



# Transatlantic Dialogue Center

## **Weekly briefing** **September 28 – October 4**

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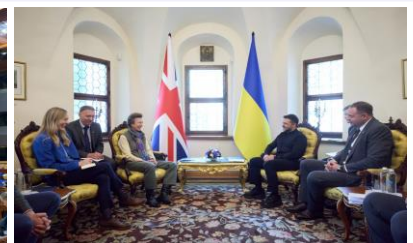
## Negotiations between the United States, Ukraine, and the Russian Federation

- **U.S. Military Support: From Authorization for Strikes to the Question of Missile Deliveries.** The Trump administration has confirmed that Ukraine has been granted permission to carry out long-range strikes on Russian territory. U.S. Special Envoy for Ukraine Keith Kellogg stated in late September that restrictions on the use of American weapons for deep strikes inside Russia have been lifted.
- At the same time, Washington is considering the issue of supplying Tomahawk cruise missiles. President Volodymyr Zelenskyy confirmed in early October that he had discussed long-range weapons systems with Trump, calling the talks “very productive.” Vice President Vance confirmed that the U.S. is studying the possibility of transferring Tomahawk missiles, although the final decision rests with the U.S. president. The PURL initiative – providing such missiles to NATO member states for subsequent transfer to Ukraine – is also being considered.
- However, in early October, Reuters reported that Tomahawk deliveries are unlikely due to limited stockpiles currently allocated for the needs of the U.S. Navy. Instead, the Trump administration may allow European allies to purchase alternative long-range weapons for Ukraine.
- **Intelligence Support and Targeting.** For the first time, the U.S. will provide Ukraine with intelligence data for missile strikes on energy infrastructure deep inside Russia. According to The Wall Street Journal, Trump has authorized U.S. intelligence agencies and the Pentagon to assist Kyiv with targeting. The decision is linked to the potential supply of powerful weapons capable of hitting more targets on Russian territory. The U.S. side is also urging NATO allies to provide similar support. The transfer of intelligence data awaits written instructions from the White House.
- **Diplomatic Channels and Technical Cooperation.** At the end of September, Keith Kellogg explained that the U.S. maintains contact with Belarusian leader Alexander Lukashenko as an indirect communication channel with Putin. Washington believes that messages are being relayed to the Russian president through the Belarusian partner, although the content of their conversations remains unknown. This channel has reportedly helped secure the release of some political prisoners, but the broader goal is to address the ongoing war against Ukraine.
- On the technical front, a Ukrainian delegation held talks in the United States regarding an agreement on the procurement and production of Ukrainian drones, reflecting the development of a long-term defense partnership between the two countries.

## International Support

- **Ukraine is advancing initiatives on regional air defense** and the exchange of experience in countering drones. President Zelenskyy proposed to partners the creation of a joint “air defense shield” to protect against Russian threats noting that Ukraine can withstand all types of drones and missiles provided there is coordinated regional action.

- At the same time, Ukrainian military personnel have launched a mission in Denmark to share expertise in drone countermeasures. According to Zelensky, Ukraine’s experience could serve as the foundation for a **European “Drone Wall”** — a large-scale security project endorsed by the EU as part of a three-component approach to strengthening the eastern flank. During demonstration exercises, Ukrainian operators successfully destroyed several drones in Danish airspace, confirming the practical value of their proposed solutions. Ukrainian interceptor drones, produced in the United Kingdom under the OCTOPUS project, will form the core of Europe’s “Drone Wall” to counter Russian unmanned aircraft. Denmark declared that Russia is waging a hybrid war against the country and the West as a whole, attempting to pressure allies into halting their support for Ukraine.
- **The European Union is seeking ways to accelerate Ukraine’s accession despite Hungary’s veto.** According to Politico, European Council President António Costa is working to secure the backing of EU member states for simplifying the process of admitting new members. Under the proposal, negotiation clusters could be opened with a qualified majority rather than unanimity, allowing Ukraine and Moldova to begin the necessary reforms without being blocked by Hungary. Closing the clusters would still require full member-state support, but lowering the threshold at the start of negotiations could unlock the integration process.
- **Financial Support:** Ukraine receives €4 billion from the EU; discussions on a €140 billion loan continue. Ukraine has received another tranche of macro-financial assistance from the EU amounting to €4 billion under the ERA Loans program — a \$50 billion G7 lending initiative partially funded by profits from frozen Russian assets. However, EU leaders failed to agree on a larger €140 billion loan using frozen assets due to opposition from Belgium, France, and Luxembourg. Belgium is demanding a shared risk mechanism and legal protection for Euroclear, which has stalled the decision-making process. Meanwhile, Sweden has allocated nearly €100 million for a “winter” support package, and both Sweden and Finland have called for the use of frozen Russian assets as collateral for a loan to be repaid after the payment of reparations.
- **Sanctions and Russia’s International Isolation Intensify.** Russia was not elected to the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) of the United Nations despite Moscow’s attempts to have aviation sanctions lifted. It was removed from the body in 2022 due to the confiscation of leased aircraft during the war against Ukraine and accusations of shooting down the Malaysian Boeing in 2014. The EU plans to ban the import of Russian LNG as part of a new sanctions package focused on energy, financial services, and trade. G7 countries are preparing new restrictions targeting key sectors of the Russian economy and entities helping to circumvent existing sanctions. The EU Council has extended until October 9 the sanctions for hybrid threats against 47 individuals and 15 organizations, including former Ukrainian politicians Viktor Medvedchuk and Oleh Voloshyn. These sanctions also apply to GRU and FSB operatives, Russian propagandists, and individuals associated with the Wagner Group.
- **Compensation Mechanisms and International Cooperation.** The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) has supported the creation of an international commission for compensating damages caused by Russia’s aggression against Ukraine. >>



- >> The commission will become the second element of the compensation mechanism after the Register of Damages and will allow individuals and legal entities to file claims for losses resulting from Russian aggression.
- During her visit to Ukraine, Princess Anne of the United Kingdom discussed with President Zelenskyy the return of Ukrainian children abducted by Russia. The President invited her to take part in the next summit of the International Coalition on this issue.
- In the field of technology, Ukrainian and French companies have signed a cooperation agreement in the area of space technologies, which includes the creation of a constellation of satellites.
- **European Political Community Summit:** On the sidelines of the European Political Community Summit in Denmark, President Zelenskyy held meetings with European partners, discussing the PURL and SAFE programs, security guarantees for Ukraine, the new EU sanctions package, the use of frozen Russian assets, and the European future of Ukraine, Moldova, and the Western Balkans. The President emphasized that Europe's unity is the only effective response to modern challenges and that joint action can ensure real security for the continent.
- At the same time, Zelenskyy congratulated Moldova's President on her party's victory in the parliamentary elections, noting that Russia's destabilizing efforts are failing. The Party of Action and Solidarity won over 50% of the vote, securing a parliamentary majority. Meanwhile, the Czech Republic has banned entry to Russian diplomats without accreditation amid a surge in sabotage operations across Europe.

## Other

- Since 2022, four EU countries have spent €34.3 billion on purchasing Russian liquefied natural gas (LNG) — more than they have allocated to support Ukraine (€21.2 billion). According to Greenpeace, France, Belgium, Spain, and the Netherlands accounted for 95% of Russian LNG imports to the European Union. Taxes paid by the company Yamal LNG, amounting to \$9.5 billion, could have financed the Russian army with 9.5 million artillery shells, 271,000 Shahed drones, or 2,686 T-90M tanks.
- Russia continues to increase its uranium exports to the United States, earning \$750–760 million last year and over \$800 million in the first half of 2025. According to Putin's forecast, the annual figure will exceed \$1 billion. Meanwhile, the Russian cargo ship Lady R has resumed maritime arms shipments from North Korea after a two-month pause, reappearing at the port of Rason. Internal documentation from the Rostec corporation revealed plans to supply Su-57 fighter jets to Algeria and the number of Su-35s ordered by Iran, indicating Moscow's active military-technical cooperation with third countries.
- Nicaragua has become the first country to officially recognize Russia's annexation of Ukrainian regions, signing trade and economic cooperation agreements with the occupied territories. In response, Ukraine severed diplomatic relations with the Central American nation.
- Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orbán did not deny that Hungarian drones had flown over Ukrainian territory, claiming that Ukraine is not an independent country due to Western financial support. He emphasized that Ukraine should only be concerned about drones on its eastern border. Meanwhile, Russian and Hungarian propagandists jointly accused Ukraine of preparing a "false flag" operation involving the launch of repaired Russian drones toward Poland and Romania. Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs responded by saying that Orbán is under the influence of Russian propaganda but acknowledged as a positive fact his admission of violating Ukrainian airspace.



## Military Support

- **The PURL mechanism** is gaining momentum as a key tool for supplying the Ukrainian army. President Volodymyr Zelenskyy announced the approval of the fifth and sixth weapons packages under the PURL initiative — a NATO and U.S. mechanism that allows allies to collectively procure priority weapons for Ukraine. Since August, partners have financed four packages totaling over \$2 billion: the Netherlands contributed \$578 million, the Nordic countries \$495 million, Germany announced \$500 million, and Canada provided a similar amount.
- The fifth package has already been supported by Belgium, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Iceland, and Luxembourg, with Estonia allocating €10 million for **the purchase of priority weapons**. Estonian Foreign Minister Margus Tsahkna justified the decision as a necessity to urgently strengthen Ukraine's defense, emphasizing that Russia shows no signs of seeking peace. Zelenskyy set a goal of \$1 billion in monthly funding to fully realize the initiative's potential. According to Deputy Defense Minister Ivan Havryliuk, the first deliveries under the program have already arrived in Ukraine.
- **Expansion of Aviation Capabilities.** Ukraine is anticipating not only additional F-16s but also French Mirage and Swedish Gripen fighter jets. This was stated by General Havryliuk in an interview with the BBC, though he declined to provide timelines or specific details on deliveries. Expanding the types of aviation equipment could significantly enhance the capabilities of the Ukrainian Air Force, although concrete commitments from partners have not yet been announced.
- **Major EU Investments in Drone Production.** The European Union has allocated €2 billion of the €4 billion transferred on October 1 specifically for the production of drones in Ukraine. European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen emphasized that the agreement allows Ukraine to scale up production and fully utilize its potential, while the EU will gain access to advanced technologies.
- Von der Leyen also announced the **Eastern Flank Watch initiative** to create a "Drone Wall" in response to Russian drone incursions into European airspace. Meanwhile, the British company MGI Engineering revealed plans to deliver new SkyShark attack drones to Ukraine, developed using Formula 1-based technologies.
- **Development of Infrastructure for Training Ukrainian Military Personnel.** Poland has opened the largest training center for Ukrainian military personnel, established with the support of European partners, including Norway. The center can accommodate simultaneous training for over 1,200 soldiers and will facilitate the exchange of experience between the Ukrainian Armed Forces and NATO armies. Currently, 250 Norwegian instructors are working at the facility, with Estonian and other European military personnel expected to join soon. According to the Ministry of Defense, the center was built through the joint efforts of Norway, Poland, and the Baltic and Nordic countries in just a few months.
- **Additional Support.** The German company Quantum Systems has joined Ukrainian defense marketplaces Brave1 Market and DOT-Chain Defence, providing military units with direct access to order its drones. Poland will continue funding the operation of Starlink terminals in Ukraine — President Andrzej Duda signed the relevant law following temporary budget-related delays. As of April, Ukraine has received over 50,000 terminals from partners, including 29,500 from Poland.
- In the Czech Republic, T-72M4CZ tanks are undergoing modernization and may be delivered to Ukraine once the necessary work is completed, according to the Chief of the General Staff of the Czech Armed Forces.



## Key Events of the Week:

- Ukrainian air defense shot down 611 out of 643 enemy targets in one night, repelling a massive attack with drones and missiles.
- The Defense Forces are conducting a counter-sabotage operation in Kupiansk, which is completely closed to civilian entry due to the infiltration of Russian sabotage and reconnaissance groups.
- Russia is moving assault groups south in preparation for a new offensive in the fall and winter.
- Ukraine is actively attacking Russian military and energy infrastructure, causing a serious crisis in the Russian fuel market.
- Russia is trying to provoke NATO, particularly Poland, through information leaks and possible sabotage.
- On the front lines, the Armed Forces of Ukraine have liberated significant territories in the Dobropillia direction and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.
- Russia is using new drone launch routes and modernized missiles, which complicates the work of Ukrainian air defense forces.
- Ukrainian drones have struck a number of strategic targets deep inside Russia, including oil refineries and military ships.
- Ukraine is increasing its own unmanned capabilities, and Russia is already feeling the growing strength of Ukrainian strikes.

28.09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Air defense forces neutralized 611 out of 643 enemy targets last night. The Russians launched: 593 Shahed-type strike UAVs, 2 Banderol-type jet UAVs, 2 Kinzhal missiles, 38 Kh-101 cruise missiles, and 8 Kalibr missiles.</li> <li>➤ Kupiansk has been completely closed to civilian entry; only military personnel can enter the city – the Kupiansk Military Administration. "The situation is critical; the enemy is still in the city, sabotage and reconnaissance groups are in the city, and a counter-sabotage operation is currently underway... Unfortunately, today, Kupiansk is a closed territory; the city is completely closed to any services. The only ones who can enter are our military," Andrii Besedin, head of the Kupiansk Military Administration, reported. According to the official, evacuation from the city is extremely difficult. Also, no critical infrastructure is functioning in Kupiansk.</li> <li>➤ According to the Southern Defense Forces, the Russian occupiers are preparing a new offensive. The Russians are forming assault groups and moving them to the front lines. The most significant regrouping is taking place in the Dnipro and Kherson directions. The enemy is actively rotating troops on several islands and using smoke screens to obscure their actions. It is reported that the occupiers are preparing to fight in a "new way" in the autumn-winter period, when the leaves fall and conditions on the front change.</li> <li>➤ There is intelligence information that Russians are using tankers to control drones launched against European countries. This is further evidence that the Baltic and other seas should be closed to Russian tankers – at least to the shadow fleet, Volodymyr Zelenskyi said in his evening address.</li> <li>➤ According to monitors, Russia has begun using a new location for launching strike UAVs. For the first time, drone launches have been recorded from the Kacha airfield on the western coast of Crimea. The flight time of the Shahed drones from the moment of launch was about 40 minutes.</li> </ul>
29.09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Drones attacked the Karachivsky plant "Elektrodetal" in the Bryansk region of the Russian Federation. It specializes in the production of electrical connectors — basic elements for military equipment. Its products are used, in particular, in missile control systems, aviation and space technology, armored vehicles, communication complexes, and control devices. Without them, the assembly and repair of modern Russian weapons would be impossible - the NSDC's Center for Countering Disinformation.</li> <li>➤ Ukrainian soldiers destroyed a Russian Mi-8 helicopter using an FPV drone. The pilots of the 59th Brigade of the Unmanned Systems Forces did a great job, Robert "Magyar" Brovdi, Commander of the Unmanned Systems, informed.</li> <li>➤ Ukrainian soldiers in the Dobropillia direction liberated about 175 square kilometers from the occupiers – Syrskyi. In addition, another 195 square kilometers were cleared of enemy SRGs. The total losses of the Russians in the Dobropillia direction amount to 3,185 people, of which 1,769 are irretrievable. Due to the well-planned and bold actions of our troops, part of the enemy's units found themselves surrounded, the general said.</li> </ul>
01.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Almost 40% of Russian refinery capacity remains idle due to attacks by Ukrainian drones. The Russian publication RBC claims that Ukrainian drones have dealt a historic blow to the Russian oil industry, paralyzing 38% of refineries and creating an unprecedented crisis in the fuel market. The Kommersant publication noted that due to the attacks, gasoline production has fallen by one million tons, and the deficit in the domestic market has reached approximately 20% of demand. Meanwhile, The Moscow Times writes that Russian companies are unable to quickly stabilize the situation. The restoration of the plants could take months, especially due to sanctions that have complicated the supply of Western equipment, and replacing it with Chinese counterparts is not so easy.</li> <li>➤ France stopped a tanker belonging to the Russian shadow fleet, which may be involved in launching drones over Danish territory. The Boracay tanker, which sailed under the flag of Benin, is subject to EU sanctions. AFP reports that the vessel was off the coast of Denmark from September 22 to 25, precisely when unknown drones were spotted over the country, including its military facilities.</li> </ul>
02.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Russians tried to open a new direction for assaults in Zaporizhzhia, - Voloshyn. "Early this morning, the enemy tried to open a new direction - to launch assaults in the direction of the village of Stepove," Vladyslav Voloshyn, spokesman for the Southern Defense Forces, reported. He noted that, according to intelligence reports, the occupiers had concentrated certain forces and resources in the area of the village of Zherebianky and were planning to storm Ukrainian positions in the direction of Lukianivske. "Today, there have already been two such assaults in the morning on the village of Stepove, and in one of these combat clashes, the enemy even attempted a mass assault on motorcycles, using six vehicles. The Ukrainian Defense Forces repelled this assault, destroying both the enemy motorcyclists and the vehicles themselves," Voloshyn said.</li> </ul>

Losses of the Russian army from 28.09.2025 to 04.10.2025	
Liquidated personnel	5 660
Tanks	12
IFVs	9
Artillery systems / MLRS	162/12
Anti-aircraft warfare systems	0
Aircraft / helicopters	0/1
UAVs	1 861
Ships/boats	0
Vehicles & fuel tanks	282
Special equipment	0





02.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Russia is using 500-600 drones per day against Ukraine, while we are using 100-150, but Russia is already feeling our powerful response, Zelenskyi said.</li> </ul>
03.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Drones attacked an oil refinery in the Orenburg region. Preliminary reports indicate that Orsknefteorgsintez, one of the region's key oil refineries with an annual oil processing capacity of over 6.6 million tons, was targeted. The facility produces gasoline, diesel, jet fuel, fuel oil, and bitumen. It is located 1,400 km from the border with Ukraine.</li> <li>➤ Russia has upgraded its Iskander and Kinzhal missiles to make Patriot's job harder. According to the Financial Times, after launch, these missiles initially fly along a typical trajectory, but are then capable of changing course, diving sharply, or performing unpredictable maneuvers. Such actions complicate the work of air defense systems, effectively forcing the Patriot to "lose track" in its calculations. The tactical improvements made by the Russians are also indicated in the report of the Special Inspector General of the US Defense Intelligence Agency for April-June 2025, which was seen by FT journalists. According to the Ukrainian Air Force, despite the difficulties, the success rate of intercepting enemy ballistic missiles rose to 37% in the summer. However, by September, the rate had fallen to 6%, although the number of launches was significantly lower at that time.</li> </ul>
04.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The General Staff confirmed an attack on an oil refinery in the Leningrad region, as well as a number of other enemy targets. A strike was carried out on the Kirishinefteorgsintez enterprise (Leningrad region, Russian Federation). Explosions and a fire were reported at the facility. The results of the strike are being clarified. In the area of Lake Onega (Republic of Karelia, Russian Federation), the small missile ship Buyan-M was damaged. The extent of the damage is being determined. In the Kursk region, the Garmon radar complex and a transport and loading vehicle from the Iskander warehouse were hit. A strike was delivered on the command post of the 8th Army of the Russian Armed Forces in the occupied territory of Donetsk oblast. The results are being clarified.</li> <li>➤ The Special Operations Forces struck one of the Russian Federation's newest and most modern ships, the Grad. The Project 21631 missile ship Buyan-M was hit at 4:31 a.m. on October 4 in Lake Onega (Republic of Karelia). This was previously reported by the General Staff. The missile carrier was sailing from the Baltic Sea to the Caspian Sea. The strike hit the right side of the ship's power plant compartment. Additional details are being clarified. The ship's main armament is the Kalibr-NK missile system.</li> <li>➤ Defense forces cleared Sosnivka, Khoroshe, Novoselivka, and Sichneve in Dnipropetrovsk oblast – DeepState. "Our sources have reported that in September, fighters from the 3rd Assault Battalion of the 225th Separate Mechanized Brigade cleared three villages in Dnipropetrovsk oblast, while another village was cleared by the 141st Mechanized Brigade. Most of the positions were transferred to other mechanized units. Stabilization measures are ongoing," the report said. DeepState noted that for security reasons, the results of the operation were not reported on the map.</li> </ul>

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# This week shelling and strikes



## Massive attacks per week

- **Attack on the night of September 28:** Russians attacked Ukraine with 595 drones and 48 missiles. Air defense forces destroyed 611 aerial targets. However, 5 missiles and 31 strike UAVs hit 16 locations, while debris fell in another 25 locations.
- **Attack on the night of September 29:** During the night, air defense destroyed 23 out of 32 enemy drones. Another 9 strike UAVs hit 8 locations.
- **Attack on the night of September 30:** During the night, air defense destroyed 46 out of 65 Russian drones. Another 19 UAVs hit 6 locations, and debris fell in two more.
- **Attack on the night of October 1:** During the night, air defense destroyed 44 out of 49 Russian drones. Russians also launched one "Oniks" missile and four "Iskander" missiles against Ukraine. Five enemy missiles and one drone hit six locations.
- **Attack on the night of October 2:** During the night, air defense destroyed 53 out of 86 Russian drones. There were 31 recorded impacts in six locations.
- **Attack on the night of October 3:** Air defense destroyed 303 drones and 17 missiles. Eighteen missiles and 78 UAVs hit 15 locations, with debris falling in six more.
- **Attack on the night of October 4:** Air defense destroyed 73 out of 112 targets. In addition to drones, the Russians launched three "Iskander-M/KN-23" ballistic missiles. There were recorded hits from three missiles and 36 strike drones in 21 locations, with debris falling in four more.

## Donetsk oblast

- Throughout the week, the Donetsk region suffered from attacks involving UAVs and FAB-500 aerial bombs.
- On September 29, Russians struck a medical aid vehicle in the city of Lyman with an FPV drone. One person was injured as a result of the attack. On September 30, Russians attacked the city of Druzhkivka with five drones of various types. Eight apartment buildings, a pharmacy, a shop, an educational institution, and a State Emergency Service vehicle were damaged in the attack.
- The following settlements were also affected by attacks:
  - Pokrovskiy district — Pokrovsk, Vodyanske, Dobropillia, Yuriyivka.
  - Kramatorsk district — Mykolaivka, Orikhuvatka, Sloviansk, Oleksiievo-Druzhkivka, Illinivka, Kostiantynivka, Kramatorsk, Spaske-Mykhailivka, Zakytny, Raihorodok, Rai-Oleksandrivka, Yatskivka, Levadne, Novodonetske, Iverske, Raiske, Komyshevakh, Novoiverske, Novooleksandrivka.
  - Bakhmut district — Siversk.

## Kyiv oblast

- Throughout the week, the Kyiv oblast was targeted by Russian forces using UAVs and cruise missiles. Residential buildings, outbuildings, cars, a sanatorium, critical infrastructure facilities, and the Institute of Cardiology were damaged. Nearly 2,000 residents were left without electricity, and 600 without gas. Five people were killed (including a child) and 32 were injured.
- On September 28, Russia carried out a massive strike on Kyiv, killing four people (including a child) and injuring 30 others. More than 20 locations across seven districts of the city were damaged. On the night of October 2, Russian drones attacked the Kyiv oblast again, wounding three people in the Bucha and Vyshhorod districts.
- The city of Kyiv, as well as the Brovary, Bucha, and Vyshhorod districts, came under fire.

## Zaporizhzhia oblast

- Throughout the week, the Zaporizhzhia region suffered from airstrikes and drone attacks.
- On September 28, Russians launched two missile strikes on the city of Zaporizhzhia. Forty-nine people were injured in the attack. Forty-one apartment buildings, twenty-two private houses, and several non-residential buildings were damaged. On October 3, Russians attacked the Komyshevakh and Kushuhum communities with four FAB bombs and FPV drones. Two people were injured in the attack, and a garage and car were destroyed.
- The following settlements were also affected by attacks: Zaliznychne, Novoselivka, Uspenivka, Mala Tokmachka, Novomykolaivka, Balabyne, Komyshevakh, Chervonodniprova, Prymorske, Plavni, Huliaipole, Shcherbaky, Novodanylivka, Zelene, Charivne, Poltavka, Veselianska, Mykhailivka, Samiyivka, Novoandriivka, Bilohiria, Olhivske, Hirke, Mahdalynivka, Hryhorivka, Malokaternivka, Stepnohorsk, Lukianivske, Tavriiske, Stepove, Rivnopillia, Pavlivka, Novouspenivka, Malynivka.

## Kharkiv oblast

- Throughout the week, the Kharkiv region suffered from attacks using glide bombs (KABs) and UAVs.
- On September 28, Russians attacked a civilian car traveling on the road near Prudanka with a drone. One person was killed and two others were injured. On October 1, Russians launched a missile strike on the city of Balakliia, killing one person and injuring four more.
- The following settlements also suffered from attacks: Prykolotne, Kozacha Lopan, Ruska Lozova, Mostove, Malyi Burluk, Pisky-Radkivski, Slatyne, Shevchenkove, Borshchova, Starovirivka, Kupiansk, Hrushivka, Tymofivka, Pishchanka, Tsykuny, Kam'ianka, Blahodativka, Novoosynove, Novoselivka, Derhachi, Novyi Burluk, Lozove, Prokopivka, Lisna Stinka, Dachne, Zolochiv, Kupiansk-Vuzlovyi, Odnorobivka, Perovske, Velyka Shapivka.

## Sumy oblast

- Throughout the week, the Sumy region suffered from attacks involving FPV drones and glide bombs (KABs). There were also shelling from multiple rocket launchers and grenade drops from UAVs.
- On October 3, Russians struck the village of Chernechchyna. Four people were killed in the attack.
- The following communities also suffered from attacks during the week: Sumy, Stepanivka, Verkhnosirovatka, Khotin, Yunakivka, Myropillia, Krasnopillia, Bilopillia, Richky, Khutir-Mykhailivka, Shalyhyne, Esman, Znob-Novhorodske, Seredyno-Buda, Shostka, Novoslobidske, Putyvl, Popivka, Velyka Pysarivka, Boromlia, Konotop, Buryn, Bezdryk, Mykolaivka rural, Sad, Vorozhba, Hlukhiv, Krolevets, Kyrykivka, Andriashivka, Svesa, Chupakhivka, Okhtyrka.

# This week shelling and strikes



## Dnipropetrovsk oblast

- Throughout the week, the Dnipropetrovsk oblast was attacked by the Russian army using artillery, KAB-type missiles, FPV drones, and UAVs. As a result, critical and social infrastructure facilities were damaged: private houses, apartment buildings, outbuildings, office premises, cultural institutions, shops, and pharmacies. Power lines, gas pipelines, and private vehicles were also damaged. Six people were killed and 40 were wounded.
- In particular, on September 30, Russian forces attacked downtown Dnipro with drones, damaging over 15 buildings, as well as medical and educational institutions. One person was killed, and 31 were injured, including minors.
- The following areas were shelled: Dnipro, Nikopol, Pavlohrad, Mezheva, Synelnykove, Marhanets, Pokrov, Chervonohryhorivka, Petropavlivka, Myrivka, Malomykhailivka, Shakhtarske, Slovyanka, Chervonyi Kamin, and Mykolaivka.

## Mykolaiv oblast

- Throughout the week, the Mykolaiv oblast experienced intense attacks by Russian forces using FPV drones, "Shahed" UAVs, artillery, and multiple rocket launchers (MLRS). Private houses, recreational facilities, and outbuildings were damaged, and fires broke out in open areas. Two people were injured; no fatalities were reported. The Ochakiv, Kutsurub, and Halytsyniv communities, as well as parts of the Bashtanka district, came under fire.

## Poltava oblast

- Throughout the week, the Poltava oblast was attacked by Russian forces using Kh-35 cruise missiles, "Geran-2" UAVs, and "Shahed" kamikaze drones. Residential buildings, energy infrastructure facilities, private households, the bell tower near the Holy Assumption Cathedral, St. Nicholas Church, a correctional facility, and municipal greenhouses growing over 10,000 plants were damaged. In the Karlivka community, about 8,000 consumers temporarily lost power. No casualties were reported. The attacks targeted Poltava, Lubny, and the Poltava, Myrhorod, and Karlivka districts.

## Kherson oblast

- Throughout the week, the Kherson oblast was under attack by Russian forces using drones, aircraft, and artillery. Critical and social infrastructure was damaged: 16 apartment buildings, 62 private houses, a church, a museum, an administrative building, private cars, outbuildings, a gas pipeline, and energy infrastructure were hit, leaving five settlements and three districts of Kherson without electricity. Four people were killed and 33 were injured, including children.
- In particular, on September 29, Russian troops carried out large-scale strikes on 29 settlements in the oblast, destroying a church, a museum, and an administrative building, damaging more than four apartment blocks and 16 private houses, and hitting a gas pipeline. One person was killed and four were injured. On October 4, in the Central District of Kherson, Russian occupiers attacked a civilian car. A woman and two children, aged 8 and 17 were injured. The children sustained severe, explosive and cranial injuries, while the woman suffered serious wounds.
- The following localities came under fire: Kherson, Antonivka, Zelenivka, Prydniprovsk, Komyshe, Pryozerne, Bilozerka, Stanislav, Kizomys, Oleksandrivka, Sofiivka, Tomyna Balka, Shyroka Balka, Blahovishchenske, Novodmytrivka, Veletenske, Dniprovsk, Rozlyv, Mykilske, Beryslav, Mylove, Kachkarivka, Zolota Balka, Rakivka, Novoraisk, Biliaivka, Burhunka, Novooleksandrivka, Odradokamyanka, Respublikanets, Tokarivka, Tomaryne, Tyahynka, Vesele, Zymivnyk, Sadove, Romashkove, Poniativka, Chervonyi Mayak, Lvive, Kostyrka, Osokorivka, Dudchany, Zmiivka, Mykhailivka, Olhivka, Sablukivka, Inzhenerne, Inhulets, Ivanivka, Novotyahynka, Yantame, Urozhayne, Shlyakhove, Mykolaivka, Ukrayinka, Kozatske, Borozenke, Shevchenkivka, and Zorivka.

## Chernihiv oblast

- Throughout the week, the Chernihiv oblast was shelled by Russian forces using FPV drones, kamikaze drones ("Shahed/Geran"), 120 mm mortars, tube artillery, rockets, and new modified drones equipped with night cameras and remote control. Private houses, critical and transport infrastructure, and farm buildings were damaged, and several trucks were destroyed in a missile strike. In Nosivka, Nizhyn, Slavutych, and Chernihiv, prolonged or total power outages were recorded due to attacks on energy infrastructure, and water supply systems operated on generators according to schedules. One person was killed and one was injured.
- In particular, on September 29, the Russian army carried out 20 drone strikes of various types on Bobrovytsia — the most massive attack since 2022. Infrastructure facilities were damaged, and power supply disruptions were recorded. On September 30, in the village of Lavy, Koriukiv district, Russian forces launched a missile strike on trucks waiting to be loaded with grain: one driver was killed, and several vehicles were destroyed.
- Under fire were: Semenivka community (Tymonovychi, Arkhipivka, Yanzhulivka, Karpovychi, Blesna, Medvedivka, Zarichchia, Kostobobriv, Zorya, Serhiivske, Prohres, Mykolaivka, and Baranivka); Novhorod-Siverskyi community (Mykhalchyna Sloboda, Buchky, Hremyach, Yasna Polyana, Bohdanove, Krasnyi Khutir, and Novhorod-Siverskyi city); and Snovsk community (Huta-Studenetska). Attacks were also recorded in Bobrovytsia, Nosivka, Slavutych, the village of Lavy in the Koriukiv district, on the territory of the Kholmy community, and in the cities of Chernihiv and Nizhyn.



# The week of shelling

Donetsk oblast



Zaporizhzhia oblast



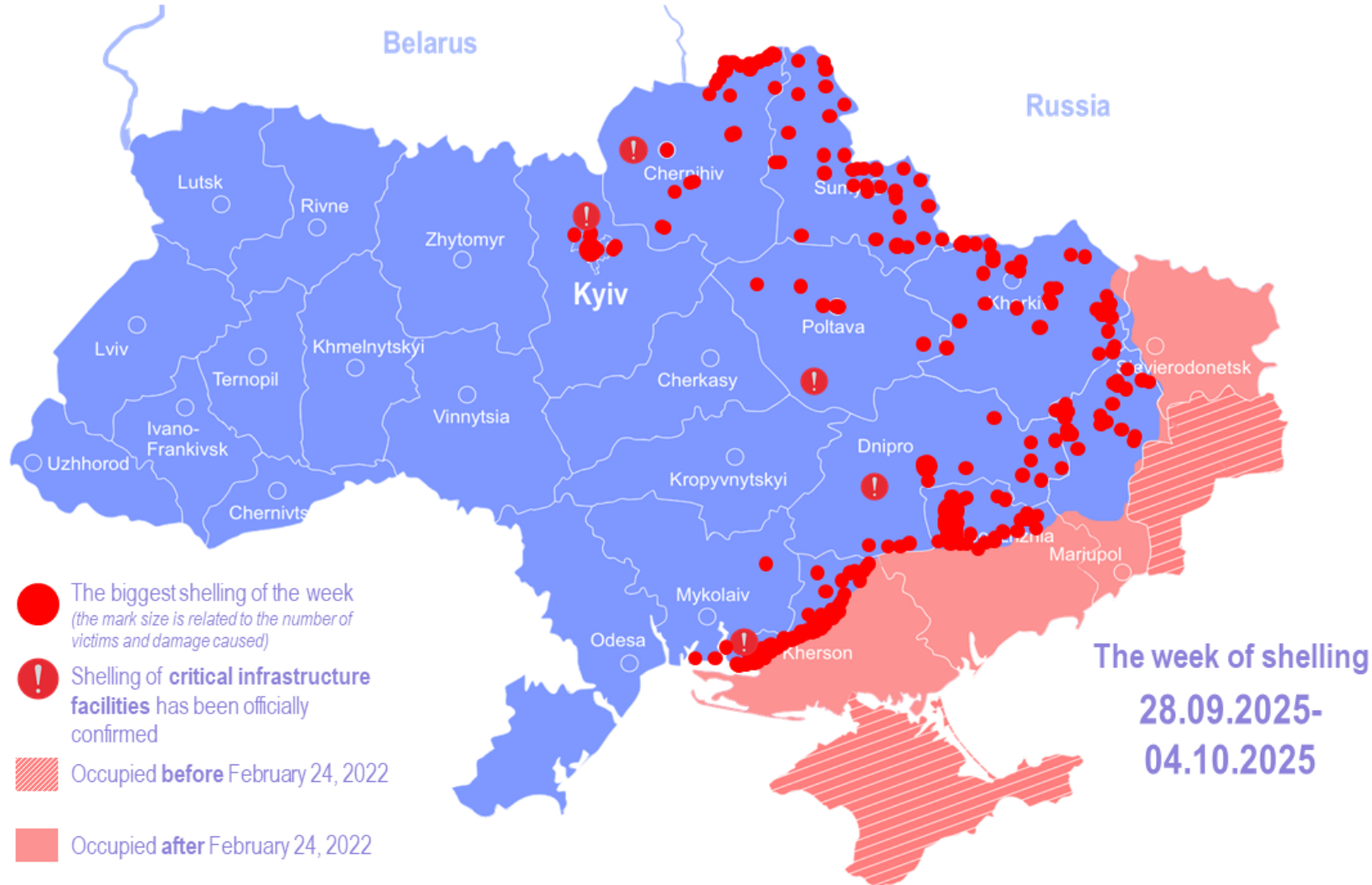
Sumy oblast



Dnipropetrovsk oblast



Chernihiv oblast





## Infrastructure and Energy

- As a result of a massive overnight Russian attack on Poltava, the ancient St. Nicholas Church of the Orthodox Church of Ukraine, located on Mykolayivskyi Descent, was damaged, according to the church's priest, Oleksandr Dedyukhin. The Church of St. Nicholas was built in the 18th century.
- Russians carried out the most massive attack on Ukraine's gas extraction infrastructure, according to the head of the Naftogaz Group, Serhiy Koretskyi. It was a combined strike involving 35 missiles, including a significant number of ballistic ones, and 60 drones.
- The Russian army attacked agricultural enterprises in the Chernechchyna community of the Sumy region with drones, reports a correspondent of Suspilne. A building used as a warehouse was damaged—it contained 700 tons of grain. Another agricultural enterprise stored 1,000 tons of grain, including sunflower, soybeans, and wheat. Preliminary losses caused by the Russian attack amount to around 20 million hryvnias.

## Prisoners of War

- Ukraine and Russia conducted a new prisoner exchange, as a result of which 205 Ukrainian military personnel and civilians returned home, according to President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelenskyy. A total of 185 of our defenders were returned from Russian captivity, along with 20 civilians. The president noted that since the beginning of the full-scale invasion, Ukraine has managed to bring home more than 7,000 Ukrainians from Russian captivity.

## International support

- As part of the 16th Odesa International Film Festival, the Kyiv cinema "Zhovten" hosted the premiere of the film Children in Fire. The film tells the stories of eight children who became victims of Russian attacks, suffering deportation, imprisonment, and injuries. Among the protagonists are Bohdan Yermokhin, who was illegally taken to Russia from Mariupol as part of a group of 31 children; Roman Oleksiv, who survived the strike on Vinnytsia in July 2022; Yana Stepanenko, who lost her legs in a Russian attack on Kramatorsk; and Valeria Sydorova, who was illegally taken to occupied Crimea from Nova Kakhovka. The film received two honorary awards at the 64th Monte Carlo Television Festival: a Special Jury Award in the News & Documentaries category and the AMADE Prize in the Special Awards section.
- The Committee to Protect Journalists has called on Russian authorities to end the criminal prosecution of journalist Svitlana Khustyk, who was arrested in Krasnoyarsk, and to release her immediately. Khustyk, who has worked with Radio Liberty, was charged with spreading so-called "fake news" about the Russian army. The Committee to Protect Journalists is an independent non-governmental organization headquartered in New York.



## War crimes and violations of international humanitarian law

- The British newspaper The Sunday Times published the names of 13 Russian officers accused of war crimes in Bucha in the spring of 2022, reports Deutsche Welle. Information about eight of these names has been confirmed by the Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine and official suspicion notices issued by Kyiv as a preliminary step toward possible prosecution in domestic courts and the International Criminal Court. Five other officers were identified through reports written to their subordinates and cross-referenced with publicly available Russian military documents. No official suspicion notices have been issued against these servicemen. According to The Sunday Times, more than 80 soldiers under the command of these 13 officers are also suspected of committing crimes in Bucha.
- Ukrainian intelligence intercepted evidence of yet another war crime committed by Russian occupation forces. It is known that Russian soldiers shot three civilians in the Kharkiv region. This was reported by the Main Intelligence Directorate of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine (HUR). According to intelligence data, a Russian soldier opened fire in the entrance of an apartment building in the temporarily occupied part of the Kharkiv region, fatally wounding three local residents.

## Temporarily Occupied Territories (TOT) and Evacuation

- Russian authorities plan, starting from October 1, to issue part of social payments in "digital rubles" on the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, aiming to strengthen total control over the population, reports the Center for Countering Disinformation at the National Security and Defense Council.
- In the temporarily occupied territory of the Luhansk region, due to a shortage of personnel, graduates of medical classes from general secondary schools will be recruited to work in hospitals, said the head of the Luhansk Regional Military Administration, Oleksii Kharchenko. The official noted that this year only 11 medical classes have been formed across the entire territory of the so-called "LNR," and their graduates, upon finishing school, will be qualified as junior medical staff.
- On the temporarily occupied territories, the invaders are forcing residents to use the "Makh" messenger, which collects users' personal data, reports the Center for National Resistance, as cited by Ukrinform. The application collects contacts, geolocation data, and accesses the microphone and camera.
- Russians have admitted that the fuel shortage has also reached the occupied part of the Kherson region. Farmers are suffering the most from the diesel shortage, as they are unable to begin sowing winter crops, reports IPC-Pivden. Occupation authorities in the Luhansk region have also acknowledged problems with water supply in the cities of Khrustalnyi (formerly Krasnyi Luch), Antratsyt, Petrovo-Krasnosillia (formerly Petrovsk), and the village of Sofiivskiy. Combat operations have not taken place in these areas since 2014, and water was supplied from local sources. The occupation authorities attribute the shortage to drought, but the main cause is mismanagement. Three months earlier, the regional administration head reported that in Sievierodonetsk, Russian authorities had liquidated the water utility. The water supply system in the city, destroyed during the assaults by Russian forces, has not been restored.
- Another group of children, aged 4 to 17, was successfully evacuated from the temporarily occupied territories of the Kherson region. The evacuation took place under President Zelenskyy's Bring Kids Back UA initiative and with the assistance of volunteers from Save Ukraine, according to regional governor Oleksandr Prokudin.
- Russia is using anti-extremist legislation as a tool of repression against children and youth in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, reports the Center for Countering Disinformation, citing a report by the Civic Education Center "Almenda." According to analysts, under the guise of "combating extremism," the Kremlin is systematically implementing a policy of assimilation and control over Ukrainian schoolchildren and teenagers. Any manifestations of national identity — from social media posts to the use of Ukrainian symbols or listening to Ukrainian songs — are classified by the occupation authorities as "extremism" or "destructive behavior." There have been recorded cases of fines, forced public "apologies," and pressure on families. Particularly dangerous is the practice of forcibly sending minors for psychiatric treatment. In the occupied part of the Donetsk region alone, 161 children have been prosecuted, 48 of whom ended up in psychiatric institutions.