



Transatlantic Dialogue Center

Weekly briefing

November 17 – 23

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International support

17.11

- The President of Ukraine met with Japanese Foreign Minister Takeshi Iwai, the first trip to another country by an official immediately after the appointment of the new government. The foreign ministers of Ukraine and Japan agreed to increase **sanctions pressure** on Russia and work on further **visa liberalization**. Japan also allocated **\$3 billion** as part of the G7's \$50 billion loan initiative.
- **The DPRK** transferred M1989 Koksan self-propelled **artillery systems** and 240 mm multiple launch rocket systems (**MLRS**) capable of using precision-guided missiles to Russia. The DPRK may also send 100,000 **troops** to Ukraine, Bloomberg writes. This is possible if cooperation between Russia and the DPRK deepens. Currently, German Chancellor Olaf Scholz is pressuring the Chinese leader to use his influence on Russia and the DPRK to avoid 'further escalation of the war.'

18.11

- German Green Party chancellor candidate Robert Habeck said he would allow the **supply of long-range Taurus missiles** to Ukraine if elected head of government, Die Zeit reports. The leader of the Christian Democratic Union of Germany, Friedrich Merz, who will run for chancellor, also approves the supply of long-range weapons to Ukraine.
- The EU extends **sanctions against Iran** for supporting Russia's aggression against Ukraine. The restrictions are aimed at ships and ports used to transfer Iranian-made drones, missiles, and related technologies and components.

19.11

- The US has allowed Ukraine **to fire US missiles deep into Russia**, the State Department has confirmed. 'The weapons that President Biden has authorized Ukraine to use will give Ukraine **more options to defend itself**,' said Assistant Secretary of State Brian Nichols on the sidelines of the G20 summit.
- Some EU countries are already allowing Ukraine to use the weapons they provide against legitimate **military targets inside Russia**, but after the decision made by the US administration, more European countries are likely to follow suit. This belief was expressed by EU High Representative Josep Borrell.
- In September, Russia's supplies to India, the world's largest processing center, fell by 96%, or almost 25 times, compared to the same period in 2023. This was reported by Interfax. The G7 countries banned the import of Russian diamonds from 1 January 2024, and from 1 March extended **the ban on the supply of stones processed in third countries**. At the same time, India is the largest exporter of rough diamonds in the world, with a share of 26.5%.
- Polish Foreign Minister Sikorski says that the largest EU countries are ready to provide Ukraine with **financial and military assistance** if the US cuts support under the new Trump administration.

21.11

- The US extends **sanctions against Russia**: More than 50 international Russian banks and more than 40 securities registrars and financial sector officials were subject to new restrictions. In particular, Russia used the sanctioned **Gazprombank** to buy military equipment, pay its military, and accept payment for gas sales.

21.11

- 'Russia has only itself to blame for the consequences of its choice to attack Ukraine.' Ukrainian Foreign Ministry spokesman Heorhii Tykhyi stressed that **Ukraine has the right to strike military targets on Russian territory**. 'Ukraine has repeatedly used long-range weapons against targets in the occupied territories, but Putin only started to get naughty when targets in Russia were hit. So he knows the difference between the actual territory of the Russian Federation and the territory he wants to steal from Ukraine,' Tykhyi added.
- The Pentagon said that Russia had hit Ukraine with an experimental intermediate-range ballistic missile. The missile is based on the RS-26 Rubezh intercontinental missile.

22.11

- In exchange for North Korean soldiers, **Russia has provided the DPRK with** air defense missiles, the Associated Press reports. Russia has also provided North Korea with economic assistance and various military technologies, including those needed to create a reliable space surveillance system. The BBC also writes that since March 2024, Russia has sent more than 1 million barrels of oil to North Korea in exchange for weapons and soldiers.
- The World Bank will allocate **\$4.8 billion to Ukraine**. This money is aid funded by the United States and other partners. It will go to the **state budget** through the PEACE program. Since the beginning of the full-scale war, Ukraine has attracted more than \$100 billion in external financing.
- Ukraine is negotiating with its allies on **air defense systems** that 'can protect lives from new risks,' President Volodymyr Zelenskyi said. He commented on the Russian attack on Dnipro on 21 November.
- **The NATO-Ukraine Council** will meet on 26 November in the wake of Russia's first use of an experimental ballistic missile on Ukrainian territory. The meeting of the NATO-Ukraine Council is being convened in Brussels at Ukraine's initiative.
- EU spokesperson Stano says that if the Russian army did indeed use an intercontinental missile, it is **a sign of escalation** and indicates that Putin has no intention of negotiating peace but continues to escalate tensions using nuclear rhetoric.

23.11

- Trump may appoint Richard Grenell as **special envoy for the Russian-Ukrainian war**. According to Reuters, Grenell advocated the creation of 'autonomous zones' in Ukraine as part of a peace agreement between Kyiv and Moscow and was also against Ukraine's accession to NATO. Currently, the US administration does not have a special envoy for the Russian-Ukrainian war, but Trump is 'seriously considering' the possibility of creating one.
- Switzerland has banned the sale of ammunition to a Polish company because it was transferred to Ukraine.
- **Polish farmers have blocked the Medyka-Shehyni border checkpoint**. The reasons for the protest are the unfulfilled demand to keep the level of agricultural tax in 2024 at the level of 2023 and the EU's trade agreement with the Mercosur countries. The Poles are not letting trucks coming from Ukraine through, while those going to Ukraine are letting one per hour.



Military positions

- The situation on the front remains challenging. The Russian army, leveraging its superiority in manpower and equipment, continues to relentlessly attack Ukrainian positions. The Defense Forces are steadfastly holding back the invaders' onslaught, inflicting significant losses on the Russian troops.
- Towards Kharkiv, Russian forces assaulted Ukrainian defenders' positions near the settlement of Vovchansk.
- Towards Kupiansk, the Defense Forces repelled Russian assaults near Zelenyi Hai, Hlushkivka, and Zahryzove.
- Towards Lyman, the enemy attempted to penetrate Ukrainian defenses near Torske, Hrekivka, Terny, Novoyehorivka, and Makiivka. Towards Kramatorsk, occupiers attacked in the areas of Stupochky and Chasiv Yar.

- Towards Toretsk, the occupiers launched attacks towards Toretsk city.
- Towards Pokrovsk, Ukrainian defenders halted aggressive actions towards Myroliubivka, Promin, Lysivka, Sukhyi Yar, Pustynka, Hryhorivka, Dachenske, Petrivka, and Pushkyne.
- Towards Kurakhove, the invaders attempted to advance towards Berestky, Sontsivka, Dalne, Novodmytrivka, Kurakhove, Katerynivka, Romanivka, and Antonivka.
- Towards Vremivka, the Russian army launched assaults on Ukrainian positions near Trudove, Kostiantynopolske, Rozlyv, Rozdolne, Sukhyi Yaly, and Novodarivka.
- Towards Orikhiv, occupation forces attacked the Defense Forces' positions near Kamianske.
- In the Prydniprovskiyi direction, Russian forces unsuccessfully attacked Ukrainian defensive positions. Towards Volyn and Polissia, no signs of enemy offensive group formations were detected.

17.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Biden has allowed Ukraine to strike Russia using ATACMS missiles, reports The New York Times. Initially, the weapons will be used against Russian and North Korean forces to protect Ukrainian troops in the Kursk region. What the permission to use long-range weapons against Russia means: first and foremost, it poses a direct threat to 15 Russian airbases, from which aircraft launch guided bombs (KABs) at Ukrainian positions and cities. In theory, this could stop the terror against Kharkiv, Sumy, and the border areas. In September, Putin stated that long-range strikes on Russia would signify NATO's direct involvement in the war. Permission to strike Russia is one of the points in the Victory Plan. Zelensky has repeatedly said that Ukraine knows where missiles and bombs are launched from and has documented everything. The only thing missing was permission.
18.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In total, 149 combat clashes were recorded over the past day. ➤ Ukraine has scaled up the production of Neptune missiles, which are capable of hitting long-range targets, according to Ukraine's Defense Minister, Rustem Umerov. This year, the first 100 missiles have been produced. Additionally, new drone missiles, including "Palianytsia," are actively being developed.
19.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A total of 143 combat clashes were recorded over the past day. ➤ Zelenskyi confirmed that Ukraine now possesses long-range ATACMS missiles. When asked whether Ukrainian forces had indeed struck an ammunition depot in the Bryansk region, the President responded, "No details." He added, "Ukraine has long-range capabilities, domestically produced long-range drones, and now we have the extended-range 'Neptune' missiles—not just one. And now we also have ATACMS." ➤ The Armed Forces of Ukraine inflicted fire damage on an ammunition depot in Russia's Bryansk region. Ukraine launched eight ATACMS missiles at Russia overnight, of which only two were intercepted by Russian forces, reports Reuters, citing U.S. officials.
20.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A total of 139 combat clashes were recorded over the past day. ➤ Over the course of nearly three years of full-scale war, Russia has spent \$17 billion on bombing Ukrainian civilian cities, launching more than 10,000 missiles and over 13,000 drones. ➤ Russian forces once again executed a group of Ukrainian prisoners of war who had been encircled in the Kursk region. ➤ For the first time, the Armed Forces of Ukraine struck Russia using British Storm Shadow missiles, reports Bloomberg, citing a Western official. Storm Shadow missile fragments were found in Russia's Kursk region, and two additional missiles were reportedly intercepted over Yeysk in the southern Krasnodar region, according to pro-Russian military channels. The governor of the Kursk region stated that two missiles were shot down over the region today, but he did not specify their type. ➤ In the town of Gubkin in the Belgorod region, the command post of the "Sever" military group was hit, reports the Main Intelligence Directorate (HUR) of Ukraine.
21.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ During the past day, 153 combat clashes were recorded. ➤ Russia has accumulated over 1,500 missiles by increasing production and reducing the frequency of strikes, reports RBK-Ukraine. As of November 20, Russia's arsenal includes 350 Iskander-M ballistic missiles, 210 Iskander-K cruise missiles, 220 Kh-101 missiles, 390 Kalibr missiles, 70 Kinzhal missiles, 230 Kh-22 missiles, and 45 KN-23 missiles of North Korean origin. The enemy continues to replenish its stockpile for potential future attacks.

Losses of the Russian army from 17.11.2024 to 23.11.2024	
Liquidated personnel	8 300
Tanks	58
IFVs	150
Artillery systems / MLRS	179/2
Anti-aircraft warfare systems	5
Aircraft / helicopters	0/0
UAVs	293
Ships/boats	0
Vehicles & fuel tanks	436
Special equipment	24

Military positions

21.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In the morning, Russia launched an intercontinental ballistic missile of an unspecified type, along with a Kinzhal missile and seven Kh-101 missiles, targeting Dnipro, according to the Air Force. Western media outlets such as NBC, CBS, ABC, and BBC dispute claims that an intercontinental ballistic missile was used, citing Western officials who assert that it was a medium-range ballistic missile. ➤ Former Commander-in-Chief of the Ukrainian Armed Forces Valerii Zaluzhnyi stated, "The Third World War has already begun. We can consider it so." He explained that in 2024, Ukraine will face not only Russia but also North Korea, as North Korean missiles are striking Ukraine, Chinese shells are being used, and Iranian drones are killing civilians.
22.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ During the past day, 190 combat clashes were recorded. ➤ North Korean soldiers have been spotted in the Kharkiv direction, though their numbers remain undisclosed, according to Nazar Kishak, commander of a consolidated unit of the 153rd Mechanized Brigade. ➤ Details have emerged about the new "Kedr" ballistic missile used by Russia to strike Dnipro. The missile's flight time from its launch in the Astrakhan region to impact in Dnipro was 15 minutes. It was equipped with six warheads, each containing six submunitions, and achieved a speed of over Mach 11 at the final phase of its trajectory. The development of the "Kedr" mobile missile system involved several enterprises in Russia's military-industrial complex. Testing was conducted at the "4th State Central Interservice Testing Range" in Kapustin Yar, Astrakhan region, during October 2023 and June 2024. According to Ukrainian Military Intelligence (HUR), Russia has approximately ten units of the new ballistic missile used in the Dnipro strike. To proceed to mass production, a minimum of ten tests must be conducted. Vadym Skibitsky noted that similar results were observed with the sea-launched "Bulava" missile, where half of the tests were successful and half were not.
23.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Over the past day, 194 combat engagements were recorded. ➤ A Storm Shadow missile strike on Maryino in the Kursk region resulted in the elimination of 500 North Korean soldiers, General Solodchuk, 18 Russian officers, and injuries to 33 Russian Armed Forces soldiers, according to Global Defense Corp. ➤ President Volodymyr Zelensky stated that Ukraine has every chance to end the war next year. He mentioned that by January, the proposals of U.S. President Donald Trump will become clear. ➤ Zelenskyi also reported that President Vladimir Putin has ordered the expulsion of Ukrainian Armed Forces from the Kursk region by January 20, 2025—the date of Trump's inauguration.

Military Support

- Germany has provided Ukraine with a significant package of military assistance, including artillery, air defence systems, armoured vehicles, etc. This was announced by the German government on Wednesday, 20 November. Thus, the Ukrainian Armed Forces will receive four Panzerhaubitze 2000 self-propelled howitzers and seven barrels for the American-made M109 self-propelled artillery system.
- The United States announced a new \$275 million military aid package for Ukraine, including ammunition for missile systems, artillery and anti-tank weapons.
- Estonia will provide a new military aid package to Ukraine. It will include naval uniforms, surveillance devices, sights, various types of ammunition and protective equipment.
- The European Union has already delivered the promised one million rounds of ammunition to Ukraine, said Josep Borrell, the head of European diplomacy.
- Denmark will allocate €130 million to Ukraine for the military-industrial complex. 'It is important for me that our own industry, not only in Denmark but in all neighboring countries, can come to Ukraine, learn from your experience and your ability to expand and develop your production lines,' said Danish Prime Minister Mette Frederiksen.
- Norway has allocated 500 million kroner to finance the production of weapons and military equipment by Ukrainian companies for the Ukrainian Defense Forces.
- The countries of the Drone Coalition will provide Ukraine with additional funds for attack and reconnaissance UAVs. The UK has contributed \$9.4 million, Germany \$12 million 700 thousand, Canada and Luxembourg \$3 million 800 thousand each.
- The UK has already trained 50,000 Ukrainian soldiers. The training is part of the Interflex mission, which was launched in 2022.
- The United States will provide Ukraine with anti-personnel mines to stop Russia's offensive, WP writes.
- Poland is preparing the 45th support package for Ukraine and is already working on the next defense package.
- Lithuania will finance the production of Ukrainian long-range drones, including the Palianytsia drone missiles.
- Ukraine's military will receive 4,000 artificial intelligence-controlled attack drones from Germany. This was reported by the German newspaper Bild.
- Denmark has reinforced the Ukrainian Air Force with 6 F-16 multi-role fighters. This was announced by Prime Minister of Denmark Mette Frederiksen at a press conference in Kyiv.
- Sweden will allocate significant funds for the production of Ukrainian long-range missiles. This was announced by Swedish Defense Minister Paul Johnson at a meeting with Ukrainian Defence Minister Rustem Umerov. The Swedish government will also finance the production of Ukrainian long-range drones as part of its military assistance.



Massive attacks per week

- **Attack on the Night of November 17:** Ukrainian air defense forces shot down 144 aerial targets—102 missiles and 42 drones. Russia launched a total of 120 missiles and 90 UAVs. Air defense operated in 18 oblasts of Ukraine.
 - In Mykolaiv, 2 people were killed and 4 injured.
 - Strikes on energy infrastructure were recorded in Volyn, Vinnytsia, Ivano-Frankivsk, and Odesa oblasts.
 - In Dnipro Oblast, 2 railway workers were killed and 3 injured.
 - In Lviv Oblast, 1 woman was killed, and 2 men injured.
 - In Odesa Oblast, 2 people were killed, and a 17-year-old boy was injured.
- **Attack on the Night of November 18:** Air defense forces intercepted 8 enemy drones out of 11 launched. Three UAVs were lost locally. Russia also attacked Ukraine with two Iskander-M ballistic missiles and an X-59 guided aviation missile.
- **Attack on the Night of November 12:** Air defense destroyed 51 Russian drones, while 30 UAVs were lost locally. Air defense operated across 9 oblasts.
- **Attack on the Night of November 20:** Air defense forces shot down 56 Russian drones out of 122 launched and 2 X-59/69 missiles. 58 UAVs were lost locally, and 6 returned to Russian-controlled territory.
 - Russia targeted Kharkiv Oblast with a guided S-300 missile and Dnipropetrovsk, Sumy, and Chernihiv oblasts with five X-59/69 guided missiles.
- **Attack on the Night of November 21:** Russia deployed an experimental medium-range ballistic missile from the Kedr complex based on the RS-26 Rubezh intercontinental missile.
 - In Dnipro, a rehabilitation center for people with disabilities, an industrial facility, and private homes were damaged. Two people were injured.
- **Attack on the Night of November 22:** Air defense shot down 64 Shahed drones, while 41 UAVs were lost locally. Additionally, 2 Russian UAVs entered Russian and Belarusian territory. Russia launched 114 aerial targets in total.

Zaporizhzhia oblast

- Attacks on settlements close to the contact line remain unchanged. In particular, there were numerous UAV strikes on Tavriiske, Stepnohorsk, Lukianivka, Mala Tokmachka, Novopalivka, Lobkove, Huliaipole, Shcherbaky, Novoandriivka, Novodanylivka, Bilohiria, Malynivka, Olhove, Novodarivka, Preobrazhenka, Yurkivka.

On 22 November, a man died in Zaporizhzhia district as a result of a Russian air strike; an 11-year-old boy was injured in a Russian attack on Zaporizhzhia.

Kharkiv and the oblast

- The region faced daily shelling from various weapons systems, including Kupiansk, which came under constant fire.

On November 19, shelling in Kharkiv's Kyivskiy district injured 10 people. On November 20, Shelling in Kupiansk injured 2 men, aged 42 and 64.

Russian forces attacked Kharkiv, Kivsharivka, Doroshivka, Lyptsi, Slobozhanske, Koviahy, Kolisnykivka, Kupiansk-Vuzlovyyi, Vysokyyi, Senkove, Borshchova, Kalynove, Chornohlazivka, Myronivka, Hoptivka, Bilyi Kolodiaz, Tokarivka, Ruska Lozova, Odnorobivka, Basove, Shypuvate, Baranivka, Kovali, Cherkaska Lozova, Udy, among others.

Sumy oblast

- Russia actively used Shahed drones to attack the region.

On November 17, an airstrike on a nine-story residential building in Sumy killed 11 people, including 2 children, and injured 84 others, including 10 children. On 18 November, Russians attacked Hlukhiv with two Shahed drones, hitting one of the dormitories. 12 people were killed, including a 7-year-old boy. Another 11 were injured, including two children aged 13 and 14. On 22 November, two people were killed and 13 others injured as a result of Russian shrapnel-loaded drone strikes.

Communities affected included Hotin, Seredyna-Buda, Bilopillia, Krasnopillia, Velyka Pysarivka, Hlukhiv, Znob-Novhorod, Yunakivka, Myropillia, Esman, Shostka, Svesa, Lebedyn, Andriiashivka, Verkhnia Syrovatka, Popivka.

Dnipro and the oblast

- Frequent strikes damaged residential and industrial areas in Dnipro, Kryvyi Rih, and the Nikopol district.

Throughout the week, Russian forces frequently attacked Dnipro, causing damage to apartment buildings and an educational institution. They also targeted Kryvyi Rih, the Zelenodolsk community, the Samar district, and Kamianske. Additionally, the Nikopol district, including the Myrove, Marhanets, Chervonohryhorivka, and Pokrovske communities, came under attack. The aggressors used artillery, Grad and Uragan, multiple rocket launch systems, kamikaze drones, and dropped munitions from UAVs. Two people were killed, five were injured, and a transportation enterprise, along with several private houses, was damaged. A community in the Synelnykove district was also shelled.

On the morning of November 21, between 5:00 and 7:00, Russian forces attacked the city of Dnipro (targeting enterprises and critical infrastructure) using various types of missiles, including an intercontinental ballistic missile, Kinzhal, and Kh-101. Three people were injured. The city also experienced two fires, and a rehabilitation center for people with disabilities was damaged. A boiler house was partially destroyed, and three administrative buildings were damaged. On the same day, Kryvyi Rih was attacked, resulting in 36 injuries. Dnipro was attacked again on November 22, causing further infrastructure damage.

Donetsk oblast

- The region faced artillery shelling, airstrikes, and UAV attacks throughout the week. On November 22, a cluster shell from a Tornado MLRS killed an 11-year-old boy in Pershomarivka and injured a 13-year-old girl.
- Casualties and damage were reported in the following areas:
 - **In the Volnovakha district:** Ulakly.
 - **In the Pokrovsk district:** Pokrovsk, Sontsivka, Kotlyne, Shakhove, Udachne, Myrnohrad.
 - **In the Kramatorsk district:** Kramatorsk, Terny, Krasnotorka, Oleksandro-Kalynove, Mykolaivka, Zakitne, Stara Mykolaivka, Sloviansk.
 - **In the Bakhmut district:** Siversk.

Chernihiv oblast

- In the Chernihiv oblast, Russian forces continue to attack border communities, including Novhorod-Siversk, Semenivka, Snovsk, and Horodnia. Fire was delivered using mortars, barrel artillery, tanks, AGS grenade launchers, FPV drones, and UAV-dropped explosives. Border guards reported between 20 and 80 explosions almost daily.

On the evening of November 19, a Russian missile struck an administrative building in Pryluky. Additionally, Russian forces attacked the outskirts of Chernihiv and Nizhyn using Shahed drones, with three explosions recorded in total.

Kyiv oblast

- Almost daily Russian forces attack the city and oblast using drones. There have been no reported casualties, but law enforcement continues to document debris falling in various districts of the city and region.

Kherson and the oblast

- Over the week, Russian forces targeted social and critical infrastructure in the region, as well as residential neighborhoods, including a bread distribution point. In total, nine people were killed, and 37 others were injured due to shelling.

On November 22, Russian forces attacked two districts of Kherson using UAVs, injuring one person. Suburban areas of Kherson were also attacked by drones.

Areas subjected to enemy fire and airstrikes included Tomin Balka, Zolota Balka, Stanislav, Oleksandrivka, Burhunka, Zelenivka, Komyschany, Nadezhdivka, Mykilske, Inhulets, Tokarivka, Beryslav, Mykhailivka, Mylove, Novodmytrivka, Osokorivka, Antonivka, Novokairy, Novoberislav, Tryfonivka, Havrylivka, Kachkarivka, Tyahynka, Novovorontsovka, Prydniprovsk, Sadove, Bilozerka, Molodizhne, Poniativka, Vesele, Kozatske, Chervonyi Maiak, Novoraisk, Mykolaivka, and the city of Kherson.

Odesa oblast

On November 17, energy infrastructure in Odesa and the region suffered damage due to attacks. Two people were killed. On November 18, a ballistic strike hit a residential area, injuring over 50 people and killing 11.

Mykolaiv oblast

On November 17, the city was attacked in several waves by Shahed 131/136 kamikaze drones. Damage included private houses, an apartment building, cars, a shopping center, and an infrastructure facility. Several fires broke out as a result. Two people were killed, and five adults and two children were injured.

Additionally, almost daily attacks target the Kutsurub and Ochakiv communities using FPV drones and artillery. As of now, no casualties have been reported.

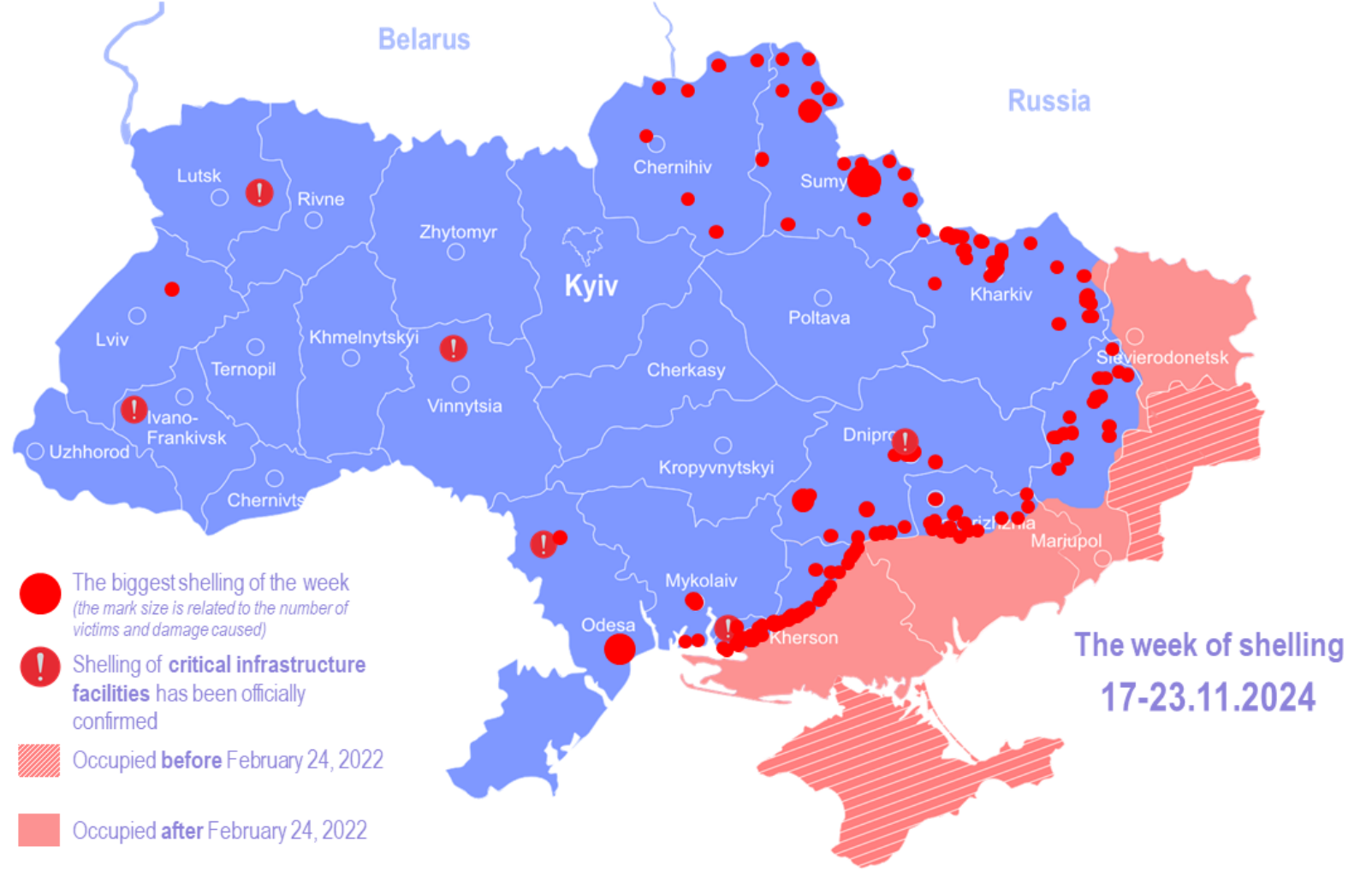


The week of shelling

Kharkiv oblast



Sumy oblast



Donetsk oblast



Odesa oblast



Nuclear safety

- One of the two power lines at the **Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP)** was cut off due to Russian shelling, putting the plant on the verge of blackout for the second time in a week. Such actions constitute a severe violation of safe operating conditions and pose a risk of an accident, as the Ministry of Energy reported.
- Russian strikes on the night of November 16 damaged **4 important nuclear safety substations** in Ukraine, according to the IAEA. In addition, the state of the Ukrainian power grid raises concerns regarding nuclear safety at the three operating nuclear power plants – Khmelnytskyi, Rivne, and South Ukraine NPPs.
- During the IAEA meeting in Vienna, Ukraine's Energy Minister, Herman Halushchenko, warned that the situation at ZNPP was becoming increasingly dangerous due to frequent power outages. He stated that **Russia continues to ignore the IAEA mission** aimed at the peaceful use of nuclear energy. This disregard emphasizes the urgent need for decisive action to restore adherence to international law and ensure global nuclear safety.

Humanitarian situation

- In October, 183 people were killed and 903 injured **as a result of Russian shelling**, according to a UN report. Among the fatalities were nine children. The highest number of casualties occurred in Kherson, Kharkiv, and Donetsk Oblasts.
- As of November 19, over 2,294 young Ukrainians have been **injured by Russian aggression** since 2022. The majority of affected children were in Donetsk, Kharkiv, Kherson, Dnipro, Kyiv, Zaporizhzhia, and Mykolaiv Oblasts.
- According to Ukrinform, the total **expenses of the agricultural sector** during the war amounted to \$40.2 billion, with 7.5% of farmland currently abandoned due to ongoing fighting. According to USDA estimates, wheat acreage has decreased by 32% compared to pre-war levels.
- Since the beginning of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, approximately **143,000 war crimes** have been recorded, as reported by Yuriy Bielousov, head of the Department for Combating Crimes. He also emphasized the significant destruction of civilian objects: hospitals, schools, energy facilities, and private homes.
- During the 1,000 days of the full-scale war, the Russian army has **killed at least 89 teachers and professors** in Ukraine, according to the Minister of Education and Science of Ukraine, Oksen Lisovyi. In addition, 228,000 children have been forced to leave their homes, 16 universities have been forced to evacuate, and approximately 1,000 schools are now located on the other side of the front line.

International support

- Britain has **imposed sanctions** on two organizations and eight Russian officials for deporting and indoctrinating Ukrainian children. Among the sanctioned entities is the military-patriotic movement Yunarmiya (Youth Army), a Russian paramilitary organization that plays a central role in Putin's attempts to forcibly deport and indoctrinate Ukrainian children. Russia has taken at least 19,546 children from Ukraine. Only 388 of them have been returned.
- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has **delivered 63 generators** to water suppliers in Kyiv, Odesa, Kharkiv, and Lviv Oblasts. In addition to the generators, USAID has also provided transformers, pumps, and other equipment across the country.

Temporarily occupied territories (TOT) and evacuation

- In the village of Krasnopillia, Sumy Oblast, a **mandatory evacuation** of the population to safer areas has been announced. Currently, Krasnopillia has a population of 5,000. The Regional Military Administration previously reported that the Russian occupation army attacks Sumy Oblast every day, using an average of 30 guided bombs and 40 FPV drones. Social buses will be organized to evacuate people. The evacuees will be relocated to safe places within Sumy Oblast and across Ukraine.
- As of November 20, 2,900 people remain in the Kurakhove community in Donetsk Oblast, 750 in Toretsk, and 304 in Chasiv Yar. Vadym Filashkin, head of the Donetsk Regional Military Administration, emphasized that it is **"almost impossible" to deliver humanitarian aid** to these locations. He further noted that 106 frontline settlements in Donetsk Oblast are without electricity, gas, or water.
- Since the start of the full-scale invasion, Russia has **deported or forcibly displaced** 19,546 children, 6,000 of whom have been placed in a network of so-called re-education camps. Despite the ongoing hostilities, Ukraine has successfully returned 1,012 children to government-controlled territories.

Prisoners of war

- Since the beginning of the full-scale war, Ukraine has **returned 3,767 Ukrainians from Russian captivity**, including 168 civilians; the rest are prisoners of war. This was stated by Dmytro Lubinets, the Verkhovna Rada Commissioner for Human Rights.
- More than 300 Ukrainian prisoners of war have been **convicted by illegal occupation and Russian courts**, as the Prosecutor General's Office reports. The convictions were handed down by unlawful courts in Donetsk, Luhansk, and the Southern District Military Court of the Russian Federation. Alexandr Bastrykin, head of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation, reported that as of October 2024, 438 members of the Armed Forces had been tried in Russia, with 58 receiving life sentences. Also, 30 foreign legionnaires have been convicted, and approximately 70 cases involving 800 legionnaires have been referred to Russian and occupation courts.
- The Russian military allegedly **shot five more captured Ukrainian defenders** in the Pokrovsk direction. Furthermore, reports of the killing of three additional wounded Ukrainian defenders at the same location by the Russian military are being verified. The Prosecutor General's Office emphasized that the shooting of prisoners of war is a grave international crime and a blatant violation of the Geneva Conventions.

International support

- Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Antonio Tajani, announced that Italy will invest 200 million euros **to rebuild the Ukrainian power grid**, which has been damaged by Russian attacks.
- The Executive Board of the UN World Food Program has approved **an interim strategic plan for Ukraine** for 2025-2027 with a total budget of \$2.1 billion. Prime Minister Denys Shmyhal noted that the plan includes provisions for humanitarian assistance, population support, continuation of the demining process, and bolstering Ukraine's export potential for agricultural products on international markets.
- Ukraine's Foreign Minister, Andrii Sybiha, urged the U.S. Congress to adopt legislation recognizing **Russia's actions in Ukraine as genocide** against the Ukrainian people. He made this statement during a meeting of the Helsinki Commission of the US Congress.
- UNESCO has sent **a mission of experts to Odesa** to assess the damage to cultural heritage monuments caused by the combined massive attack on Odesa on November 14. UNESCO reiterates its call for an end to all attacks on cultural property protected by widely ratified international legal norms.

