



Transatlantic Dialogue Center

Weekly briefing

November 30 – December 6

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International situation & Military Support	2
Situation at the Front	4
This week shelling and strikes	6
Humanitarian situation	9

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

- **Ukraine–US negotiations: change in the format of negotiations and security priorities.** The Ukrainian negotiating delegation working on a peace plan in cooperation with the US has undergone significant personnel changes and now has a pronounced security profile. During the negotiations in Florida, the Ukrainian side focused on the real situation on the front lines, the technical details of the demilitarized zone, and deterrence measures, while the issues of elections or a direct “exchange of territories” were not the subject of official discussions, despite rumors in the Western media. Following the meetings, the parties confirmed progress in developing a framework for security agreements that should ensure lasting peace and the restoration of Ukraine, although much difficult work still lies ahead.
- A key element of the dialogue was the discussion of **the future security architecture**, particularly in the context of Ukraine's **NATO membership**. According to CNN, an option is being considered to conclude a separate agreement between the US and Russia on Ukraine's non-accession to the Alliance without a formal legal refusal from Kyiv: in such a scenario, Ukraine would not be involved in decision-making if Moscow received guarantees from Washington or NATO. Volodymyr Zelenskyi himself called the most difficult issues of the negotiations the territorial aspect, security guarantees from the US and Europe, and financing for reconstruction, emphasizing the need to use European resources for this purpose.
- The Russian track and the search for compromises. In parallel with the Ukrainian vector, American negotiators Steve Witkoff and Jared Kushner held a lengthy meeting in the Kremlin with Vladimir Putin, trying to find common ground on the parameters for ending the war. Although Moscow called the talks “constructive” and received additional documents on the peace plan, no compromise on the territorial issue has been found yet: the Kremlin continues to insist on its goals and **control over the occupied regions**. Despite Donald Trump's statements about his emissaries' impression that Putin allegedly “wants to end the war,” NATO intelligence does not confirm the Russian leadership's readiness for a real peace agreement, noting instead the continuation of offensive operations in Donbas.
- **Economic pressure on the aggressor remains an important factor in the context of the negotiations**, as the profits of Russian energy giants are falling significantly. Rosneft's net profit for the first nine months of the year plummeted by 70% due to high interest rates, falling oil prices, and sanctions, while security costs are rising. At the same time, the market is being reformatted: India continues to buy Russian raw materials at significant discounts, Turkey is reducing imports due to sanctions, and the Hungarian company MOL is showing interest in buying Lukoil's international assets amid US permission for transactions with its foreign gas stations until 2026.
- **International context and humanitarian initiatives.** The domestic political situation in the US and the position of European partners create a complex landscape for Ukrainian diplomacy. The new US national security strategy defines a ceasefire in Ukraine as a “vital interest,” but at the same time contains criticism of the EU and calls for a redistribution of the financial burden within NATO. Despite the suspension of certain channels of communication with European allies and arms supplies, support for Ukraine among the American population is at record levels: more than 60% of citizens are in favor of providing weapons and Kyiv's victory.

- **The humanitarian aspect of the settlement** also remains on the agenda, thanks in part to international pressure. A group of 16 Nobel laureates has appealed to world leaders to include in the peace plan a clause on **the release of all political prisoners and civilian hostages**. The first steps in this direction have already been taken: with the mediation of US First Lady Melania Trump, seven Ukrainian children kidnapped by Russia have been returned to the territory controlled by Ukraine.

International Support

- The European Union is developing complex **mechanisms for using frozen Russian assets, facing resistance from Belgium and the US**. The European Commission has presented two main options for financial support to Ukraine, designed to cover two-thirds of its financial needs for the next two years. The first option involves raising funds on capital markets under EU budget guarantees in the form of a €90 billion loan. The second, more complex solution is a so-called “**reparation loan**,” which involves using funds obtained from frozen Russian state assets, mainly those held by the Belgian financial institution Euroclear. According to Politico, this package could reach €165 billion, of which €115 billion is planned to be directed to the Ukrainian defense industry, €50 billion to budgetary needs, and the rest to repay the G7 loan.
- The key obstacle to the reparations loan is the position of Belgium, which has expressed dissatisfaction with the legal basis proposed by the EU. Belgium, which holds €140 billion in Russian assets, is **demanding financial guarantees** in case of a lawsuit from Russia. Belgian Foreign Minister Maxime Prévot said that the text proposed by the EC is categorically unacceptable and that the country does not want to be “left alone with the risks.” European governments accuse Belgium of excessive demands for guarantees, while the European Central Bank has refused to become a lender of last resort for Euroclear, as this would amount to direct financing of governments, which is prohibited.
- Amid these disputes, the US has called on the EU **not to use Russian assets for credit**, arguing that these funds are needed to secure a future peace agreement with Moscow and finance post-war US investments. In response to Belgium's concerns, the European Commission is urgently working on a legal solution, proposing to use Article 122 of the EU Treaty. This would allow decisions on extending **sanctions to be taken by a qualified majority** rather than unanimously, which would eliminate the risk of a veto by Hungary or Slovakia that could force Belgium to immediately return the funds to Russia. In addition, Hungary rejected an alternative plan to finance Ukraine through Eurobonds. Instead, the UK has announced its readiness to transfer nearly \$11 billion from frozen Russian assets to Ukraine, although the mechanism for the transfer has not yet been determined.
- **Strengthening international support and diplomatic coordination.** A series of important meetings took place at the diplomatic level: Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyi held talks with NATO Secretary General Mark Rutte and European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen. During a meeting in Paris with French President Emmanuel Macron, the issue of security guarantees, on which the “Coalition of the Willing” had completed its work, was discussed, and the need for their approval with the participation of Ukraine was emphasized. >>



- > Against the backdrop of these events, Polish President Karol Nawrocki decided to limit his visit to Hungary to the Visegrad Group summit, refusing to meet with Prime Minister Viktor Orbán due to his visit to Moscow.
- In addition, a number of countries **announced significant aid packages**: Ireland allocated €125 million for non-lethal military aid and energy system support. Sweden and the UK will provide winter support packages for infrastructure reconstruction and energy supply support.
- **Expansion of sanctions and investigation of Russian hybrid activity around the world.** The UK has announced a new round of sanctions against Russian military intelligence, targeting 11 GRU employees. In addition, the European Commission has officially proposed adding Russia to its blacklist of countries with a high risk of money laundering and terrorist financing.
- In the energy sector, the EU and G7 are negotiating to replace price caps on Russian oil **with a complete ban on its maritime transport**, as Russia exports more than a third of its oil via Western tankers. This ban would put an end to trade carried out by the fleets of EU maritime countries. The European Union has also finalized a plan to phase out imports of Russian gas (pipeline and liquefied) by the end of 2027. Against the backdrop of Belarus' hybrid activities against Lithuania, the European Commission is preparing new sanctions against Lukashenko's regime.
- South Africa has stepped up its **fight against the recruitment of mercenaries for the war in Ukraine** on the side of Russia. South African police have arrested four men who were recruited as mercenaries for the Russian army. Among the suspected recruiters are state radio presenter Nongkululeko Mantula and Duduzile Zuma-Sambudla, daughter of the former president of South Africa.

Other

- **Chinese companies continue to integrate into the Russian military-industrial complex and meet the critical needs of the aggressor's aviation.** According to the Financial Times, a Chinese component supplier became a co-owner of the Russian FPV drone manufacturer Rustakt, after which information about the ownership structure was removed from the registers. In addition, the Economic Security Council of Ukraine reports that the Russian Federation's combat aviation is critically dependent on imports: about 85% of aircraft tires for Su-34 and Su-35S aircraft are supplied from China. Such cooperation allows Russia to maintain the pace of drone production and aircraft fleet operation despite restrictions.
- There has been a **deepening of Moscow's military-political alliances** with countries in Asia and the Middle East. After lengthy negotiations, India agreed to lease a Russian nuclear submarine worth about \$2 billion, and Iran held the first joint SCO exercises, Sakhand-2025, with the participation of the Russian and Belarusian military. At the same time, North Korea is expanding its cooperation not only by sending military personnel, but also in the humanitarian sphere: it is introducing compulsory Russian language studies and, according to human rights activists, is accepting abducted Ukrainian children into military camps for ideological indoctrination.



Military Support

- **The international coalition is increasing funding for arms purchases through the PURL mechanism.** The NATO and US initiative to purchase American weapons for Ukraine (PURL) is showing significant growth, having already attracted more than \$4 billion from 21 partner countries. The accession of the first non-Alliance countries to the program — Australia and New Zealand, which will collectively contribute about \$70 million for these needs — was a landmark event. European countries were the key donors: the Netherlands allocated €250 million for air defense systems and ammunition for F-16s, and Norway announced an additional contribution of \$500 million. According to the NATO Secretary General, the pace of deliveries is in line with the planned targets, and the Alliance expects to receive weapons worth a total of \$17 billion.
- **At the same time, there is a divergence of positions among some European capitals regarding the advisability of long-term military purchases.** Italy has officially suspended its participation in the PURL program, arguing that such expenditures are "premature" amid intensified talks about possible peace negotiations. The head of the Italian Foreign Ministry stressed that in the event of a cessation of hostilities, security guarantees would become a priority, rather than new batches of weapons, indicating Rome's shift in focus to the diplomatic track.
- **Strategic transition to localization and joint defense production.** Ukraine is systematically deepening industrial cooperation with its partners, moving from receiving ready-made equipment to creating joint production capacities. Agreements have been signed with Norway and the Netherlands on the joint production of drones, with the launch of a pilot line with Norwegian partners planned for 2026. These agreements provide for the transfer of Ukrainian combat experience and technologies in exchange for Western engineering expertise and funding, which should significantly strengthen the capabilities of the Defense Forces in drone warfare.
- An important precedent has been set in relations with NATO countries: Denmark was the first among the Alliance members to **allow the construction of a Ukrainian defense plant on its territory**. The rocket fuel and ammunition production facility will be located near the Skrydstrup airbase, which guarantees its physical security and simplifies logistics. In addition, negotiations are ongoing with the French company Dassault Aviation on the possibility of localizing the production of Rafale fighter jets in Ukraine, which indicates ambitious plans for the long-term rearmament of the Air Force.
- **Current military aid packages and new capabilities.** Despite political fluctuations, partners continue to meet the urgent needs of the front through bilateral aid packages. Italy, despite its position on PURL, has agreed to a 12th military support package, which includes critical missiles for SAMP/T air defense systems and ammunition. Ireland and Slovenia have also announced new tranches of €100 million and €43 million, respectively. Separately, Australia is considering a request to transfer decommissioned Tiger ARH attack helicopters, which can be effectively used to combat enemy reconnaissance UAVs.
- **Funding trends and technological innovations.** The dynamics of financial support for the coming years show divergent trends among European partners. The Danish government has announced a reduction in direct aid to €1.22 billion in 2026, explaining this by the stabilization of budget expenditures after record levels in previous years. At the same time, Denmark's neighbors, Norway and Sweden, on the contrary, plan to increase funding to compensate for a potential shortage of resources.
- In parallel with traditional armaments, the European Union is strengthening its support for Ukrainian defense innovations through grant instruments. The EU4UA Defense Tech program has been launched with a budget of €3.3 million to finance developments in the field of high-speed interceptors and radars. This is the EU's first targeted initiative to support Ukrainian deep-tech solutions, which will allow domestic teams to receive up to €150,000 for prototyping and testing the latest means of countering Russian threats.

Key Events of the Week:

- Russia is advancing in the Pokrovsk and Kupiansk-Lyman directions, with recorded gains in several settlements in Donbas and Kharkiv Oblast.
- In the Pokrovsk direction, Russia is replacing “disposable” assault groups with special units and actively employing ambushes and mining.
- Ukrainian Defense Forces are holding back the enemy near Huliaipole and conducting search-and-strike operations to detect infiltration groups.
- DeepState reports that Russia has occupied Kozatske, Balahan, and several other settlements.
- Ukraine carried out a record number of strikes on Russian oil refineries and fuel infrastructure in November.
- Ukrainian forces continue targeting key elements of Russian air defense, aviation, and defense production in Crimea and inside Russia.
- Russia continues massive attacks on Ukraine’s energy and civilian infrastructure.
- According to the Ukrainian Armed Forces, Russia maintains over 710,000 troops along the front and loses up to 1,100 soldiers daily.

30.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Southern Defense Forces spokesman Vladyslav Voloshyn reported that the situation on the approaches to Huliaipole is difficult, but Ukrainian troops managed to halt and block the occupiers. Ukrainian forces are also conducting search-and-strike operations to detect Russian groups attempting to infiltrate the city. There are no clashes inside Huliaipole itself. ➤ According to Bloomberg, in November Ukraine carried out a record number of strikes on Russian oil refineries since the start of the full-scale invasion: at least 14 drone attacks, as well as several strikes on oil transshipment facilities and tankers in the Black Sea. Last week, maritime drones hit the tankers Kairos and Virat, on 27 November the tanker Mersin was damaged near Senegal, and on 29 November the Caspian Pipeline Consortium terminal — exporting most Kazakh oil — came under attack. ➤ According to the General Staff, Ukrainian forces targeted more than 50 Russian fuel and military-industrial facilities this autumn alone. The stated goal is to “decrease Russia’s military-economic potential” and complicate logistics and supply for Russian troops. Military-economic experts note that this intensity of strikes within such a short period is unprecedented. ➤ Meanwhile, Russia continues regular attacks on Ukraine’s energy infrastructure and civilian targets, indicating a growing two-sided energy confrontation, with both sides seeking to undermine each other’s resource capabilities ahead of winter. ➤ DeepState reports that Ukrainian forces have cleared Ivanivka (Dnipropetrovsk Oblast). Russia has advanced near Myrnohrad.
01.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In the Pokrovsk direction, Russia is shifting tactics, gradually abandoning “disposable” assault groups formed mainly from mobilized convicts. National Guard representatives report a significant increase in the use of Russian special forces equipped with modern weapons and protection systems. Russian troops attempt to break through into the interpositional space, creating operational pressure and chaos in Ukrainian defenses, while still relying on massed assaults with heavy equipment. The shift to more qualified units suggests Russia is attempting to achieve tactical breakthroughs on specific sections despite high losses and failures of its “cannon fodder” units. ➤ Moscow’s internal economic policy confirms its intention to continue large-scale combat operations. The 2026 Russian budget signed by Vladimir Putin allocates nearly 40% of all expenditures to the military and security sector—a record since Soviet times. Russia is shifting the financial burden of the war onto its own population by cutting social spending and increasing taxation. This indicates that ending the war is not part of the Kremlin’s planning, despite rising domestic economic risks. ➤ DeepState analysts report further dispersal of Russian units in Pokrovsk, aimed at establishing physical control over the city. The largest concentration of forces is seen in the central and northern parts, while Russian advances in the south are less frequent. Despite Ukrainian “clearance operations,” Russia constantly sends in new infantry groups, complicating the defense of liberated areas. ➤ The situation remains critical along the line from Rivne to Pokrovsk and toward Krasnyi Lyman. Russian forces set up ambushes, lay mines, and install engineering barriers, including “Egoza” razor-wire fences. This effectively blocks traditional ground logistics and greatly increases movement risks for Ukrainian personnel near Myrnohrad. Due to the circumstances, logistics are mostly carried out by drones and small ground vehicles, as moving equipment almost always results in enemy fire contact. ➤ Another challenge for defenders is the need to hold the so-called “isthmus” — a narrow corridor ensuring communication with Myrnohrad. Ukrainian soldiers report a lack of forces and resources to simultaneously fulfill operational tasks and maintain this corridor. The situation remains critical, with fighting for Pokrovsk and Myrnohrad ongoing. ➤ DeepState reports that Russian forces advanced near Rivnopillia and Huliaipole (Zaporizhzhia Oblast), Stupochky (Donetsk Oblast), and Dvorichanske (Kharkiv Oblast).
02.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Overnight on 2 December, a series of drone attacks targeted Russian fuel-energy and military infrastructure. In the city of Livny (Oryol Region), a fire broke out at fuel-energy facilities. Russian channels also reported possible strikes on oil-processing facilities in Tuapse and Ilskyi (Krasnodar Krai), as well as explosions in Gudermes (Chechnya), home to the “Akhmat” unit. ➤ DeepState analysts report that Russia has occupied Kozatske and advanced in Pokrovsk, Myrnohrad, and near Shakhove, Mykolaivka (Donetsk Oblast), and Kamianske (Dnipropetrovsk Oblast).

Losses of the Russian army from 30.11.2025 to 6.12.2025

Liquidated personnel	6 950
Tanks	14
IFVs	10
Artillery systems / MLRS	153/10
Anti-aircraft warfare systems	0
Aircraft / helicopters	1/0
UAVs	1 837
Ships/boats	0
Vehicles & fuel tanks	552
Special equipment	5

03.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ukrainian intelligence struck important elements of Russian air defense in occupied Donetsk Oblast, the HUR reported. In one night, they destroyed a 9A83 launcher from the S-300V system, which was on combat duty, and two expensive 1L125 “Niobium-SV” radar stations. ➤ According to DeepState, the enemy occupied the settlement of Balahan near Pokrovsk, as well as Solodke and Zatyshshia in Zaporizhzhia Oblast. Russians also likely made gains in Pokrovsk, near Novoekonomichne, and Huliaipole.
04.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ukrainian military intelligence destroyed a Russian MiG-29 fighter jet in Crimea. On 4 December 2025, the “Ghosts” — a special unit of the Ukrainian HUR — struck a Russian multirole MiG-29 at the “Kacha” airfield in Crimea. That same night, an “Irtys” airfield radar complex near temporarily occupied Simferopol was also hit. ➤ Overnight, Ukrainian Defense Forces struck a defense industry facility producing key components for explosives, the General Staff reported. A production workshop was hit, causing a fire. The target was Nevinnomyssk Azot — one of Russia’s largest chemical plants, producing over 1 million tons of ammonia and up to 1.4 million tons of ammonium nitrate annually, used for manufacturing explosives and munitions. ➤ Losses were also confirmed at a Russian training ground near Dokuchaievsk in occupied Donetsk Oblast — about 60 soldiers killed or wounded. ➤ Russian forces advanced in Vovchansk and near Tykhe, Yampil, and Novoekonomichne.
05.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Overnight, drones attacked the Russian port of Temryuk in Krasnodar Krai and the Syzran oil refinery. Local channels reported that a gas terminal in the port was hit. It is Russia’s main southern port exporting liquefied hydrocarbon gas. There were also reports of damage to the “Grozny City” shopping center, where the “Security Council of Chechnya” is reportedly located. ➤ United Forces Communications Chief Viktor Tregubov stated that Russian troops have advanced in Vovchansk, Kharkiv Oblast. “Vovchansk is practically destroyed, and the Russians are trying to take positions among the ruins. Ukrainian positions remain in the southern and western parts. But there are simply not many buildings left to hold. So yes, unfortunately, Russia has made gains in Vovchansk,” he said. ➤ Russia has deployed more than 710,000 troops along the front line, according to Commander-in-Chief Oleksandr Syrskyi. The Russian army loses around 1,000–1,100 soldiers daily, “most of whom are killed.” “There are no pauses or breaks in their operations. They continue advancing to seize as much of our territory as possible under the cover of negotiations,” he added. ➤ DeepState reports Russian advances near Yampil, Siversk, and Vyiimka.
06.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ukrainian forces overnight attacked the Ryazan oil refinery and the Alchevsk steel plant. The Ryazan refinery is one of Russia’s largest and supplies fuel to occupying forces. A hit was recorded on the low-temperature isomerization unit. The Alchevsk steel plant, located in temporarily occupied Luhansk Oblast, manufactures shell casings for Russia’s Ministry of Defense. A strike was confirmed there as well, resulting in a fire.

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This week shelling and strikes



Massive attacks per week

- **Attack on the night of 30 November:** Russia launched two ballistic missiles and 122 drones at Ukraine. Air defence neutralised 104 Russian drones. Eighteen UAVs and two Iskander-M missiles hit 13 locations, with fragments falling in two more.
- **Attack on the night of 1 December:** Air defence neutralised 63 UAVs. Twenty-six strike UAVs hit nine locations.
- **Attack on the night of 2 December:** Air defence neutralised 39 out of 62 UAVs. Twenty strike UAVs hit eight locations.
- **Attack on the night of 3 December:** Air defence neutralised 83 out of 111 UAVs. Twenty-seven strike UAVs hit 13 locations, and debris from intercepted UAVs fell in one location. Civilian infrastructure and private households in Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhzhia, Kharkiv, and Odesa regions suffered the most.
- **Attack on the night of 4 December:** Air defence neutralised 114 out of 138 UAVs. Ballistic missiles and 24 strike UAVs hit 14 locations.
- **Attack on the night of 5 December:** Air defence neutralised 80 out of 137 UAVs. Fifty-seven strike UAVs hit 13 locations.
- **Attack on the night of 6 December:** Russia launched 51 missiles and 653 drones against Ukraine. Air defence neutralised 29 cruise and one ballistic missile, as well as 585 drones. Missiles and 60 strike UAVs hit 29 locations, with debris falling in three more.

Donetsk oblast

- Throughout the week, the Donetsk oblast suffered attacks involving FPV drones, KAB, and FAB-250 aerial bombs.
- On 1 December, Russians struck Kramatorsk with eight “Geran” drones. Two people were killed and five were wounded. A residential building was also damaged. On 2 December, Russians shelled the town of Kostyantynivka with tube artillery. One person was wounded.
- Other settlements affected by attacks included:
 - Pokrovsk district: Shakhove, Zoloty Kolodiaz, Kucheriv Yar, Vodyanske, Svitle, Hruzke, Toretske, Kryvorizhzhia, Bilytske, Novotroitske.
 - Kramatorsk district: Lyman, Sloviansk, Kramatorsk, Iverske, Vesela Hora, Druzhkivka, Kostiantynivka, Sviatohirsk, Spasko-Mykhailivka, Mykolaivka, Novoselivka, Oleksandrivka, Novodonetske, Novobakhmetieve, Andriivka, Rai-Oleksandrivka.
 - Bakhmut district: Siversk.

Mykolaiv oblast

- Throughout the week, the Russian army shelled Mykolaiv region using Shahed-type strike UAVs, FPV drones, artillery, and a ballistic missile. The main attacks targeted urban and industrial infrastructure, residential buildings and transport, fires were recorded. During this period, no casualties or injuries were reported. Under attack were the city of Mykolaiv, Bashtanka, and also the Ochakiv and Kutsurub communities.

Zaporizhzhia oblast

- Throughout the week, the Zaporizhzhia oblast suffered attacks involving UAVs and KAB bombs. There were also MLRS strikes.
- On 3 December, Russians attacked the town of Huliaipole with an FPV drone. One person was wounded and a car was damaged.
- Other settlements affected included: Zaliznychne, Vozdvizhivka, Verkhniia Tersa, Ternuvate, Rizdviane, Stepnohirske, Prymorske, Stepove, Shcherbak, Novoandriivka, Novodanilivka, Mala Tokmachka, Charivne, Bilohiria, Varvarivka, Dobropillia, Solodke, Veselianka, Hryhorivka, Kosivtseve, Luhivske, Malokaterynivka, Mahdalynivka, Orikhiv, Uspenivka, Petro-Mykhailivka, Novopavlivka, Ukrayinka, Liubymivka, Nove Zaporizhzhia, Kushuhum, Chervonodniprovska, Rozumivka, Shevchenkivske, Preobrazhenka, Zelene, Zatyshshia, Novovasylivka, Pody, Staroukraina, Marivka, Pryluky, Znachkove and Pryvilne.

Kharkiv oblast

- Throughout the week, the Kharkiv oblast suffered attacks involving UAVs and KAB bombs.
- On 1 December, Russians attacked the village of Bashylivka using a UAV. Three people were wounded. One house was destroyed and three more damaged.
- Other settlements affected included: Ploske, Kivsharivka, Borova, Kozacha Lopan, Martove, Odnorobivka, Kostyantynivka, Zolochiv, Klynove-Novoselivka, Pecheniy, Polkova Mykytivka, Kupiansk-Vuzlovyyi, Shevchenkove, Slatyne, Chuhuiv, Siry Yar, Kharkiv, Petrivka, Prymorske, Lemishchyne, Blahodatyvka, Kapytolivka, Izium, Nove, Korobchyne, Katerynivka.

Sumy oblast

- Throughout the week, the Sumy oblast suffered attacks involving KAB bombs and UAVs. There were also VOG munitions dropped from UAVs.
- On 1 December, Russians attacked the Bilopillia community using a UAV. One person was killed and another wounded. A car was also damaged.
- Other communities affected: Sumy, Yunakivka, Khotin, Mykolaivka rural community, Shalyhyne, Znob-Novhorodske, Svesa, Esman, Seredyna-Buda, Khutir-Mykhailivka, Vorozhba, Myropillia, Krasnopillia, Hlukhiv, Velyka Pysarivka, Novoslobidske, Krolevets and Putyvl communities.

Kyiv oblast

- Throughout the week, Russia shelled the Kyiv oblast using strike UAVs, kamikaze drones, and missiles during massive combined missile-and-drone attacks. Residential apartment buildings, private houses, enterprises, warehouse facilities, gas and energy infrastructure, as well as a critical railway hub, were damaged. One person was killed, and 21 were wounded, including four children. The largest number of casualties was recorded in Vyshhorod and Fastiv. Several communities experienced fires, destruction, and disruptions in heating, electricity supply, and transport links.
- In particular, on the night of 30 November, Russians struck Vyshhorod: one person was killed and 19 wounded, including four children. An apartment building, private houses and vehicles were damaged.
- On the night of 6 December, Russia carried out a massive missile-and-drone attack on Fastiv, almost completely destroying the city railway station and the motor-wagon depot. The damage to critical railway infrastructure led to the suspension and rerouting of passenger trains in Kyiv region.
- Under shelling were the Vyshhorod, Fastiv, Bucha, and Bila Tserkva districts.

This week shelling and strikes

Dnipropetrovsk oblast

- Throughout the week, the Russian army shelled Dnipropetrovsk oblast using heavy artillery, FPV drones, strike UAVs, missiles and Grad MLRS. The attacks caused large-scale destruction of residential and critical infrastructure: dozens of apartment and private buildings, educational institutions, administrative buildings, enterprises, shops, municipal facilities, gas pipelines, power lines, transport and agricultural facilities were damaged or destroyed; fires repeatedly broke out. During this period, four people were killed and 76 were wounded, including children.
- In particular, on 1 December Russians carried out a massive strike on Dnipro, injuring 43 people. During the night of 3 December, Russia attacked Ternivka in the Pavlohrad district with strike drones: two men were killed, three more people were wounded, residential buildings were partially destroyed or damaged, a vehicle was destroyed, and a fire broke out.
- Other localities under shelling: Dnipro, Kryvyi Rih, Pavlohrad, Ternivka, Nikopol district (Nikopol, Marhanets, Myrove, Pokrovsk, Chervonohryhorivka communities), Synelnykove district (Pokrovsk, Mezheva, Vasykivka, Sloviansk, Mykolaivka, Bohdanivka communities), Samara district (Lychkivska community), Kryvyi Rih district (Zelenodolsk, Hrushivka communities).

Odesa oblast

- Throughout the week, the Russian army shelled the Odesa oblast using Shahed-type strike drones and other UAVs as well as missiles. The attacks damaged energy facilities, administrative buildings, multi-storey residential buildings, private households, vehicles, and port infrastructure; fires broke out and were extinguished by State Emergency Service units. Due to damage to energy facilities, large-scale disruptions to electricity, heating, and water supply were recorded: parts of Odesa, Izmail, and the Safianivka community were left without power, about 9,500 consumers without heating, and up to 34,000 residents without water. During this period, eight people were wounded, no fatalities were recorded.
- In particular, during the night of 3 December, Russia struck the energy infrastructure of Odesa region: a fire broke out at an energy facility, and a 47-year-old employee was wounded. During the night of 4 December, Russians attacked Odesa with strike UAVs: the impact hit an energy facility, seven people were wounded. Shelling and strikes were recorded in Odesa, particularly in the Peresyp district, Odesa district, in the south of the region, in Izmail district, in the Safianivka community, and in the area of the Pivdennyi port.

Lviv oblast

- On 6 December, Russia attacked the Lviv oblast with combat UAVs and cruise missiles. Two energy facilities were damaged, and hourly power outages were introduced in the region. In the village of Silets, a private house caught fire due to falling debris, and a gas pipeline was damaged. Two people were wounded.

Kherson oblast

- Throughout the week, the Russian army shelled the Kherson oblast using strike and FPV drones, artillery, and aerial munitions. Shelling damaged 22 apartment buildings and 163 private houses, gas pipelines, cellular towers, administrative buildings, private enterprises, shops, and more. Five people were killed, including one child, and 45 were wounded, including one child.
- In particular, on 1 December Russians conducted massive shelling of residential areas of Kherson and several communities in the region, damaging 113 private houses and infrastructure facilities. Thirteen people were wounded. On 3 December Russians attacked Kherson and nearby communities with drones and artillery. Three people were killed, including a 6-year-old child, seven civilians were wounded, residential and administrative buildings were damaged.
- Other localities under shelling: Kherson, Antonivka, Sadove, Prydniprovsk, Bilozerska, Stanislav, Sofiivka, Shyroka Balka, Dniprovsk, Kizomys, Veletenske, Yantarne, Nadezhdivka, Mykilske, Ivanivka, Poniativka, Novotiagynka, Tokarivka, Lymanets, Beryslav, Novooleksandrivka, Zolota Balka, Nova Kamianka, Novovorontsova, Kostyrka, Odradokamianka, Novomykolaivka, Osokorivka, Krupytzia, Chervonyi Maiak, Vesele, Kozatske, Blahovishchenske, Chornobaivka, Havrylivka, Oleksandrivka, Rakivka, Tomaryne, Urozhayne, Mylove, Dudchany, Novoraisk, Charivne, Tiahynka, Mykolaivka, Komyshany, Tomyna Balka, Novodmytrivka, Kachkarivka, L'vove, Mykhailivka, Monastyrsk, Novokairy, Olhivka, Molodizhne, Vysoke, Burhunka, Inzhenerne, Tekstylne, Rozlyv, Zmiivka, Novoberyslav, Virivka, Shevchenkivka and Sablukivka.

Chernihiv oblast

- Throughout the week, Russian forces attacked numerous border communities in Chernihiv oblast using FPV drones, Molniya-type UAVs, Shahed strike UAVs, mortars, and explosive devices dropped from drones. Civilian infrastructure, utility and energy facilities, houses, and farms were damaged. Three people were wounded during this period.
- In particular, on 4 December Russians attacked the Horodnia community with a UAV, wounding two men. The strike caused a fire in a utility building; the village's energy infrastructure was partially cut off.
- Under shelling were: Novhorod-Siverskyi community (Buchky, Bohdanove, Krasnyi Khutir, Yasna Poliana, Korop), Semenivka community (Semenivka, Zarichchia, Lohy, Karpovychi, Bleshnia, Tymonovychi, Yanzhulivka, Arkhypyvka), Snovsk community (Huta-Studenetska, Mena), Horodnia community (Senkivka, Berezna), Koriukivka district.



The week of shelling

Donetsk oblast



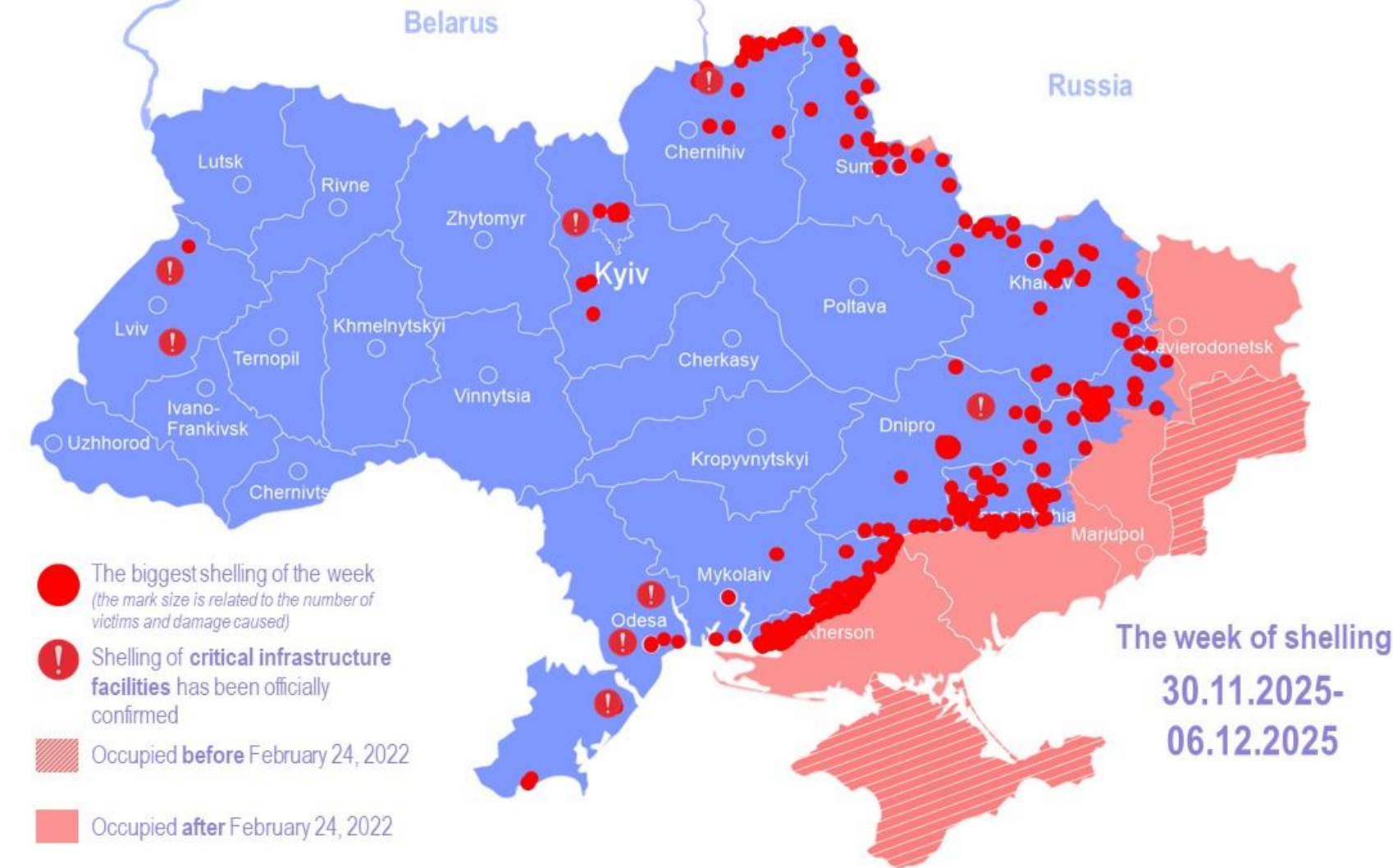
Kharkiv oblast



Kherson oblast



Dnipropetrovsk oblast



Kyiv oblast



Violations of International Humanitarian Law by Russia

- In the Sivversk sector, Russian occupiers allegedly shot a Ukrainian serviceman as he was surrendering, the Donetsk Oblast Prosecutor's Office reported on December 5. A pre-trial investigation into the alleged war crime has been launched.
- The Office of the Ukrainian Ombudsman reports new confirmed facts indicating the expansion of Russia's network of so-called "re-education camps" for illegally deported Ukrainian children. Russia is sending abducted children not only to the Russian Federation, Belarus, and temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, but also to North Korea. According to the Regional Center for Human Rights, 165 such camps have been identified, where Ukrainian children are subjected to Russification, ideological pressure, and militarized training programs.

Infrastructure and Energy

- Throughout the week, systematic attacks by the Russian army on energy infrastructure have been recorded, leading to large-scale power and heating outages and posing a direct threat to the civilian population. Energy shortages are growing across the country. As of the morning of December 4, more than 112,000 consumers in Donetsk, Odesa, and Dnipropetrovsk Oblasts remained without electricity.
- In Kherson, intense shelling forced the Kherson Thermal Power Plant to shut down, leaving more than 40,500 households without heat. The facility has suffered severe damage. The city has set up "Points of Invincibility," where residents can warm up and charge their devices. Meanwhile, Russian attacks on civilian infrastructure continue: another strike on December 4 damaged a perinatal center at the very moment doctors were delivering babies.
- The south of Odesa Oblast also came under fire. Attacks on December 2 and 3 damaged energy facilities, injured an employee, and caused power supply disruptions. Strikes on energy infrastructure were also recorded in Kyiv, Lviv, and Chernihiv Oblasts.
- Russia has also intensified strikes on the railway. On December 6, a night attack damaged the railway station in Fastiv.
- The IAEA reported that the protective arch of the Chornobyl Nuclear Power Plant – which shields Ukraine and the world from radiation from the destroyed fourth reactor – was damaged and has lost its full protective function as a result of a Russian strike on February 14. The supporting structures remained intact, but the arch's ability to completely contain radioactive materials has been reduced. Some repairs have already been carried out, with full restoration still ahead.

Other

- Nineteen Ukrainian sites have been added to the UNESCO International List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection, bringing the total to 46. Enhanced protection is a mechanism of international safeguarding of cultural heritage provided for in the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention.
- The number of officially registered volunteers in Ukraine has increased to 11,792. Over the past year, the number of registered volunteers has grown by 11%, donations have decreased by 19%, yet charitable foundations have raised a third more than in the previous three years combined. Every month, 1.8 million people donate.

Temporarily Occupied Territories (TOT) and Evacuation

- The Russian Red Cross (RRC) conducts military training for children, cooperates with propaganda structures, and operates in occupied Ukrainian territories, yet continues to receive funding from international organizations, according to FTM and Yle. In particular, some regional branches of the RRC organized the "Zarnitsa 2.0" competition, where children from the age of eight are taught to use weapons and drones and carry out military tasks. The Russian Red Cross also cooperates with the "First Movement," which the EU has added to its sanctions list for the Russification of Ukrainian children and fostering pro-Russian ideology. Ukrainian Ombudsman Dmytro Lubinets called this a violation of the principles of the Red Cross and stated that children are, in effect, being prepared to participate in future wars. The IFRC, however, claims this is merely "first aid training."
- The Office of the First Lady of the United States announced that seven more children illegally taken to Russia have been returned to Ukraine. The seven children returned are six boys and one girl.
- According to the National Resistance Center, there is a systemic collapse of civilian healthcare in the TOT. At the Skadovsk polyclinic, patients from surrounding districts are being denied emergency care, formally citing "lack of local registration." In reality, the occupation administration is concealing a critical shortage of medical personnel: some staff have been mobilized, some transferred to paramilitary structures, and the rest reassigned to serve Russian units. Meanwhile, the Russian Federation itself is sinking into an internal medical crisis, which directly affects the TOT.
- Against the backdrop of declining social services, the Russian Federation is intensifying the militarization of teenagers. According to the National Resistance Center, students and schoolchildren in technical colleges in Donetsk Oblast undergo weapons training, tactical exercises, drone operation, and military medicine – all presented as "youth projects." Such practices have been introduced in at least eight educational institutions. Curators are instructed to form a "core of future instructors" from the most disciplined teenagers, effectively creating a base for a future mobilization reserve of the Russian Federation.

International support

- The UN General Assembly has adopted a resolution on the return of Ukrainian children. Ninety-one countries supported the resolution, 12 voted against, and 57 abstained. The document calls on Russia to immediately and unconditionally return all deported children, stop separating them from their families, changing their legal status, and subjecting them to ideological indoctrination. It also mandates the UN Secretary-General to ensure access for international organizations and coordinate UN efforts.
- For the first time in history, special hearings were held in the U.S. Senate in Washington on the abduction and forced transfer of Ukrainian children by the Russian Federation. Representatives of both the Democratic and Republican parties agreed that the deportation of children is a deliberate policy of the Russian Federation aimed at destroying Ukrainian identity, and that Russia must be held accountable. They called the return of children a mandatory point in any peace plan. The Russian ambassador did not attend the hearings. According to official data from Ukraine, more than 20,000 Ukrainian children have been taken to Russia and the occupied territories during the full-scale war.
- The United Kingdom is allocating an additional £10 million (approximately €11.4 million) for the repair of Ukrainian energy infrastructure damaged by Russian shelling.
- Sweden has announced a winter aid package for Ukraine worth more than €100 million. These funds will be used to meet Ukraine's most urgent needs, including energy supply, repair and reconstruction of destroyed infrastructure, reforms, and healthcare services.

