Transatlantic Dialogue Center

Weekly briefing

November 16 – 22

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

- **The Trump adminstration has secretly developed a peace agreement with Russia that requires significant concessions from Ukraine.** Over the past few weeks, the United States and Russia have been working on a 28-point plan to end the war without involving Ukraine. According to NBC News, US President Donald Trump has already approved the document, which was worked on by his special representative Steve Witkoff, Vice President Jay D. Vance, Secretary of State Marco Rubio, and the president's son-in-law Jared Kushner, and on the Russian side by envoy Kirill Dmitriev. Secretary of State Rubio noted that to end the war, "both sides" must agree to "necessary concessions."

- According to various sources, including The Telegraph, Reuters, and Bloomberg, **the plan contains a number of conditions that are unacceptable to Ukraine.** These include transferring the Donetsk and Luhansk regions to Russian control in exchange for "rent," halving the size of the Ukrainian army, banning long-range missiles, granting official status to the Russian language, lifting sanctions against Russia, and halting investigations into war crimes. The Financial Times, citing people familiar with the document, called it "**very convenient for Putin.**" According to The Guardian, the plan contains wording that appears to be a direct translation from Russian.

- The security guarantees proposed by the US, according to the WSJ, are designed to last for 10 years and provide logistical and intelligence support, but not direct military assistance. Despite pressure, according to Bloomberg, Volodymyr Zelenskyi and the leaders of Germany, France, and the UK rejected key points of the agreement. At the same time, US officials note that the plan is not yet final and some of its points will "almost certainly" be changed, according to CNN.

- **The US is pressuring Kyiv to agree to the deal.** According to the Financial Times, the Trump administration has set an "aggressive" schedule, expecting the document to be signed by Thanksgiving (November 27). After initially refusing and canceling a meeting with Steve Witkoff in Istanbul, President Volodymyr Zelenskyi held talks with a Pentagon delegation led by US Army Secretary Daniel Driscoll. Following the meeting, the Office of the President announced its readiness to "work constructively" on the plan. **To speed up the adoption** of this plan, **the White House is threatening to stop supplying weapons and intelligence data** if Kyiv does not sign the framework agreement, according to Reuters.

- Against the backdrop of these events, Vladimir Putin commented on the plan, saying that it could form the basis of agreements and that **Russia is ready to "show flexibility,"** although it is satisfied with the current dynamics on the front. The Kremlin officially stated that it had not received any proposals, but was aware of their existence. The Trump administration's initiative has also been criticized in the US Congress, where representatives of both parties have called it "Putin's plan," focused on "appeasing" the Kremlin.

- **The US is increasing sanctions pressure on Russia and its trading partners**, while adjusting restrictions on Lukoil. Republicans in the US Congress are preparing a bill to impose sanctions on any country that does business with Russia. According to Reuters, President Trump is ready to sign such a law, provided that he retains the right to make the final decision on the application of these measures. This initiative was supported by Senator Lindsey Graham.

- At the same time, the US Treasury Department has temporarily **eased sanctions against Russian oil company Lukoil** until December 13 to allow it to sell its international assets, according to Bloomberg. Against this backdrop, US energy giant Chevron has begun exploring the possibility of acquiring Lukoil's assets. One of the consequences of the sanctions pressure was the free transfer of Lukoil's fuel terminal to Moldova, and the Finnish subsidiary Teboil announced the cessation of its activities. The US Treasury Department also issued a general license allowing Hungary to conduct financial transactions with Russian banks for the construction of the Paks II nuclear power plant.

- Ukraine is starting official consultations and forming a delegation for negotiations. In response to diplomatic pressure, Ukraine has stepped up its own efforts. President Zelenskyi signed a decree on the creation of a delegation for negotiations with the US, international partners, and Russia, headed by the head of the President's Office, Andrii Yermak. National Security and Defense Council Secretary Rustem Umerov confirmed **the start of consultations with the US to "agree on a vision for further steps."** Volodymyr Zelenskyi also held telephone conversations with US Vice President JD Vance and the leaders of Germany, France, and the UK, where it was agreed to continue work at the advisor level.

- Other diplomatic steps were taken against the backdrop of the negotiations. In particular, **Belarus announced the pardon of 31 Ukrainian citizens** as part of Belarus' agreements with the US. It was also agreed to exchange 1,200 Ukrainian prisoners of war through the mediation of Turkey and the UAE.

International Support

- **Formation of a new energy corridor and diversification of supplies.** Ukraine and Greece have officially confirmed agreements on the creation of a new gas import route, which is expected to become operational in January 2026. The relevant document was signed by representatives of Naftogaz and the Greek company DEPA Commercial. Under the agreement, American liquefied natural gas (LNG) will be delivered to the Greek port of Alexandroupolis, and from there it will be transported to Odesa via the gas transmission systems of Romania and Moldova. The Greek side expects this initiative to turn the country into **a key energy supply hub for Central and Eastern Europe.**

- **EU strategic planning: scenarios for ending the war and financing reconstruction.** In its internal planning, the European Commission is considering a scenario in which active hostilities in Ukraine will end at the end of 2026. According to data obtained by Euronews, **Kyiv will need more than €138 billion** in 2026-2027 **to support macroeconomic stability and defense** capabilities. The European Commission is working on three mechanisms for raising funds: direct grants from member states, joint EU debt obligations, or the provision of a "reparations loan" secured by income from frozen Russian assets. The latter option provides for the repayment of the debt only after Russia has paid compensation for the damage caused.

- At the same time, **the EU has allowed the use of funds** from the Ukraine Facility program **to finance Ukrainian dual-use technologies** for the first time. According to the Ukrainian Ministry of Defense, more than €140 million will be allocated to support manufacturers of drones, navigation systems, and aerospace technologies through the Ukraine Investment Framework. At the same time, the European>

- > Commission stressed that the approval of financial support from the EU is a critical prerequisite for the approval of a new International Monetary Fund loan program.
- **Strengthening military cooperation and preparing for the post-war period**. The United Kingdom has updated its plans to deploy military units in Ukraine after the cessation of hostilities within the so-called "Coalition of the Willing." According to the British Minister of Defense, after conducting reconnaissance missions, London has identified specific personnel and locations for headquarters. These steps are being coordinated with partners and are aimed at ensuring security guarantees in the future.
- **Current support from partners also continues**: **Norway** has announced an additional $46 million in humanitarian aid and a large-scale aid package worth $7 billion in 2026. **Spain** has confirmed that it will provide approximately €1 billion in aid during the current year. At the same time, France and Germany are stepping up their diplomatic efforts: **Berlin** is planning talks with China on the impact of the war on the global economy, while **Paris** continues to insist on increasing pressure on Russia.
- **Sanctions pressure and diplomatic isolation of the aggressor.** The effectiveness of international sanctions is demonstrated by Russia's oil revenues falling to a record low in recent months. On November 20, the Indian corporation Reliance Industries stopped importing Russian oil to its refinery, which is a significant blow to Russia's sales markets. In addition, the US Navy physically blocked the movement of the Seahorse shadow fleet tanker, which was attempting to transport sanctioned oil to Venezuela.
- On the diplomatic front, **tensions are rising between Russia and the countries of the Balkan region**. The Montenegrin Foreign Ministry summoned the Russian ambassador over his aggressive statements and accusations that the country was participating in NATO's "hybrid war." A number of European countries and the Vatican also strongly condemned the latest massive strikes on Ukraine's civilian infrastructure, describing them as war crimes.

Other

- The Russian Federation continues to systematically use the resources of third countries to supply its military-industrial complex, circumventing international restrictions. According to investigators and intelligence reports, **Belarus** has established mass production of 152 mm and 122 mm shell casings using Chinese equipment, while entrepreneurs from Uzbekistan have organized the supply of cotton pulp for the manufacture of gunpowder. The new Shahed-101 drones are made entirely from Iranian parts.
- **Russia's search for manpower is expanding beyond the European continent**. In South Africa, a scheme to recruit mercenaries, organized by the daughter of former President Jacob Zuma, has been exposed, as a result of which a group of Africans has already found themselves on the frontlines in Ukraine. Threatening activity has also been recorded in the Middle East: Russian troops have arrived at the border between Syria and Israel, and Iranian nuclear scientists have made secret visits to Russia, which may indicate an exchange of technology for the creation of weapons of mass destruction.
- **In Europe, Moscow has resorted to direct sabotage of logistics routes**. Polish special services link the bombing of a railway track on the strategic Warsaw-Lublin route to the activities of Russian intelligence, classifying it as an act of state terrorism. The Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced the closure of the Russian Consulate General in Gdańsk, the last Russian consulate operating in Poland, and the head of the ministry, Radosław Sikorski, strongly condemned attempts to stir up anti-Ukrainian sentiment. To ensure systematic protection of logistics, Kyiv and Warsaw agreed to create a special joint group that will work to prevent sabotage of railway infrastructure.
- In addition, Russia is raising the stakes in the military sphere by **using 9M729 missiles against Ukraine, which are capable of carrying a nuclear warhead**, in direct violation of the abolished Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty.
- European partners emphasize the need to review financial priorities in the confrontation with Russia. The Swedish Foreign Ministry stated that the EU has so far paid Russia €124 billion more for resources than it has provided in aid to Ukraine, calling for this imbalance to be corrected.

Military Support

- **Strategic strengthening of aviation and air defense.** A large-scale declaration on defense cooperation between Kyiv and Paris has been signed, providing for a significant **upgrade of Ukraine's air fleet** and air defense system. A key point of the agreement was the intention to order up to 100 Rafale multi-role fighters, which will come from French stocks and as part of a long-term plan with possible localisation of production in Ukraine. In addition to aviation, Ukraine will be the first in the world to receive **the latest modification of the SAMP/T NG air defence systems.** The agreement includes the supply of eight such complexes (48 launchers) and Aster 30 B1 NT missiles capable of intercepting ballistic targets at a distance of up to 1,500 km. The parties are also launching joint production of interceptor drones and the exchange of critical technologies.
- **New financial mechanisms for arms procurement.** The partners have stepped up the use of special NATO and EU financial instruments (PURL and SAFE) to meet the operational needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. In particular, **Spain** announced a €615 million aid package, of which €300 million is for weapons, €100 million is directed to the PURL fund for the purchase of American weapons, and €215 million is for radars and anti-drone systems through the SAFE program. **Spain** will also transfer 40 IRIS-T anti-aircraft missiles to Ukraine. **Poland** has also joined the PURL initiative and will allocate $100 million by the end of the year to purchase weapons from the US. At the same time, the US State Department has approved the sale of services to Ukraine to upgrade Patriot launchers to the M903 level for $105 million, which will allow the use of the latest types of missiles.
- **Technological support and development of unmanned systems.** Germany has fully fulfilled its obligations to strengthen facility air defense by transferring all promised Skynex anti-aircraft artillery systems. At the same time, **Berlin** announced the supply of long-range missile systems, although details about the type of weapons (in particular, Taurus missiles) remain undisclosed in order to maintain strategic uncertainty for the enemy. **The geography of marine drone production is also expanding**: agreements have been reached on the joint production of marine drones with Greece, and in Poland, with the support of Norwegian investments, the production of Ukrainian Seawolf surface drones is starting. The effectiveness of Western technologies is confirmed by Air Force statistics: F-16 fighters have already intercepted more than 1,300 air targets and hit more than 300 ground targets.
- In addition, Ukroboronprom and the Czech company Air Team have signed an agreement on the joint development and production of drone technology for intercepting air targets.
- **Logistical support and assistance from partners.** A number of countries have provided aid packages to improve logistics, communications, and unit protection. **The Canadian government** sent a batch of 25 M113 armored personnel carriers and components for AIM-7 air-to-air missiles. **Estonia** allocated €3.5 million for the purchase of **Starlink terminals** for the IT coalition, and Ireland transferred five radar stations. In addition, HUR (Military Intelligence) units received DAF trucks and anti-drone equipment from foreign donors, and the Ukrainian company Praktika agreed to launch the production of armored vehicles in Spain.

Key Events of the Week:

➢ Ukraine has used a K-2 ground kamikaze robot for the first time to eliminate Russian troops.
➢ Russian occupiers executed Ukrainian POWs twice in one week, in blatant violation of the Geneva Conventions.
➢ Ukrainian Defence Forces struck the Novokuybyshevsk oil refinery in Russia's Samara Region and the "Rubikon" UAV storage site, inflicting significant logistical damage.

➢ China has helped Belarus launch production of more than half a million artillery rounds annually for Russia's army.
➢ Russia conducted massive missile and drone strikes on Ukraine's energy and civilian infrastructure.
➢ The General Staff debunked Russian disinformation about the alleged capture of Kupyansk, Vovchansk, Yampil and 70% of Pokrovsk.

16.11

➢ A kamikaze robot operated by the K-2 brigade eliminated Russian soldiers for the first time. Fighters from the robot strike company covertly directed the machine toward three occupiers and detonated the explosive charge. One Russian infantryman was killed instantly, another wounded, and the third was eliminated by FPV drones. This marks the first combat use of the K-2 ground unmanned system directly against enemy personnel; previously, it had been used only for logistics and evacuation missions.
➢ Russian forces once again executed Ukrainian prisoners of war. According to investigators, the killing occurred on 14 November 2025 in the Huliaipole direction of Zaporizhzhia Oblast, where heavy fighting continues. The execution of POWs is a grave breach of the Geneva Conventions and constitutes a serious international crime.
➢ Units of the Ukrainian Defence Forces struck the Novokuybyshevsk oil refinery in Russia's Samara Region. The plant processes 8.8 million tonnes of crude oil annually and supports Russian occupation forces. The extent of the damage is being verified. Additionally, Ukrainian forces destroyed a UAV storage site belonging to the "Rubikon" unit and a fuel-and-lubricant pumping station in Donetsk Oblast. At the Ryazan Oil Refinery, equipment for oil processing, a fuel reservoir and a pipeline rack were also damaged.

18.11

➢ Russia has forcibly mobilized 46,327 Ukrainians from temporarily occupied territories. According to Dmytro Usov, Secretary of the Coordination Headquarters for POW Affairs: "This is the number of [Ukrainian citizens] fighting against us. More than 5,000 from Donetsk Oblast, over 4,500 from Luhansk Oblast, more than 35,000 from Crimea, 560 from Zaporizhzhia and 478 from Kherson. These figures have been confirmed by the Russian side."
➢ Intelligence has confirmed 62 cases of Ukrainian POWs switching to the Russian side, according to the Coordination Headquarters.
➢ China has helped Belarus launch ammunition production for Russia, DW reports. According to BelPol representative Matvei Kupreichyk, Belarus now produces 240,000 of 152-mm shells and 240,000 of 122-mm rockets for the GRAD system annually — at least half a million rounds per year at a single enterprise.
➢ Russian forces are attempting to bypass Pokrovsk and advance toward Hryshyne. A Russian GRU group was eliminated in Myrnohrad, the 7th Air Assault Corps reports. Russian presence has been recorded north of Pokrovsk. The enemy aims to reach Hryshyne in the short term. Unable to break through Ukrainian defenses in Pokrovsk or use the city as a staging point, Russian troops are trying to bypass it.

19.11

➢ Overnight, Russian forces launched a massive attack on Ukraine: 476 drones of various types and 48 air- and ground-launched missiles. Ukrainian air defenses intercepted 442 drones and 41 missiles. Russia used Kalibrs, Shaheds, and Kinzhals; the main targets were energy infrastructure and civilian sites.
➢ During an assault near the settlement of Kotlyne in Pokrovsk district, Russian forces captured and executed five Ukrainian soldiers. An investigation is underway to identify the circumstances and perpetrators.
➢ Russian troops advanced in Novospaske and Shcherbynivka (Donetsk Oblast) and near Vysoke and Zatyshshia (Zaporizhzhia Oblast), according to DeepState analysts.

20.11

➢ At night, drones struck the Ryazan Oil Refinery and facilities in Kursk Region. Local authorities confirmed that high-precision fragments hit one of the industrial sites. Russia also claimed to have shot down 65 drones overnight.
➢ Kupiansk in Kharkiv Oblast is under the control of the Ukrainian Defence Forces — the General Staff has refuted Russian claims about the city's "liberation." Counter-sabotage measures and special operations to locate and eliminate enemy sabotage and reconnaissance groups that infiltrated the city are ongoing in and around Kupiansk. Search-and-strike operations by our forces are also ongoing in the Yampil area in Donetsk Oblast. The statement about the alleged capture of 80% of the city of Vovchansk in Kharkiv Oblast and 70% of the city of Pokrovsk is also untrue. Assault groups of the occupiers and their areas of concentration are being detected and destroyed.
➢ In Mariupol, the largest Russian force transfer toward the Zaporizhzhia direction in the past year has been recorded: seven heavy transporters with armored vehicles, at least 15 trucks with personnel and ammunition, and escort vehicles. According to occupation-monitoring expert Petro Andriushchenko, the equipment is marked with the "triangle-in-triangle" symbol and appears newly delivered, not repaired or battlefield-worn — indicating full-scale reinforcement, not patchwork redistribution.

Losses of the Russian army from 16.11.2025 to 22.11.2025

Liquidated personnel	**5 840**
Tanks	**8**
IFVs	**21**
Artillery systems / MLRS	**99/5**
Anti-aircraft warfare systems	**2**
Aircraft / helicopters	**0/0**
UAVs	**1 839**
Ships/boats	**0**
Vehicles & fuel tanks	**386**
Special equipment	**3**

20.11	➢ Russia has occupied Vesele in Zaporizhzhia Oblast, DeepState reports. Enemy advances were also recorded near Zatyshshia (Zaporizhzhia Oblast) and Borivska Andriivka (Kharkiv Oblast).
21.11	➢ Since the start of the full-scale invasion, Russian forces have launched more than 112,000 Shahed drones at Ukraine, Commander-in-Chief Oleksandr Syrskyi reported. The main targets have been residential buildings and civilian infrastructure, causing civilian casualties, including children. ➢ Russian forces advanced in Pokrovsk, near Volodymyrivka and Shakhove (Donetsk Oblast), and in Stepnohirsk (Zaporizhzhia Oblast), according to Deep State. ➢ Deep State reports that the central part of Pokrovsk is gradually falling under Russian control. The enemy is fortifying positions. Active defense continues near the railway to prevent further Russian gains. Numerous recordings of Russian presence in the northern part of the city indicate that the red zone may reach the railway soon, especially in the southwest. ➢ The 7th Air Assault Corps reports that Russian troops are attempting to cross the railway in Pokrovsk to expand the occupation zone. ➢ Russian forces attempted armored breakthroughs toward Novodanylivka and Mala Tokmachka in Zaporizhzhia. They also attempted an assault from Novopokrovka toward Mala Tokmachka using two armored vehicles and a tank, but Ukrainian fighters repelled the attack.
22.11	➢ Russian troops are advancing on Prymorske and attempting to bypass Stepnohirske from the west, DeepState reports. "The situation in Zaporizhzhia remains difficult. In Prymorske, the enemy continues to push from Plavni, penetrating the central part of the village with sabotage groups moving along the dry bed of the Kakhovka Reservoir." Analysts note that Russian forces have failed to capture Stepnohirsk or even the multi-story residential area south of the settlement. Only several buildings remain under enemy control.

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Massive attacks per week

➢ **Attack on the night of 16 November:** Air defense intercepted 139 out of 176 UAVs. Strikes from 37 attack drones were recorded at 14 locations, and debris from downed drones fell at two locations.
➢ **Attack on the night of 17 November:** In total, Russia launched 128 drones. Air defense intercepted 91 Russian drones. Another 32 UAVs and two Iskander-M ballistic missiles hit 17 locations.
➢ **Attack on the night of 18 November:** Air defense intercepted 101 drones out of 114. Another 13 UAVs and four Iskander-M ballistic missiles hit 15 locations.
➢ **Attack on the night of 19 November:** Air defense intercepted 483 targets: 442 UAVs and 41 cruise missiles of various types. Seven missiles and 34 attack UAVs struck 14 locations, while debris from downed missiles and drones fell at six locations. The main directions of attack were Lviv, Ternopil, and Kharkiv regions.
➢ **Attack on the night of 20 November:** Air defense intercepted 106 UAVs of the Shahed, Geran, and other types in the north, south, and east of the country. A total of 29 attack drones struck 16 locations, and debris fell at three locations.
➢ **Attack on the night of 21 November:** Air defense intercepted 95 UAVs. Nineteen attack drones struck 12 locations, and debris from downed drones fell at four locations. The most affected regions were Chernihiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, and Odesa.
➢ **Attack on the night of 22 November:** Air defense intercepted 89 UAVs. Thirteen attack drones struck six locations, and one ballistic missile hit an additional location.

Donetsk oblast

➢ Throughout the week, Donetsk region continued to suffer from Russian attacks involving UAVs and FAB-250 aerial bombs.

➢ On 18 November, Russian forces shelled the city of Kostiantynivka with tube artillery. One person was killed and another wounded. On 20 November, Russian forces attacked the city of Sloviansk with Geran-2 (Shahed-type) drones. One person was injured, and 15 residential buildings sustained damage.

➢ Additional settlements affected by attacks included:
  ➢ Pokrovsk district: Zapovidne.
  ➢ Kramatorsk district: Mykolaivka, Malynivka, Andriivka, Pavlivka, Malotaranivka, Druzhkivka, Osynove, Raihorodok, Kramatorsk, Kindrativka, Lyman, Rai-Oleksandrivka, Dmytro-Darivka, Kalenyky, Oleksandrivka, Holubivka.
  ➢ Bakhmut district: Siversk.

Ternopil oblast

➢ On 19 November, Ternopil oblast came under Russian attack involving cruise missiles and UAVs. Residential buildings in the city of Ternopil and structures in a nearby village were damaged. This period saw 34 people killed (including six children), 94 injured (including 18 children), and six people reported missing (including one child). At the time of the preparation of this material search and rescue operations under the rubble of the collapsed building in Ternopil are still ongoing.

Zaporizhzhia oblast

➢ Throughout the week, Zaporizhzhia region was subjected to continuous airstrikes and UAV attacks.
➢ On 18 November, Russian forces struck the village of Vozdvyzhivka with guided aerial bombs, injuring two people. Private homes and agricultural buildings were destroyed or damaged. On 22 November, Russian aviation carried out strikes on the city of Zaporizhzhia. Five people were killed and ten injured. Five apartment buildings were damaged, and several commercial kiosks were destroyed.
➢ Other settlements that came under attack included: Ternuvate, Orikhiv, Huliaipole, Bilohiria, Chervone, Chervonodniprovka, Stepnohirsk, Prymorske, Stepove, Novoandriivka, Mala Tokmachka, Charivne, Rivnopillia, Vesele, Varvarivka, Pryvilne, Zaliznychne, Malokaterynivka, Dorozhnianka, Zarichne, Bilenke, Yurkivka, Mariivka, Shcherbaky, Novodanylivka, Zelenyi Hai, Poltavka, Lysogirka, Mahdalynivka, Nove, Dobropillia, Preobrazhenka, Lukianivske, Yablukove, Zelene, Veselianka, Solodke, Zatyshshia.

Kharkiv oblast

➢ Throughout the week, Kharkiv region endured sustained attacks involving KAB and FAB aerial bombs, as well as numerous UAV strikes.
➢ On 17 November, Russian forces launched two Iskander missiles at the city of Balakliia, killing three people and injuring fifteen. The attack damaged at least 13 apartment buildings, 12 private houses, and a kindergarten. During the night of 18 November, Russia conducted missile strikes on the city of Berestyn. One person was killed and nine were injured.
➢ During the night of 19 November, Kharkiv was attacked by 19 UAVs, injuring 32 people. Ten civilian vehicles, a residential building, and a supermarket were damaged.
➢ Other settlements that were targeted or affected included: Katerynivka, Lymanivka, Staryi Saltiv, Malynivka, Izium, Liutivka, Starovirivka, Velykyi Burluk, Buriakivka, Kadnytsia, Hrushivka, Slatyne, Kotivka, Lozova, Barvinkove, Yelyzavetyvka, Nove, Orilka, Hersevanivka, Zolochiv, Mykhailivka, Artemivka.

Sumy oblast

➢ Throughout the week, Sumy region was subjected to attacks involving KAB aerial bombs and UAVs. Russian forces also dropped VOG fragmentation munitions from drones.
➢ On 17 November, Russian troops struck a civilian vehicle near the settlement of Velyka Pysarivka, killing one person. On 19 November, Russian forces shelled the Krasnopillia community, resulting in the deaths of two people.
➢ Other communities affected by attacks included: Sumy, Bilopillia, Khotin, Yunakivka, Krasnopillia, Hlukhiv, Esman, Shalyhyne, Seredyna-Buda, Sad, Stepanivka, Mykolaivka (rural), Lebedyn, Myropillia, Znob-Novhorodske, Putyvl, Nova Sloboda Velyka Pysarivka, Boromlia, Okhtyrka, Shostka, Verkhnia Syrovatka, Khutir-Mykhailivskyi, Svesa, Kyrykivka, Vorozhba, Trostianets, and Komyshany communities.

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Dnipropetrovsk oblast

➢ Throughout the week, Russian forces attacked Dnipropetrovsk region using FPV drones, various UAVs, artillery, KAB aerial bombs, and Grad multiple launch rocket systems. As a result, private homes, apartment buildings, industrial enterprises, shops, kiosks, gas stations, vehicles, agricultural structures, infrastructure facilities, and cultural, educational, and medical institutions sustained damage. Several fires broke out, and in some cases domestic animals were killed. Over this period, at least 6 people were killed and 32 injured, including three children.

➢ On 18 November, Russian forces launched massive attacks on the city of Dnipro and the Nikopol area using FPV drones and artillery. Two people were hospitalized in Dnipro; three people were injured in the Nikopol district. On 23 November, Russian forces attacked the region with UAVs. Fourteen people were injured in Dnipro, including a child. In the Vasylkivka and Zaitseve communities of the Synelnykove district, two people were wounded and fires broke out in private homes.

➢ Areas under fire included: Vasylkivka, Pokrovske, Mezhova, Dubovyk communities; Pavlohrad district (Pavlohrad, Yurivka, Mezhyrich, Verbky, Bohdanivka, Troitske communities); Dnipro; Nikopol district (Nikopol, Pokrovske, Marhanets, Myrove, Chervonohryhorivka communities); Samara district; and the Novooleksandrivka community.

Mykolaiv oblast

➢ Throughout the week, Mykolaiv region was subjected to regular attacks by Russian FPV drones (including Shahed-type strike drones and decoy UAVs) and artillery. The strikes damaged power lines and private homes. No casualties or fatalities were reported. The Ochakiv and Kutsurub communities in the Mykolaiv district were the primary areas targeted.

Lviv oblast

➢ Throughout the week, the Russian military attacked Lviv region, including the city of Lviv, using cruise missiles and UAVs. The strikes targeted an energy facility, a wood-processing plant, a warehouse, a branch of Ukrposhta, and a medical institution — the Center for Pulmonary Health. No casualties or injuries were reported.

Odesa oblast

➢ Throughout the week, Odesa region remained under attack from Russian strike UAVs. Energy, port, and transport infrastructure sustained damage, and civilian vessels in the waters of the Izmail port were also hit. The strikes caused large-scale fires and power outages. Significant destruction of the energy grid left over 36,000 households without electricity. Six people were injured; no fatalities were reported.

➢ In the night of 17 November, Russian forces attacked Izmail with strike UAVs, causing large fires at energy and port infrastructure sites. Several civilian vessels were damaged, and an 18-year-old man was injured. In the night of 21 November, Russia launched another multi-wave drone attack on Odesa, carrying out at least three strikes on the city. Five people were injured, including a 16-year-old teenager.

➢ Locations affected included: Odesa, Chornomorsk, Pivdenne, Izmail, and the port-adjacent districts of the region.

Kherson oblast

➢ Throughout the week, the Russian military shelled Kherson region using drones, artillery, and aviation. Residential neighborhoods, critical infrastructure, transportation facilities, and social infrastructure were all hit. Damage was recorded to apartment buildings, private homes, administrative buildings, agricultural structures, a TV and radio tower, gas stations, gas pipelines, a medical facility, and civilian vehicles. In total, 10 people were killed and 47 wounded, including three children.

➢ On 16 November, Russian forces shelled Antonivka, Bilozirka, Beryslav, Kizomys, and several nearby villages using drones, aerial bombs, and artillery. One person was killed and 11 wounded. On 22 November, Russian forces launched a massive strike on the Beryslav and Kherson directions, attacking Beryslav, Novoraisk, Zolota Balka, Monastyrske, Osokorivka, Kherson, and other settlements. Four people were killed and another 11 injured, including a child.

➢ Settlements under fire included: Antonivka, Komyshany, Prydniprovske, Sadove, Bilozirka, Dniprovske, Kizomys, Beryslav, Zolota Balka, Monastyrske, Chervonyi Maiak, Dudchany, Lvove, Vesele, Kozatske, Novoraisk, Khreshchenivka, Stanislav, Oleksandrivka, Posad-Pokrovske, Molodizhne, Tomyna Balka, Borozenske, Zmiivka, Kachkarivka, Mylove, Novooleksandrivka, Odradokamianka, Osokorivka, Poniativka, Sablukivka, Zelenivka, Veletenske, Shyroka Balka, Mykilske, Tokarivka, Novovorontsovka, Vysoke, Mykolaivka, Respublikanets, Shevchenkivka, Zorivka, Sofiivka, Burhunka, Mykhailivka, Ivanivka, Molodizhne, Kostyrka, Novoberyslav, Olhivka, Ukrainka, Novokairy, Inzhenerne, Zarichne, Inhulets, Tarasa Shevchenka, Tomaryne, Stepne, Havrylivka, and Mylove.

Chernihiv oblast

➢ Throughout the week, Russian forces shelled Chernihiv region using various types of UAVs — including FPV drones, fiber-optic-controlled drones, and strike UAVs such as Molniya, Gerbera, Lancet, and Shahed — as well as mortars and tube artillery. The attacks caused significant destruction: residential buildings, shops, administrative facilities, a children's creative arts center, and energy infrastructure were damaged, leading to power outages. Cultural heritage sites, including the Lyzohub House, were also affected. In total, three people were killed and two wounded.

➢ On 17 November, Russian forces attacked the town of Horodnia with Shahed drones. Two women were killed, two energy infrastructure facilities were damaged, and a sunflower storage hangar caught fire. On 20 November, strikes by Molniya and Gerbera UAVs in the center of Semenivka damaged two administrative buildings, a residential house, and both critical and civilian infrastructure. In the village of Avdiivka, located within the Ponornytsia community, a shop worker was killed in a drone strike.

➢ Shelling and drone attacks affected a wide area of the region: the Novhorod-Siverskyi community (Novhorod-Siverskyi, Yasna Poliana, Krasnyi Khutir, Buchky, and Bohdanove); in the Semenivka community (Semenivka, Zarichchia, Serhiivske, Leonivka, Kuty Druhi, Kostobobriv, Tymonovychi, Lohy, Arkhypivka, Zoria, Karpovychi, Yanzhulivka, Liskivshchyna, and Halahanivka); in the Snovsk community (Huta-Studenetska); in the Horodnia community (Horodnia and Hasynchivka); in the Koriukivka community (Shyshkivka); in the Korop community (Koriukivka). The Ponornytsia community was also targeted, including the village of Avdiivka. In the Chernihiv district, strikes hit both Chernihiv and the settlement of Sedniv, including the territory of the historic Lyzohub Estate.

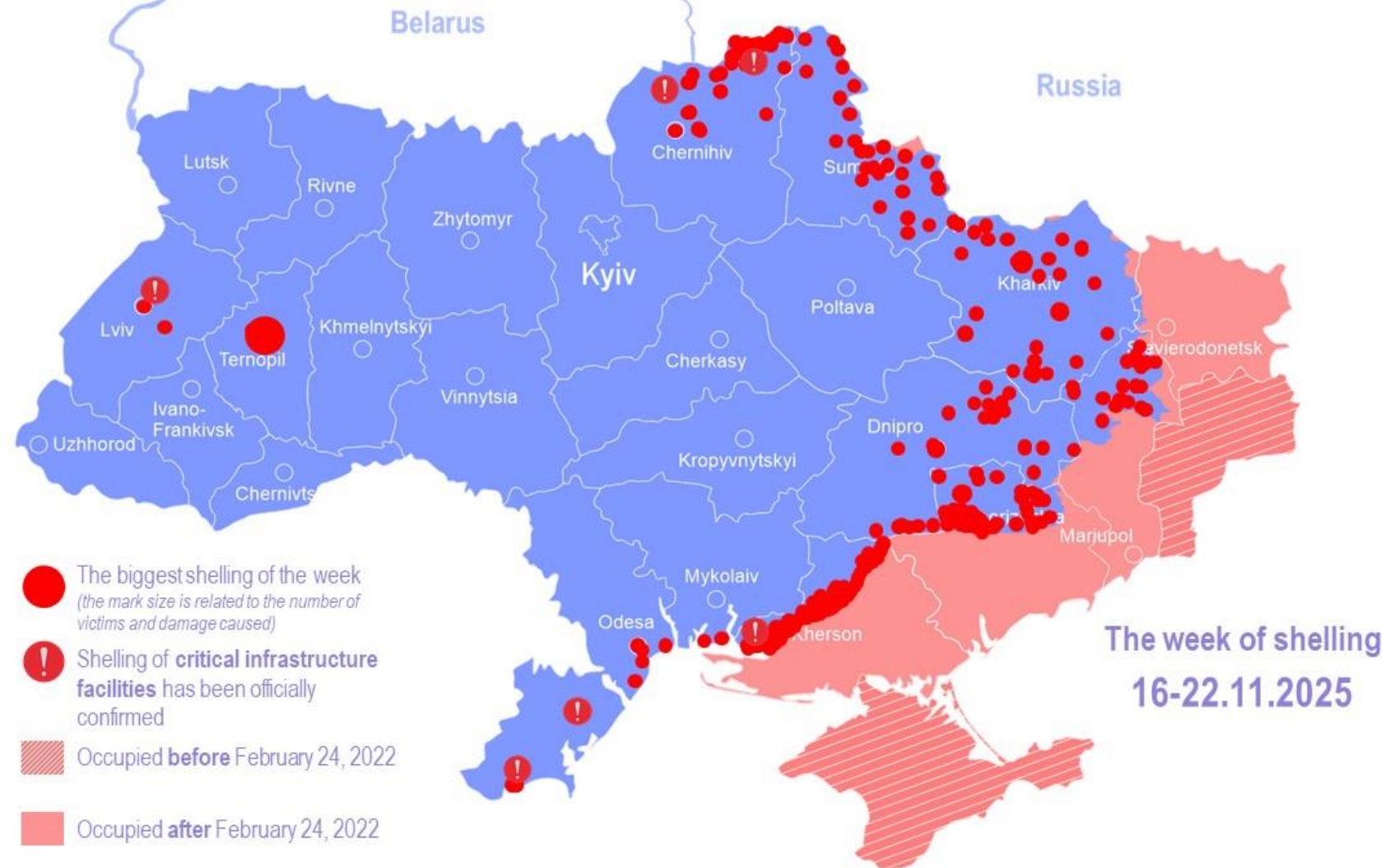# The week of shelling

Kharkiv oblast

Chernihiv oblast

Lviv oblast

Ternopil

Dnipropetrovsk oblast

Odesa oblast

The biggest shelling of the week
(the mark size is related to the number of victims and damage caused)

Shelling of **critical infrastructure facilities** has been officially confirmed

Occupied **before** February 24, 2022

Occupied **after** February 24, 2022

The week of shelling
16-22.11.2025

Transatlantic Dialogue Center

www.tdcenter.org

Violations of International Humanitarian Law by Russia

- On November 19, Russia attacked Lviv Oblast with combat drones and cruise missiles, **destroying the medical warehouse** of the international charity Nova Ukraine. The warehouse stored critically important medical supplies and humanitarian aid intended for hospitals and clinics across Ukraine. No employees of the organization were injured. In addition, following the attack in Lviv, **excessive levels of carbon monoxide were recorded** in the air on two city streets.
- In Ternopil, after a massive missile attack on November 19, **the chlorine concentration in the air** exceeded permissible levels at various measurement points by between two and six and a half times.
- The Zaporizhzhia Regional Prosecutor's Office has launched an investigation into violations of the laws and customs of war combined with intentional killing (Part 2, Article 438 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine). The investigation concerns **the execution of three Ukrainian prisoners of war** by Russian troops in the Huliaipole sector of Zaporizhzhia Oblast, a video of which appeared online on November 15. According to the investigation, the incident took place on November 14, 2025.
- Russia continues to violate the laws and customs of war. On November 20, near Lyman, a Russian FPV drone with a fibre-optic link **attacked an evacuation vehicle** carrying Donbas Realii journalist Serhii Horbatenko, a US citizen from the humanitarian organization Plain Compassion Crisis Response, and two police officers from the White Angel unit. The drone deliberately waited in ambush and struck the vehicle while it was moving. The car completely burned out. The volunteer driver sustained shrapnel injuries to his face; the journalist was unharmed.
- The international organization Reporters Without Borders (RSF) condemned Russia's November 17 **attack on the Public Broadcasting branch in Dnipro** and the nearby TV tower, calling these actions a war crime. The drone strike destroyed the offices of Suspilne Dnipro and the media-rights NGO IMI, as well as their equipment. Damage to the editorial building caused a fire and partial destruction of the first floor.
- The Russian army **has struck the warehouse** of one of the **country's two largest pharmaceutical distributors**, Optima-Pharm, for the third time. The warehouse, which served the southern regions of Ukraine, was completely destroyed, although none of the employees were injured.

Temporarily Occupied Territories (TOT) and Evacuation

- The occupying authorities of the Russian Federation are **restricting the access of Ukrainians** in the temporarily occupied territories (TOT) **to Ukrainian and international information sources**. The heads of the occupation administrations in Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts have signed decrees banning the sale, installation, and use of satellite equipment for watching Ukrainian television channels. To accelerate "passportization" and exert pressure on residents who refuse to obtain Russian documents, the Kremlin has also ordered Russian SIM cards that are not registered to the passport data of their holders to be blocked.
- It has been established that **46,327 Ukrainian citizens** from TOT and annexed Crimea have been **forcibly mobilized into the Russian army**. According to the Ukrainian side, these individuals are being compelled to fight against their own country.
- The Russian command is actively using those mobilized from the TOT as **"expendable material"**, transferring them to "M" assault companies – **units with the highest casualty rates** at the front. Although this is formally presented as signing a "contract," military personnel testify that the process is coercive. Refusing to sign a contract automatically results in being sent to an assault company. The risks are greatest for residents of the TOT, as **Russia does not recognize them as full-fledged citizens**, which means they have no guarantees, compensation, or any kind of social protection for themselves or their families.
- In the temporarily occupied territories, teachers from Russia are working under the nationwide "Zemsky Teacher" program. The Russian authorities have designated the TOT of Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia, Luhansk, and Kherson Oblasts as priority regions for this program. Teachers who agree to relocate receive double compensation payments amounting to 2 million rubles. According to the Main Intelligence Directorate, the goal of this policy is **to establish a controlled educational environment, ideologically re-educate Ukrainian children, and cultivate a Russian identity in them**.
- On Thursday, November 20, as part of repatriation efforts, **1,000 bodies** were returned to Ukraine which, according to the Russian side, belong to **Ukrainian servicemen**. Law enforcement agencies, together with expert institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, will soon carry out all necessary examinations and identification of the repatriated remains.

Infrastructure and Energy

- The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) reported that the Rivne and Khmelnytskyi Nuclear Power Plants further **reduced their electricity production** after the attack on November 19. They lost connection to one of the high-voltage transmission lines, making it impossible to feed the generated electricity into the grid. IAEA teams at the facilities were also forced to take shelter during the air-raid alert. In addition, the South Ukraine Nuclear Power Plant also lost connection to a high-voltage line, although no reduction in output at that plant was reported.
- Olga Kosharna, co-founder of the NGO Anti-Crisis Expert Nuclear Center of Ukraine, emphasized that as a result of massive Russian shelling, **Ukraine has lost significant generating capacity, which has further deepened the power deficit**. She confirmed that the power system has lost its margin of safety and noted a high risk that the enemy may target the distribution systems of the Rivne and Khmelnytskyi nuclear power plants – damage to which would force the plants to reduce output.

International support

- **Norway** will allocate an additional $46 million to Ukraine for **humanitarian aid**. These funds supplement the $11.8 million already provided to support food security.