Seaport): a container ship that was unloading ammunition;
- While out at sea near Zmiinyi Island: a dry cargo ship that was transporting cargo for the Ukrainian armed forces;

In the vicinity of the village of Rybakivka in the Mykolaiv region, a launcher and a transport and loading vehicle for the Neptune-2 coastal defence missile system were hit.

19 July 2026

The following targets were hit in Kyiv:

- A radio-electronics assembly and parts production plant in Kyiv (Radionix LLC) that produces control systems for the FP-5 Flamingo cruise missile, the FP-7 and FP-9 tactical missiles, the Neptune-MD guided missile and an analogue of the surface-to-air guided missiles used in the S-300 air defence missile system (developed under the "Clone" project). The plant is also engaged in the modernization, maintenance and repair of on-board optoelectronic sighting systems and airborne radars for MiG-29 aircraft;
- A rocket and space industry plant in Kyiv (SpecOboronMash LLC / Artem State Joint-Stock Holding Company) that manufactures components of control systems for the FP-5 Flamingo cruise missile, the FP-7 and FP-9 tactical missiles, the Neptune-MD guided missile and an analogue of the

surface-to-air guided missiles used in the S-300 air defence missile system (developed under the “Clone” project);

- The Kyiv-90 industrial plant (Meridian S. P. Korolev LLC), which produces structural elements along with components for guidance systems and various assembly units for Neptune-MD guided missiles;
- Oakline LLC, Kyiv, which manufactures components for long-range UAVs such as the DeepStrike, produces carbon-fibre parts and battery packs for various models of first-person view drones, and is engaged in the storage of UAVs;
- A sorting centre in Kyiv (the Nova Poshta Kyiv Innovation Terminal) that is engaged in the delivery and storage of dual-use goods, including those used in the manufacture of UAVs, robotic systems and electronic warfare equipment.

The following targets were hit in the Kyiv region:

- The Antel Properties logistics centre in Tarasivka, which receives, stores, assembles and distributes individual components (assembly units) for the manufacture of long-range UAVs.

Geran-4 Seeker UAV crews struck a hydrocarbon processing facility near the village of Bazylivshchyna in the Poltava region.

The following port infrastructure facilities in the Odessa region were hit using Oniks anti-ship missiles, air-launched cruise missiles and loitering munitions:

- At the port of Odessa (State-owned enterprise Odessa Commercial Seaport): a workshop for the assembly of long-range UAVs and a parking area for fuel trucks;
- At the port of Pivdennyi (State-owned enterprise Pivdennyi Commercial Seaport): a depot for materiel supplied by Western countries for the Ukrainian armed forces;
- Near the settlement of Novi Biliari (15 km north-east of the port of Odessa): five storage tanks containing fuels and lubricants earmarked for the Ukrainian armed forces;
- Two bulk carrier-type seagoing ships with military cargo on board in the roadstead of the port of Odessa;
- Two seagoing ships – of, respectively, the bulk carrier type and the dry cargo ship type – north of Zmiinyi Island, from which the Ukrainian armed forces were launching unmanned combat aerial vehicles and uncrewed surface vessels.

20 July 2026

The following targets were hit in the Odessa region:

- At the port of Odessa (State-owned enterprise Odessa Commercial Seaport): two dry cargo ships while they were unloading military cargo, along with storage tanks containing fuels and lubricants earmarked for the Ukrainian armed forces;

- At the port of Chornomorsk (State-owned enterprise Chornomorsk Commercial Seaport): port infrastructure used for the unloading and storage of military cargo;
- While out at sea (31, 38 and 50 km south of Zatoka): two bulk carrier-type seagoing ships and a dry cargo ship that were transporting cargo to the port of Chornomorsk for delivery to the Ukrainian armed forces.

21 July 2026

The following targets were hit in the Odessa region:

- At the port of Odessa (State-owned enterprise Odessa Commercial Seaport): port infrastructure used for the unloading and storage of military cargo;
- At the port of Chornomorsk (State-owned enterprise Chornomorsk Commercial Seaport): a shipyard workshop;
- While out at sea (9 km east, 51 km south and 71 km south-east of Odessa): a bulk carrier-type seagoing ship and two dry cargo ships that were transporting cargo to the ports of Odessa and Chornomorsk for delivery to the Ukrainian armed forces.

At the port of Mykolaiv (State-owned enterprise Mykolaiv Commercial Seaport) in the Mykolaiv region, a dry cargo ship was struck while unloading cargo earmarked for the Ukrainian armed forces.

22 July 2026

The following targets were hit in the Odessa region:

- At the port of Odessa (State-owned enterprise Odessa Commercial Seaport): port infrastructure used for the unloading and storage of military cargo, and storage tanks containing fuels and lubricants intended as supplies for the Ukrainian armed forces;
- At the port of Chornomorsk (State-owned enterprise Chornomorsk Commercial Seaport): a dry cargo ship while it was unloading cargo intended as supplies for the Ukrainian armed forces, a logistics centre's port infrastructure used for the storage of military cargo, and storage tanks containing fuels and lubricants;
- While out at sea (15 km and 53 km south-east of Odessa): a dry cargo ship and a bulk carrier-type seagoing ship that were transporting cargo to the ports of Odessa and Chornomorsk for delivery to the Ukrainian armed forces;
- In Odessa: a Nova Poshta logistics centre used for the storage of military goods;
- In the town of Molodizhne (10 km south-west of Odessa): three warehouses holding UAVs intended for delivery to the Ukrainian armed forces;
- Near the settlement of Kovalivka (25 km north-west of Odessa): a battery of the Neptune-2 coastal defence missile system (two launchers and a transport and loading vehicle were destroyed).

23 July 2026

The following targets were hit in the Odessa region:

- At the port of Odessa (State-owned enterprise Odessa Commercial Seaport): port infrastructure used for the unloading and storage of military cargo;
- In Odessa: a workshop for the production of components for UAVs and a warehouse holding UAVs earmarked for delivery to the Ukrainian armed forces;
- At the Port of Pivdennyi (State-owned enterprise Pivdennyi Commercial Seaport): port infrastructure used for the unloading and storage of fuels and lubricants intended as supplies for the Ukrainian armed forces.

24 July 2026

The following targets were hit in the Odessa region:

- At the port of Odessa (State-owned enterprise Odessa Commercial Seaport): storage tanks containing fuels and lubricants earmarked for the Ukrainian armed forces;
- At the port of Izmail (State-owned enterprise Izmail Commercial Seaport): port infrastructure intended for the unloading and storage of military cargo, three warehouses used for the storage of uncrewed surface vessels (including Magura waterborne drones), and a hangar housing equipment belonging to the Ukrainian armed forces. In addition, a floating dock for the storage and launching of autonomous underwater vehicles was also hit.

At the port of Mykolaiv (State-owned enterprise Mykolaiv Commercial Seaport) in the Mykolaiv region, a dry cargo ship that was delivering military cargo was struck while it was unloading.