Ukrainian forces continued to conduct limited and localized but successful counterattacks against Russian positions throughout Ukraine on June 5, including retaking large areas of Severodonetsk—the city in Luhansk Oblast the Kremlin has concentrated the majority of its forces on capturing. A Russian Telegram channel claimed that Ukrainian troops launched a counterattack north of Kharkiv City, indicating that Ukrainian forces continue to pressure Russian defensive lines near the Russian border.¹ Ukrainian forces are likely seeking to leverage the continued Russian focus on Severodonetsk to conduct counterattacks on other axes of advance. Even as Russian forces continue to pour equipment and troops into the Severodonetsk-Lysychansk area, Ukrainian forces have conducted a successful counterattack in Severodonetsk in the last 48 hours and pushed Russian troops back to the eastern outskirts of the city and out of southern settlements.² Ukrainian counteroffensive pressure will likely continue to draw the attention of Russian forces to Luhansk Oblast and therefore leave vulnerabilities in Russian defensive efforts in Kharkiv Oblast and along the Southern Axis. The ability of Ukrainian forces to successfully counterattack in Severodonetsk, the Kremlin’s current priority area of operations, further indicates the declining combat power of Russian forces in Ukraine.

Ukrainian forces reportedly killed Russian Major General Roman Kutuzov on June 5. Russian Telegram channels reported that Kutuzov was killed near Mykolaivka, Luhansk Oblast (near Popasna) on June 5.³ Kutuzov likely commanded the Donetsk People’s Republic’s 1st Army Corps at the time of his death, though ISW cannot confirm his exact position.⁴ Some sources reported that Kutuzov commanded the 5th Combined Arms Army (CAA) at the time of his death, but we assess this is likely incorrect—Kutuzov served as acting commander of the 5th CAA from 2017 to 2019, and Major General Alexei Vladimirovich Podilov currently commands the 5th CAA.⁵ High-level Russian commanders have taken remarkably high losses during combat in Ukraine, and will likely continue to do so as the Russian command continues to deploy military leadership directly to the frontline. Kutuzov’s death has not yet been confirmed but would be at least the seventh death of a general in Ukraine since the beginning of the war.⁶

Russian forces conducted their first missile strike against Kyiv in over a month on June 5. Advisor to the Ukrainian Ministry of Defense Vadym Denisenko stated that Russian forces fired five X-22 cruise missiles from a Tu-95 aircraft at Kyiv from the direction of the Caspian Sea that hit the Darnytsia Rail Car Repair Plant on the outskirts of Kyiv.⁷ The Russian Ministry of Defense claimed that this strike targeted T-72 tanks supplied to Ukraine by other Eastern European countries, but images of the target area confirm that the missiles hit the Darnytsia plant.⁸ It is unclear if Russian forces intended to strike foreign-provided Ukrainian tanks and missed, or if the Kremlin is attempting to obfuscate its intended target. This attack on Kyiv likely indicates that Russian forces are continuing to target Ukrainian infrastructure in non-critical areas of Ukraine in order to disrupt Ukrainian logistics as Russian forces take considerable losses in Donbas.

Russian military bloggers continued to reckon with overarching struggles in Russian force generation on June 5. Russian milblogger Alexander Khodakovsky accused “screamers in the guise of patriots” of hypocritically calling for general mobilization while at the same time discrediting the Russian military leadership and driving away those who would voluntarily take up arms for Russia.⁹
Khodakovsky blamed the pervasive public discourse on general mobilization for making people overthink and subsequently become less willing to enter military service, thereby forcing Russian military command closer to actually needing to announce general mobilization. Khodakovsky suggested that this discourse is setting Russia up for a long war in Ukraine and that Russian authorities have been positioned to take the blame for losses. Russian war journalist Alexander Sladkov claimed that the Russian grouping in Ukraine is an “exclusively professional army” not staffed by conscripts, while simultaneously calling for the removal of health requirements for rear and combat specialties in order to mobilize those who should be medically disqualified. These and other comments by Russian military specialists indicate the Russian military community is increasingly aware of issues in sustaining mobilization efforts and different actors are seeking to apportion blame as Russian operations continue to stall.

**Key Takeaways**

- **Ukrainian counterattacks in Severodonetsk recaptured large parts of the city and forced Russian troops out of the southern suburbs of the city.**
- **Russian forces continued efforts to converge on Slovyansk from the southeast of Izyum and west of Lyman but remain unlikely to make notable advances around Slovyansk due to their continued prioritization of Severodonetsk.**
- **Ukrainian troops reportedly conducted limited and localized counterattacks north of Kharkiv City.**
- **Russian forces continued to hold their defensive lines and fire at Ukrainian positions along the Southern Axis.**
- **Ukrainian forces likely killed Russian Major General Roman Kutuzov near Popasna.**
Assessed Control of Terrain in Ukraine and Main Russian Maneuver Axes as of June 5, 2022, 3:00 PM ET

Significant Fighting in the Past 24 Hours
 Russian-controlled Ukrainian Territory before February 24
 Assessed Russian Advances in Ukraine*
 Assessed Russian-controlled Ukrainian Territory
 Claimed Ukrainian Counters offensives
 Reported Ukrainian Partisan Warfare
 Claimed Russian Control over Ukrainian Territory

* Assessed Russian advances are areas where ISW assesses Russian forces have operated in or launched attacks against but do not control.
We do not report in detail on Russian war crimes because those activities are well-covered in Western media and do not directly affect the military operations we are assessing and forecasting. We will continue to evaluate and report on the effects of these criminal activities on the Ukrainian military and population and specifically on combat in Ukrainian urban areas. We utterly condemn these Russian violations of the laws of armed conflict, Geneva Conventions, and humanity even though we do not describe them in these reports.

**ISW has updated its assessment of the four primary efforts Russian forces are engaged in at this time. We have stopped coverage of Mariupol as a separate effort since the city’s fall. We had added a new section on activities in Russian-occupied areas:**

- Main effort—Eastern Ukraine (comprised of one subordinate and three supporting efforts);
- Subordinate main effort—Encirclement of Ukrainian troops in the cauldron between Izyum and Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts
- Supporting effort 1—Kharkiv City;
- Supporting effort 2—Southern Axis;
- Activities in Russian-occupied Areas

**Main Effort—Eastern Ukraine**

**Subordinate Main Effort—Southern Kharkiv, Donetsk, Luhansk Oblasts (Russian objective: Encircle Ukrainian forces in eastern Ukraine and capture the entirety of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, the claimed territory of Russia’s proxies in Donbas)**

Russian forces continued efforts to advance toward Slovyansk from Izyum and made limited, unsuccessful attacks on June 5. The Ukrainian General Staff reported that Russian forces conducted unsuccessful ground assaults on Bohorodychne and Dovhenke, 35 and 25 km southeast of Izyum, respectively.\(^1\) Russian forces are additionally making incremental advances to the northwest of Lyman around Svyatohirsk, about 30 kilometers directly north of Slovyansk, and reportedly advanced to within 15 km of Slovyansk.\(^2\) The Russian effort in this area is likely intended to link advances southeast of Izyum with Russian operations to the north and west of Lyman, with both axes converging on Slovyansk. However, Russian forces remain unlikely to make notable advances on this front as Russian troops continue to prioritize Severodonetsk at the expense of other lines of effort.
Ukrainian forces conducted further counterattacks in Severodonetsk on June 5, halting Russian advances and recapturing large areas of the city. Head of the Luhansk Regional State Administration Serhiy Haidai stated that Ukrainian forces have recaptured 70% of Severodonetsk from Russian forces in the last two days and that Russian forces now only control the eastern outskirts of the city.\textsuperscript{13} A Russian Telegram channel additionally stated that a limited Ukrainian counterattack pushed Russian troops out of Syrotne and Lisna Dacha, villages on the southern outskirts of Severodonetsk.\textsuperscript{14} Russian forces continued to carry out artillery, mortar, and MLRS strikes to support operations in Severodonetsk, Lysychansk, Toshkivka, and Ustynivka.\textsuperscript{15} Ukrainian counterattacks in Severodonetsk will likely force Russian commanders to commit additional degraded units and equipment to the area to halt successful Ukrainian efforts to roll back gains Russian forces took over a week to secure.\textsuperscript{16}

Russian forces continued air, artillery, and ground attacks to the east of Bakhmut but did not make any confirmed advances on June 5.\textsuperscript{17} The Ukrainian General Staff reported that Russian forces transferred 20 units of unspecified weapons and military equipment to replenish losses in the Bakhmut area, indicating that Russian forces are sustaining casualties in their continued efforts to gain control of ground lines of communication (GLOCs) to the northeast of Bakhmut.\textsuperscript{18} Russian forces continued ground assaults on the eastern arc of Bakhmut in Bilohorivka, Mykailivka, and Dolomitne.\textsuperscript{19} The Russian grouping in the Donetsk City-Avdiïivka area did not engage in any confirmed advances on June 5.\textsuperscript{20}
Assessed Control of Terrain Around Severodonetsk as of June 5, 2022, 3:00 PM ET

Russian forces claimed they captured Dibrova and Stary Karavan on May 30.

Russian forces reached the central neighborhood of Severodonetsk on May 30.

Open sources confirmed that Russian forces have been advancing from Popasnaya to the north and west since at least May 20. The maximum extent of this advance is unclear as of this publication.

* Assessed Russian advances are areas where ISW assesses Russian forces have operated in or launched attacks against but do not control.

Note: We refined our assessment of the battle for Severodonetsk using new information from several sources on June 3–5. Luhansk Oblast Governor Serhiy Hadai reported on June 5 that Ukrainian forces regained 50 percent of Severodonetsk. Hadai previously reported on June 3 and 4 that Ukrainians forces regained 20 percent of the city. Russian Telegram channel Swodki claimed that Ukrainian forces pushed Russian forces out of the western outskirts of Syrotne and Lesna Dacha. We will continue to refine our assessment as we collect more information.
Supporting Effort #1—Kharkiv City (Russian objective: Withdraw forces to the north and defend ground lines of communication (GLOCs) to Izyum)

Russian forces are reportedly fighting to hold their occupied positions north of Kharkiv City following limited Ukrainian counterattacks on June 5. A Russian Telegram channel claimed that Ukrainian forces launched a counterattack against Russian positions in northern Kharkiv Oblast and that Ukrainian forces are attempting to advance in Tsypivka, Turove, Velyki Prokhody, Ternova, Rubizhne (the Rubizhne in Kharkiv Oblast, not in Luhansk) and Staryi Saltiv. ISW cannot independently confirm if Ukrainian forces recaptured these locations or are currently contesting them. However, Ukrainian forces likely seek to take advantage of the Russian focus on Severodonetsk to make prudent counterattacks in other sectors. Russian forces continued artillery strikes against Kharkiv City and its environs and fired on Tsyrkuny, Derhachi, Ruski and Cherkasy Tyshky, Staryi Saltiv, and Kozacha Lopan.
The governor of Kharkiv Oblast stated that Russian forces are moving to Izium from the directions of Vovchansk and Kupyansk on May 5.

Russian forces attacked toward Svyatohirsk on June 5.

Significant Fighting in the past 24 Hours

Key Ukrainian Roads

Russian Ground Lines of Communication

Russian-controlled Ukrainian Territory before February 24

Assessed Russian Advances in Ukraine*

Claimed Russian Control over Ukrainian Territory

Assessed Russian-controlled Ukrainian Territory

Claimed Ukrainian Counteroffensives

Reported Ukrainian Partisan Warfare

* Assessed Russian advances are areas where ISW assesses Russian forces have operated in or launched attacks against but do not control.

Note: ISW is unable to verify Russian reports that Ukrainian forces crossed the Pechenihy Reservoir, established positions in Khotomyly in late May, and are operating on the road spanning Primorskoye - Martovoye - Pershotravnevoye - Khotomyly as of June 2. We recessed Russian control in this area and recoded it as Russian advances on June 4 but will not advance Ukrainian counteroffensives until we observe more evidence to corroborate.
Supporting Effort #2—Southern Axis (Objective: Defend Kherson and Zaporizhia Oblasts against Ukrainian counterattacks)

Russian forces continued to hold their defensive lines and fire on Ukrainian positions along the Southern Axis on June 5. The Ukrainian General Staff reported that Russian forces mined the bank of the Inhulets River in anticipation of Ukrainian counteroffensives in Kherson Oblast, indicating that Russian troops are feeling the pressure of recent localized Ukrainian counterattacks along the Kherson-Mykolaiv Oblast border. Russian troops continued unsuccessful ground assaults in northern Kherson around Vysokopillya and Kochubeivka and intensively fired on the line of contact in Zaporizhia, Dnipropetrovsk, and Mykolaiv Oblasts.
Assessed Control of Terrain Around Kherson and Mykolaiv as of June 5, 2022, 3:00 PM ET

Combat footage showed Ukrainian forces conducting counteroffensive operations near Starosilya, Kherson Oblast, on June 1.

We recoded Blahodatne to Russian assessed advance given Ukrainian sources reported Russian shelling there on May 25 and 28. Ukrainian sources have not explicitly claimed they have recaptured Blahodatne as of this publication.

Ukrainian forces confirmed they captured Sukhyi Stavok on June 5.

Geolocated combat footage from early June shows Russian forces still operating in these vicinities. Russian forces do not control this territory as of this publication.

Note: We reclosed Ukrainian counteroffensive near Davydov Braid on June 4 given Ukraine’s Operational Command South stated on June 3 that the Ukrainian Air Force struck Russian forces near Davydov Braid, indicating that Ukrainian forces may not control it. We also expanded Russian advances near Blahodatne in Mykolaiv Oblast on June 4 after observing more geolocated combat footage. We will update our map when we collect more data.

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Map by George Barros and Katerina Stepanenko
Activity in Russian-occupied Areas (Russian objective: consolidate administrative control of occupied areas; set conditions for potential annexation into the Russian Federation or some other future political arrangement of Moscow’s choosing)

Russian occupation authorities continued efforts to strengthen bureaucratic, societal, and economic control of occupied areas but did not make any major changes on June 5. Advisor to the Mayor of Mariupol Petro Andryushchenko claimed that the occupation administration in Mariupol continues to fail to provide basic social services for citizens and that the city is still facing widespread restrictions on water access.²⁶

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1 https://t.me/swodki/110522; https://t.me/swodki/110603
2 https://t.me/luhanskaVTSA/3182; https://t.me/luhanskaVTSA/3178; https://t.me/luhanskaVTSA/3170; https://t.me/swodki/110377; https://t.me/miroshnik_r/7518
3 https://t.me/milinfolive/84591; https://t.me/voenkorkotenok/37092; https://t.me/swodki/110572; https://vk dot com/search?c%5Bq%5D=%D0%B3%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B5%D0%B1%D8%B0%D0%B0%D0%B8%D0%B0%BB-%D0%BC%D0%B0%D0%B9%D0%BE%D1%80%20%D0%A0%D0%BE%D0%BC%D0%BD%20%D0%9A%D1%83%D1%82%D1%83%D0%B7%D0%BE%D0%B2%c%5Bsection%5D=auto&w=wall-151878956_2734472; https://t.me/milinfolive/84591; https://www.stopcor dot org/section-suspilstvo/news-komanduvav-armiyeu-dvornikova-stalo-vidomo-imya-zagiblogo-general-majora-rf-05-06-2022.html
4 https://twitter.com/RALee85/status/1533518405042589697
7 https://t.me/mod_russia/16484; https://t.me/rlz_the_kraken/50428; https://t.me/aleksandr_skif/2244; https://t.me/rlz_the_kraken/50428; https://t.me/miroshnik_r/7519; https://t.me/milinfolive/84571;
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