



# Transatlantic Dialogue Center

## Weekly briefing

**December 7 – 13**

Subscribe to our exclusive papers [here](#)

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

- **Intensification of negotiations with the US and the “Peace Plan.”** Dialogue between Kyiv and Washington has become highly intense amid preparations by the new US administration to implement its own vision for ending the war. After a series of talks in Miami and Moscow, the Ukrainian leadership held telephone consultations with Donald Trump's advisers, during which the American side set a strict time frame for reaching agreements – before Christmas. **The key stumbling blocks** remain the issues of territorial integrity, in particular the status of Donbas, and the mechanisms for a ceasefire, on which the parties do not yet have a common vision.
- Pressure on the Ukrainian authorities is mounting due to **demands to agree on a compromise version of the agreement**, which may involve significant concessions. According to sources in diplomatic circles, Washington is insisting on speeding up the process, while Kyiv has officially submitted its comments on the draft, rejecting the possibility of transferring territories and insisting on **regaining control over the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant**. The President of Ukraine stressed that any fixation of the front line is possible only if a framework agreement is signed that would guarantee a real cessation of aggression, not a temporary pause.
- **Transformation of security guarantees and NATO prospects.** The US administration's position on Ukraine's Euro-Atlantic integration has shifted towards seeking alternative security formats. Donald Trump has publicly stated that there is a long-standing understanding that Ukraine will not become a member of NATO, but that Washington is ready to offer bilateral security guarantees instead. According to Axios, an option is being considered to conclude a separate agreement, which in terms of its **content and obligations will resemble Article 5** of the North Atlantic Alliance and will have binding legal force.
- At the same time, a complex discussion is ongoing regarding the fate of the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant, which the Russian side seeks to keep under its control. The Ukrainian negotiating team has categorically rejected this scenario, warning that if Russia refuses to de-occupy the facility, the plant will not be put into operation.
- **Discussion about the electoral process in wartime.** Donald Trump's statement that “the time has come” for elections in Ukraine has sparked a new wave of domestic and international debate. In response, the Ukrainian leadership has confirmed its readiness for the electoral process, provided that security is ensured, the military is able to vote, and the relevant legislative framework is in place. At the same time, the Verkhovna Rada reported that there are currently no registered bills or drafts regarding the organization of elections during martial law. The European Union reacted cautiously to this discussion, confirming the legitimacy of the current president of Ukraine. EU representatives stressed that although democratic procedures are important, the current conditions are exceptional due to the ongoing aggression.
- **Economic maneuvers and energy geopolitics.** On the international stage, there are signs that global players are adapting to the protracted conflict and seeking ways to restore economic ties with Russia. In particular, according to The Wall Street Journal, the US has presented its European partners with a plan that envisages the gradual reintegration of Russia into the global economy in exchange for certain >

- concessions, as well as the use of frozen assets to finance projects. Meanwhile, India has resumed purchases of Russian oil, taking advantage of the discounts offered, which indicates that the aggressor's economic potential remains intact despite the pressure of sanctions. In Iraq, production at one of the largest fields developed by the Russian company Lukoil has been halted due to technical malfunctions.

## International Support

- **The EU's strategic decision on Russian assets and the difficulties with the reparations loan.** The Council of the European Union has made a historic decision to freeze Russia's sovereign assets indefinitely, making it impossible for the aggressor state to return them until Ukraine has been fully compensated for its losses. This decision, supported by 25 member states, creates a legal basis for using these funds as collateral for a loan. Despite the G7's general support for the idea of reparations, **the mechanism** for providing Ukraine with a €165 billion loan **has run into disagreements** within the EU: France is opposed to involving the assets of its private banks, while Italy, Belgium, and Malta are calling for alternatives to lending due to financial risks. Slovakia, represented by Robert Fico, has announced that it will block the initiative if the funds are used for military purposes. The final parameters for providing financing are to be agreed at the EU leaders' summit on December 18, where the key task will be to overcome the resistance of the “skeptics” and finalize the participation of the US in this process.
- **Coordination of the positions of the “Coalition of the Resolute” and the search for a formula for peace.** The leaders of the UK, France, and Germany held a strategic meeting with the President of Ukraine in London, focusing on coordinating the European position on the Donald Trump administration's “peace plan.” According to Volodymyr Zelenskyi, the partners have practically agreed on a package of security guarantees, but Kyiv insists on specifying the actions of allies in the event of renewed aggression and financing the \$15 billion PURL program for the purchase of American weapons. German Chancellor Friedrich Merz questioned some of the documents proposed by Washington, stressing the need to strengthen European efforts.
- **The diplomatic marathon continued** in Rome, where the Italian government confirmed its support for the negotiation process, and Pope Leo XIV criticized American initiatives, seeing them as a threat to transatlantic unity. At the same time, Paris emphasizes that increased sanctions pressure on the Russian economy gives Ukraine and Europe a stronger position in future negotiations, which are being finalized at the level of national security advisers.
- **A new format for European integration and financial injections.** The European Union and Ukraine have launched a mechanism for technical negotiations that allows them to bypass Hungary's political veto on the path to membership. The plan agreed upon in Lviv provides for “frontloading” — preliminary preparation for the closure of negotiation chapters, particularly in the areas of justice and the rule of law. This creates an opportunity for Kyiv to complete the technical part of accession even before Brussels' formal political decision, which will significantly speed up integration after the blockages are lifted.



- At the same time, **Ukraine received substantial financial support**: the sixth tranche of €2.3 billion under the Ukraine Facility program was transferred to the budget, as well as \$290 million from the World Bank to support business. In addition, the Netherlands has announced €700 million in funding for next year, and the UK is investing over \$22 million in the development of Ukrainian green energy, indicating that partners are moving towards long-term reconstruction planning.
- **Tightening of energy and maritime sanctions against Russia**. Western partners are moving to tougher methods of combating Russia's shadow fleet, including expanding the rights to search suspicious vessels in EU waters. EU ambassadors have agreed on new sanctions against 43 vessels and nine legal entities, while Switzerland has synchronized its restrictions with EU packages, banning transactions for Russian banks and servicing the shadow fleet. According to The Atlantic, the US administration did not oppose Ukraine's strikes on Russian oil infrastructure, which have already led to a drop in Russia's oil and gas revenues to a five-year low.
- In the long term, **the European Union is preparing to completely abandon Russian gas** imports by 2027, a plan that has already been agreed upon by the ambassadors of member countries. This decision, combined with the current drop in oil prices and the Kremlin's increased military spending, is putting additional pressure on the Russian budget, which will lose a quarter of its planned energy revenues by the end of the year.
- **Legal prosecution of war criminals**. International cooperation in the field of justice is yielding concrete results: Lithuania has announced charges against another Russian soldier for torturing civilians in Melitopol, and Poland has detained a Russian archaeologist for illegal excavations and destruction of cultural heritage in occupied Crimea.

## Other

- The deepening economic and **military cooperation between Russia and China is taking on new forms**, offsetting the effect of Western restrictions. According to Bloomberg, the Russian tanker Valera, which is under US sanctions, successfully delivered a shipment of liquefied gas from the 'Portovaya' plant to the Beihai terminal in China. The total volume of Russian gas supplies to China increased by 14% in the fall. At the same time, the President of Ukraine announced that China was supplying machine tools for the Russian military-industrial complex, and military authorities recorded joint strategic aviation exercises by Russia and China near Japan, simulating missile launches.
- Investigators have established that Saudi Arabia has become a new importer of grain from occupied Crimea, which is transported by ships of the Russian "shadow fleet" with identification systems turned off. An additional signal was the IOC's decision to allow young athletes from Russia and Belarus to compete under their own flags at the Youth Games.
- The special services of Ukraine and partner countries have demonstrated high efficiency in **preventing Russian sabotage and blocking enemy logistics**. European intelligence agencies exposed and neutralized a large-scale network that was preparing to blow up passenger planes flying to the United States, seizing a significant amount of explosives. At the same time, the Security Service of Ukraine detained a foreign vessel of the Russian Federation's "shadow fleet" in the port of Odesa, which was used to export agricultural products from Crimea and attempted to conceal its owners through offshore jurisdictions.



## Military Support

- **Approval of the US defense budget and long-term support for Ukraine**. The US House of Representatives approved the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), which provides for a total defense budget of \$901 billion. The document, which is a compromise between the Senate and the House of Representatives, provides for the continuation of the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative (USAI). This involves the allocation of \$800 million for the 2026 and 2027 fiscal years. The document is now awaiting final approval by the Senate and the president's signature.
- An important innovation in the bill is the requirement for the US administration to provide more frequent reports on allies' contributions to support Kyiv. This will allow US lawmakers to track how actively European partners are contributing to the financing of Ukraine's defense. During Joe Biden's administration, military aid has exceeded \$65 billion, but no new large-scale packages have been announced recently.
- **Integration of the Ukrainian defense industry into European structures and financing of arms purchases**. The Council of the European Union has officially approved the European Defense Industrial Strategy (EDIP), which provides for the allocation of €300 million to adapt the Ukrainian military-industrial complex to EU standards. The funds will be used to strengthen defense cooperation and joint procurement, in which at least three countries (two of them EU members) must participate. The total EDIP budget for 2025–2027 will be €1.5 billion, part of which will be financed from frozen Russian assets. The document will come into force on December 18.
- At the same time, **funds are being raised for the purchase of American weapons** through the PURL mechanism, through which Ukraine receives mainly air defense systems. Approximately \$15 billion per year is needed for the stable functioning of the program. As Zelenskyi noted, the funding shortfall was previously \$1.5 billion, but thanks to the Dutch government's decision to allocate an additional €700 million, this gap has been reduced to \$800 million. Separately, the Netherlands provided €35 million in material support to the Defense Forces to get through the winter period.
- **Negotiations with Poland: aviation in exchange for drones**. Active negotiations are ongoing between Kyiv and Warsaw regarding the transfer of the last Polish MiG-29 fighter jets to the Ukrainian Air Force. We are talking about a potential batch of 14 aircraft. A kind of barter is being considered, whereby Poland could receive Ukrainian unmanned technology and ready-made drones. As clarified by the diplomatic corps, Ukrainian UAVs have proven their effectiveness in combat conditions and are capable of significantly strengthening the defense capabilities of the neighboring country. The exact volumes of the exchange and the terms of implementation of the agreements are currently being negotiated.
- **Expansion of the geography of Ukrainian UAV production**. Ukrainian manufacturers of unmanned systems are entering the international arena, with Ukrspesystems launching production facilities in the UK. This step will allow products to be adapted to NATO standards and simplify logistics. At the same time, the main research and development (R&D) and the development of new technologies will remain in Ukraine, which will ensure that the country's intellectual potential is preserved.

## Key Events of the Week:

- Russia has sharply intensified its air terror, using more than 1,600 drones, 1,200 guided aerial bombs (KABs), and around 70 missiles against Ukraine over the past week.
- Ukrainian drones are systematically striking strategic targets deep inside Russia, including airbases, oil refineries, chemical plants, defense enterprises, and gas terminals.
- The Defense Forces are holding Pokrovsk and have shifted to counteroffensive actions, regaining control of up to 16 km<sup>2</sup> in the northern part of the city.
- Myrnohrad is not encircled, and Ukrainian troops have carried out an organized maneuver to more advantageous defensive positions.
- An active counter-sabotage operation is ongoing in Kupiansk. Russian groups are partially blocked, and their infiltration routes are being destroyed.
- Russia is employing a new tactic of striking civilian logistics, targeting railways, medical and postal hubs in an attempt to paralyze the rear.
- The intensity of fighting remains at record levels, with up to 300 combat engagements per day along almost the entire frontline.
- Despite heavy losses, the Russian army continues its offensives through mass infiltration by small groups.
- The United States does not object to Ukraine striking Russia's so-called "shadow fleet" and is pressuring Kyiv regarding a peace plan, where the key contentious issues remain territory and the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant.

<b>07.12</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Overnight, drones attacked Russia's Rostov and Saratov regions. According to local public sources, the attack may have hit the Engels airbase, where Tu-160 and Tu-95MS bombers are stationed. Explosions were also reported near a local oil depot. A power transmission tower near Rostov was damaged, leaving hundreds of people without electricity. Russia's Ministry of Defense reported that 77 drones were shot down over six regions and Crimea.</li> <li>➤ Over the past week, the enemy launched more than 1,600 drones, 1,200 guided aerial bombs, and nearly 70 missiles of various types against Ukraine, President Zelenskyi said.</li> <li>➤ The Defense Forces are conducting search-and-assault operations and eliminating enemy forces in the urban areas of Pokrovsk, according to the "East" operational grouping. In Myrnohrad, Ukrainian units are holding defensive lines and destroying the enemy on the approaches to the city.</li> <li>➤ Ukrainian forces had developed response plans and alternative movement routes in case the Pecheniyh Dam was damaged in advance, the 16th Army Corps of the Armed Forces of Ukraine stated. "The military understood that the dam could be damaged or destroyed by the Russians. Alternative routes were actively used before and are now fully sufficient to ensure the necessary logistics. Secondly, Ukrainian units have accumulated the required stocks of material and technical supplies. Therefore, a temporary and potential loss of movement across the dam will not have a critical impact on combat operations," the statement said. According to the corps, the Pecheniyh Dam had long been the target of systematic Russian attacks, with attempts to strike it using Shahed drones, guided aerial bombs, various types of missiles, 'Molniya' drones, and FPV drones.</li> <li>➤ Russia has shifted to a new tactic of striking Ukraine's civilian infrastructure, BILD reported. For the first time, the aggressor state has targeted facilities previously considered untouchable due to their key role in sustaining the lives of millions of people, writes BILD correspondent Julian Röpcke. In particular, on December 5, Russian missiles and drones struck a major railway hub in Fastiv near Kyiv. The railway junction, station, suburban train depot, and rolling stock park were damaged. Previously, Russia had systematically targeted railways only in eastern Ukraine. A serious strike also hit a Nova Poshta post sorting center in Dnipro, destroying tens of thousands of parcels, including shipments for Ukrainian soldiers such as helmets and night-vision devices. Medical logistics are also constantly under attack: since late November, Russia has been striking central distribution bases supplying hospitals. After a strike on a warehouse in Lviv, 600 medical facilities were left without deliveries.</li> </ul>
<b>08.12</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Defense Forces moved to more advantageous positions near Myrnohrad, the 7th Air Assault Corps reported. "By decision of the command, Defense Forces units carried out an organized maneuver in the areas of the settlements of Lysivka and Sukhyi Yar. Personnel were relocated to more advantageous positions," the unit said. It added that the maneuver was conducted to preserve soldiers' lives, improve logistical support for the grouping, and straighten the frontline.</li> </ul>
<b>09.12</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Overnight, Russia was attacked by drones. In Cheboksary, the Energozapchast plant was likely targeted. According to Russia's Ministry of Defense, Russian air defenses allegedly shot down more than 120 Ukrainian drones across various regions, including Crimea, Belgorod Oblast, and Ryazan Oblast. In the morning, air defense systems were active in Cheboksary (Chuvash Republic). According to regional head Oleg Nikolayev, UAV debris fell on a residential high-rise building. Cheboksary Airport temporarily restricted arrivals and departures.</li> <li>➤ SBU drones attacked a gas terminal in Russia's Temryuk. It burned for three days. Sources in the security service told RBC-Ukraine that more than 20 storage tanks with a capacity of 200 m<sup>3</sup> each out of 30 were set ablaze. In addition, SBU drones destroyed railway tank cars, an intermediate refueling tank, and a loading and unloading rack. The total fire area was about 3,000 m<sup>2</sup>.</li> <li>➤ The defense of Pokrovsk continues. Myrnohrad is not encircled. A counter-sabotage operation is ongoing in Kupiansk, Commander-in-Chief Oleksandr Syrskyi said during a meeting with chief editors of Ukrainian media. According to him, the Defense Forces control 13 km<sup>2</sup> in northern Pokrovsk. "The scale of Russian lies is many times greater than the real pace of their advance. The enemy uses disinformation and fake maps in its hybrid war against Ukraine, influencing both foreign audiences and our society and army," Syrskyi stressed. He added that not all successes can be made public, as such disclosures directly affect the lives of Ukrainian soldiers holding regained positions.</li> </ul>

## Losses of the Russian army from 07.12.2025 to 13.12.2025

Liquidated personnel	<b>6 810</b>
Tanks	<b>7</b>
IFVs	<b>32</b>
Artillery systems / MLRS	<b>124/5</b>
Anti-aircraft warfare systems	<b>6</b>
Aircraft / helicopters	<b>1/0</b>
UAVs	<b>1 667</b>
Ships/boats	<b>0</b>
Vehicles & fuel tanks	<b>616</b>
Special equipment	<b>8</b>

# Situation at the Front

<b>10.12</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Russian forces are assaulting Pokrovsk with columns of armored vehicles. The Defense Forces are repelling the attack, the 7th Rapid Response Corps of the Air Assault Forces reported. The occupiers launched active operations early in the morning of December 10, attempting to exploit adverse weather conditions. Vehicle columns tried to break through from the southern direction into the northern part of the city. Ukrainian units, anticipating the assault, began repelling the attack in an organized manner. The destruction of enemy equipment and personnel is ongoing.</li> <li>➤ Sea Baby drones struck another Russian shadow fleet tanker in the Black Sea. According to RBC-Ukraine sources, on December 10, SBU maritime drones hit the oil tanker Dashan, which belongs to Russia's so-called "shadow fleet." The vessel, flying the flag of the Comoros Islands, was moving within Ukraine's exclusive economic zone toward the Novorossiysk port terminal with its transponder switched off.</li> </ul>
<b>11.12</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ During the night of December 11, drones struck a number of chemical plants in Russia. The Akron chemical plant (Veliky Novgorod, Russia), which produces nitric acid, ammonia, and ammonium nitrate, key components for the production of gunpowder and explosives for the occupying army, was hit. The Dorogobuzh chemical plant (Smolensk Oblast, Russia), producing nitric acid, ammonia, nitroammophoska, ammonium nitrate, and other chemical lines used to manufacture TNT, octogen, hexogen, and other explosives for the occupier's army, was also struck. Other critical, strategic, and military infrastructure facilities in Russia were hit as well, including one oil refinery, reported Major Robert "Madyar" Brovdi, Commander of the Unmanned Systems Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.</li> <li>➤ Both statements, "the Russians are suffering huge losses" and "the Russians are advancing at one of the fastest rates," are absolutely true, said Maksym Zhorin. "Mostly thanks to drones, we are able to strike the enemy in all directions, both the most active and relatively calm ones. However, the enemy tries to ignore these losses and does not remove advance tasks from its units. A huge problem has become the infiltration of enemy groups. The enemy moves into the rear, entrenches itself, and builds up forces. This behavior is now the most common method used by Russians to change the tactical situation along the line of contact, and so far it has been quite successful," said Lieutenant Colonel Maksym Zhorin of the Third Army Corps of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.</li> </ul>
<b>12.12</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Special Operations Forces struck two Russian vessels in the Caspian Sea. A Special Operations Forces unit, in cooperation with the partisan movement "Chernaya Iskra," conducted an operation that resulted in strikes on two Russian vessels near the coast of Kalmykia in the Caspian Sea that were transporting weapons and military equipment. Among the damaged vessels were Composer Rachmaninoff and Askar-Saridzha, which Russia uses for military purposes and which are under U.S. sanctions for their role in supplying military cargo between Iran and Russia.</li> <li>➤ A Rostec-owned plant producing artillery shell casings is on fire in the Russian city of Orsk, media reports. According to the company's brochure, the plant produces more than half of Russia's artillery shell casings of certain calibers, as well as components for multiple-launch rocket systems. No official cause of the fire has been announced. Some reports suggest an explosion may have preceded the blaze.</li> <li>➤ Ukrainian forces have blocked Russian troops in Kupiansk, DeepState reported. Analysts also say Ukrainian units managed to clear the city's northwestern outskirts of enemy forces. The operation is ongoing, as Russian enclaves remain in the central part of the city.</li> <li>➤ The Defense Intelligence of Ukraine confirmed the strike on an An-26 aircraft and two radar stations in occupied Crimea. "In occupied Crimea, the invaders were preparing to take off in a military transport An-26 and had already started the engines, but the crew of the Russian occupiers was prevented from carrying out the illegal flight by the masters of the HUR special unit 'Ghosts,' who delivered a precise strike to the left turboprop," the intelligence service said. The "Ghosts" also successfully hit two high-value radar systems that served as the "eyes" of enemy S-300/S-400 air defense systems.</li> <li>➤ An oil refinery in Russia's Yaroslavl Oblast and a number of facilities in the occupied territories were struck, the General Staff reported. The Defense Forces hit the facilities of the Slavneft-YANOS refinery in Yaroslavl Oblast. This is one of the occupiers' largest refineries, capable of processing up to 15 million tons of oil per year, and is involved in supplying the invading armed forces. The extent of the damage is being clarified. In addition, an ammunition depot near the village of Avdiivske (formerly Pervomaiske) was hit, as well as concentrations of enemy personnel in the areas of Myrnohrad and Rodynske in Donetsk Oblast. Enemy losses are being verified.</li> <li>➤ SBU drones struck Russian oil production platforms in the Caspian Sea again. Long-range drones of the SBU Alpha Special Operations Center successfully attacked the Filanovsky oil production platform for the second time this week. Another platform, the Korchagin platform, was also hit. Both facilities belong to Lukoil-Nizhnevolzhskneft, SBU sources told Ukrinform. The drones damaged critical equipment on both ice-resistant platforms, leading to a suspension of production processes.</li> </ul>
<b>13.12</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ukrainian defenders destroyed a pipe that Russian forces were using to enter Kupiansk, the 429th Separate Unmanned Systems Regiment "Achilles" reported. During reconnaissance, the military identified an "unusual but critically important" logistics channel, a pipe used by Russian forces to infiltrate personnel into the northern outskirts of Kupiansk. The unit said that three tons of explosives were used to destroy the pipe.</li> <li>➤ Over several weeks, the Armed Forces of Ukraine have regained control of about 16 km<sup>2</sup> in the northern part of Pokrovsk, Syrskyi said. Active operations continue in the Pokrovsk-Myrnohrad agglomeration. Logistics to Myrnohrad are difficult but ongoing. The operational situation remains complex. The enemy is conducting offensive actions along almost the entire line of contact. On some days, the number of combat engagements reaches 300, the highest since the start of the war.</li> <li>➤ The United States does not oppose Ukraine's strikes on Russia's "shadow fleet." According to The Atlantic, citing its sources, unlike former U.S. President Joe Biden, who feared escalation, the administration of Donald Trump not only did not hinder attacks on oil logistics but also provided intelligence for carrying out these strikes. In recent weeks, Ukraine has attacked several tankers belonging to Russia's "shadow fleet."</li> </ul>

<b>Losses of the Russian army from 07.12.2025 to 13.12.2025</b>	
Liquidated personnel	<b>6 810</b>
Tanks	<b>7</b>
IFVs	<b>32</b>
Artillery systems / MLRS	<b>124/5</b>
Anti-aircraft warfare systems	<b>6</b>
Aircraft / helicopters	<b>1/0</b>
UAVs	<b>1 667</b>
Ships/boats	<b>0</b>
Vehicles & fuel tanks	<b>616</b>
Special equipment	<b>8</b>

## Massive attacks per week

- **Attack on the night of December 7:** Air defense forces destroyed 246 airborne weapons – 5 ballistic missiles and 241 UAVs of various types. Sixty-five strike UAVs hit 14 locations.
- **Attack on the night of December 8:** Air defense forces destroyed 131 UAVs. 16 strike UAVs hit 11 locations, and downed UAVs (debris) were recorded at four locations.
- **Attack on the night of December 9:** Air defense forces destroyed 84 enemy UAVs. 24 strike UAVs have hit nine locations.
- **Attack on the night of December 10:** Air defense forces destroyed 50 UAVs. Hits by 29 strike UAVs were recorded at 7 locations.
- **Attack on the night of December 11:** Air defense forces neutralized 85 targets. 69 strike UAVs and one Iskander-M/KN-23 ballistic missile hit 34 locations.
- **Attack on the night of December 12:** Air defense forces destroyed 64 UAVs. 20 strike UAVs hit 8 locations, and debris from downed UAVs was recorded at 3 locations.
- **Attack on the night of December 13:** Air defense forces neutralized 430 enemy targets. The main target of the attack was Odesa oblast. Eight missiles and 33 strike UAVs were recorded hitting 18 locations, and downed (debris) falling at three locations.

## Donetsk oblast

- During the week, Donetsk oblast suffered from attacks involving UAVs, KAB-250, and FAB-250.
- On December 8, the Russians dropped a FAB-250 aerial bomb from a UMPK on the city of Kramatorsk. Six people were injured as a result of the attack. Six multi-storey buildings were also damaged. On December 9, the Russians attacked the town of Kostiantynivka with an FPV drone. One person was wounded in the attack.
- Other settlements affected by attacks included:
  - Pokrovsk region: Novoukrainka, Kryvorizhzhia, Kucheriv Yar, Zoloty Kolodiaz, Dobropillia.
  - Kramatorsk region: Sloviansk, Andriivka, Druzhkivka, Lyman, Mykolaiivka, Rai-Oleksandrivka, Nekremenne, Ocheretyne, Znamenivka, Rohanske, Yatskivka, Novoiverske, Sofiino-Lyman, Oleksandrivka, Illinivka, Oleksiievo-Druzhkivka.
  - Bakhmut region: Siversk.

## Odesa oblast

- During the week, the Russians shelled Odesa oblast involving strike drones and missile weapons, including ballistic missiles. Damage was recorded to two energy facilities, substations, administrative buildings, private residential buildings, civilian infrastructure, and port facilities, including a container transshipment facility and a ferry. Part of Odesa and the oblast remains without electricity, heat, and water supply, and electric transport has been suspended. No deaths have been reported, but five people have been injured.
- On December 12, the Russians attacked the port infrastructure of Odesa and Chornomorsk with strike drones and ballistic missiles. In the port of Odesa, one person was injured, and a container transshipment facility was damaged. In Chornomorsk, a ferry flying a foreign flag was damaged and a fire broke out on one of the ships. On December 13, the Russian Federation carried out one of the most massive air attacks on Odesa oblast: residential and administrative buildings and energy facilities were damaged, four people were injured, and a significant part of Odesa and the oblast was left without electricity, heat, and water.
- Shelling and strikes were recorded in Ananiv, Odesa, Chornomorsk, and other cities in the oblast.

## Zaporizhzhia oblast

- During the week, the Zaporizhzhia oblast suffered from attacks involving UAVs and shelling from MLRS.
- On December 7, the Russians launched an air strike on the town of Orikhiv. One person was wounded as a result of the attack. One house was also destroyed. On December 8, Russia attacked the city of Zaporizhzhia with KABs. Eleven people were injured in the attack. Five multi-storey buildings were also damaged.
- Other settlements suffered from the attacks included : Rozumivka, Orikhiv, Huliaipole, Zaliznychne, Ternuvate, Novoandriivka, Rizdvianka, Kushuhum, Bilenke, Stepnohirsk, Prymorske, Stepove, Shcherbak, Novodanylivka, Mala Tokmachka, Charivne, Bilohiria, Varvarivka, Zelene, Solodke, Vilniansk, Ternivka, Kosivtseve, Verkhnia Tera, Chervonodniprovka, Pryluky, Uspenivka, Dobropillia, Preobrazhenka, Radisne, Boikove, Novomykolaivka, Zatyshshia, Staroukraiinka, Bratske, and Mariivka.

## Kharkiv oblast

- During the week, Kharkiv oblast suffered from attacks involving UAVs and guided aerial bombs. There were also shellings from multiple launch rocket systems.
- On December 12, the Russians attacked the village of Pavlivka with Geran-2 UAVs. Six people were wounded in the attack. A gas station and five cars were also damaged.
- Other settlements affected included: Kupiansk-Vuzlovyi, Vatutine, Buhaivka, Staryi Saltiv, Borova, Verkhnia Samara, Podoly, Ivashky, Ivanivka, Korobochkyne, Kivsharivka, Kurylivka, Odnorobivka, Baranivka, Klynova Novoselivka, Martove, Polkova Mykytivka, Zolochiv, Pidserednie, Zamulivka, Kupiansk, Smorodkivka, Koviachy, Novoplatonivka, Vysoky, Merefa, Bratenytsia, Krasnokutsk, Maksymivka, Ploske, and Tymchenky.

## Sumy oblast

- During the week, Sumy oblast was attacked with UAVs and guided aerial bombs. There were also shelling from multiple launch rocket systems and the dropping of incendiary bombs from UAVs.
- On December 8, the Russians struck the town of Okhtyrka. Seven people were wounded in the attack. A multi-story building, four cars, a private house, and a medical facility were also damaged.
- On December 11, the Russians dropped a guided aerial bomb on a store in the Velykopysarivka community. As a result of the attack, two people were killed and another was injured.
- Other communities suffered from attacks included: Bilopillia, Khotyn, Krasnopillia, Vorozhba, Mykolaivka rural community, Shostka, Hlukhiv, Shalyhyny, Esman, Khutuk-Mykhailivka, Bereza Krolevets, Sumy, Bezdryk, Yunakivka, Myropillia, Seredyna-Buda, Zno-Novhorodske, Svesa, Novoslobodske, Putyvl, Popivsa, Lypova Dolyna, Sad, and Richky.

## Poltava oblast

- During the week, Russian troops shelled Poltava oblast using Geran-2 strike UAVs, Iskander-M and Kinzhal cruise missiles for combined massive attacks. The shelling caused fires and damaged technical equipment at energy companies, farm buildings, private homes, and garages. In Kremenchuk and nearby communities, there were power, water, and heat outages. In the Horishni Plavni community, a state of emergency was declared due to significant damage to the power grid. No deaths or injuries were reported.

## Dnipropetrovsk oblast

- During the week, the Russian army shelled Dnipropetrovsk oblast using FPV drones, strike UAVs, heavy artillery, and GABs. Private and apartment buildings, infrastructure facilities, enterprises, gas stations, educational institutions, gas pipelines, power lines, cars, and farms were damaged and destroyed. Three people were killed and 16 wounded.
- On December 8, the Russians attacked the Mezhyrich community in the Pavlohrad region with drones: one woman was killed, three people were wounded; residential buildings were destroyed and damaged, and fires broke out. On December 12, the Russian Federation launched a massive UAV strike on Pavlohrad: a 71-year-old man was killed, four people were injured, five private houses were engulfed in flames, and one of them was destroyed.
- Other communities under enemy fire: Nikopol, Pavlohrad, as well as Pokrovsk, Marhanets, Myrove, Chervonohryhorivka, Zelenodolsk, Hrushivka, Mezhyrich, Vasylykivka, Dubovyky, and Bohynivka.

## Mykolaiv oblast

- During the week, the Russian army carried out attacks on the Mykolaiv oblast involving Shahed UAVs, FPV drones, fake drones, guided aerial bombs, and artillery. The attacks damaged critical, industrial, and energy infrastructure, power grid equipment, private homes, and a passenger car. Some settlements in the Bashtanka and Mykolaiv regions, as well as critical infrastructure and electric transport in Mykolaiv, were left without power. No deaths were reported, but five people were wounded.
- On December 13, the Russians carried out a massive attack on Mykolaiv oblast, as a result of which settlements in two regions, critical infrastructure, and electric transport in Mykolaiv were left without electricity. In the city itself, five people were injured, three of whom were hospitalized in moderate condition.
- The Bashtanka and Mykolaiv regions came under fire, including the Ochakiv, Kutsurub, and Halytsynove communities, as well as the settlements of Parutyne, Dmytrivka, and Lupareve.

## Kyiv oblast

- On December 8, Russian troops attacked Kyiv oblast with drones. The strike caused fires that covered 1,500 square meters.

## Kherson oblast

- During the week, Russian troops shelled Kherson oblast involving FPV drones and Shahed UAVs, aircraft, and artillery. As a result, residential areas, critical and social infrastructure were damaged: 7 multi-storey buildings and 41 private houses, farms, petrol stations, a supermarket, a security checkpoint, gas pipelines, cell towers, a water tower, private cars and farm buildings were damaged. Part of the oblast, including Kherson, was left without power as a result of the massive strikes. Three people were killed and 36 wounded.
- On December 8, the Russians carried out a massive shelling of a number of communities in the oblast. The invaders killed two people, injured five others, and destroyed multi-story buildings, private houses, and infrastructure facilities.
- On December 10, the Russian army attacked Kherson and surrounding settlements with drones and artillery, killing one person, injuring eight civilians, and damaging homes, gas pipelines, commercial and agricultural facilities.
- Other areas under enemy fire: Kherson, Antonivka, Komyshany, Prydniprovske, Sadove, Bilozerka, Dniprovske, Kizomys, Novotiaghynka, Tokarivka, Sofiiivka, Beryslav, Zmiivka, Novooleksandrivka, Zolota Balka, Havrylivka, Mykolaiivka, Odradokamianka, Olhivka, Novovorontsovska, Osokorivka, Respublikanets, Sablukivka, Chervonyi Maiak, Vesele, Kozatske, Biliaiivka, Novoraisk, Kostyrka, Shevchenkivka, Zelenivka, Molodizhne, Chervonyi Yar, Urozhayne, Burhunka, Ivanivka, Mykiiske, Poniativka, Yantarne, Stanislav, Shyroka Balka, Kyselivka, Pryozerne, Tomyna Balka, Novodmytrivka, Veletenske, Nadiivka, Charivne, Milove, Ukraiinka, Vysokoe, Llove, Mykhailivka, Novokairy, Tiahynka, Oleksandrivka, Tomaryne, Kachkarivka, Stepne, Rozlyv, Inzhenerne, Dudchany.

## Chernihiv oblast

- During the week, the Russian army shelled Chernihiv oblast involving FPV drones (in particular, fiber optic drones), Molniya, Gerbera, and Geran UAVs, artillery, mortars, and multiple launch rocket systems, as well as dropping explosives from drones. Damage was recorded to residential buildings, a cultural center, cars, infrastructure facilities, a farm, an industrial facility, and a forestry facility; fires broke out. One person was wounded.
- Under shelling were: the Semenivka community (Semenivka, Karpovychi, Lohy, Zarichchia, Arkhypivka, Lisivshchyna, Uhly, Yanzhulivka, Tymonovychi, Yasna Poliana), the Novhorod-Siverskyi community (Novhorod-Siverskyi, Krasnyi Khutir, Chaikyne, Pushkari), the Snovsk community (Huta-Studenetska, Yeline, Hirsk), and the Horodnia community (Senkivka).



# The week of shelling

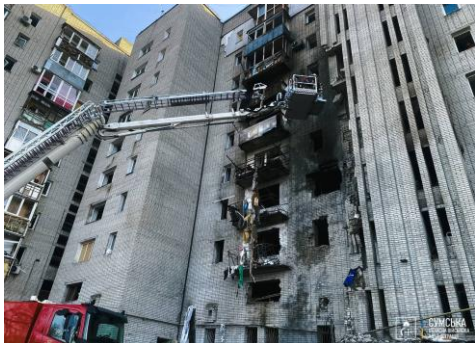
## Donetsk oblast



## Odesa oblast



## Sumy oblast



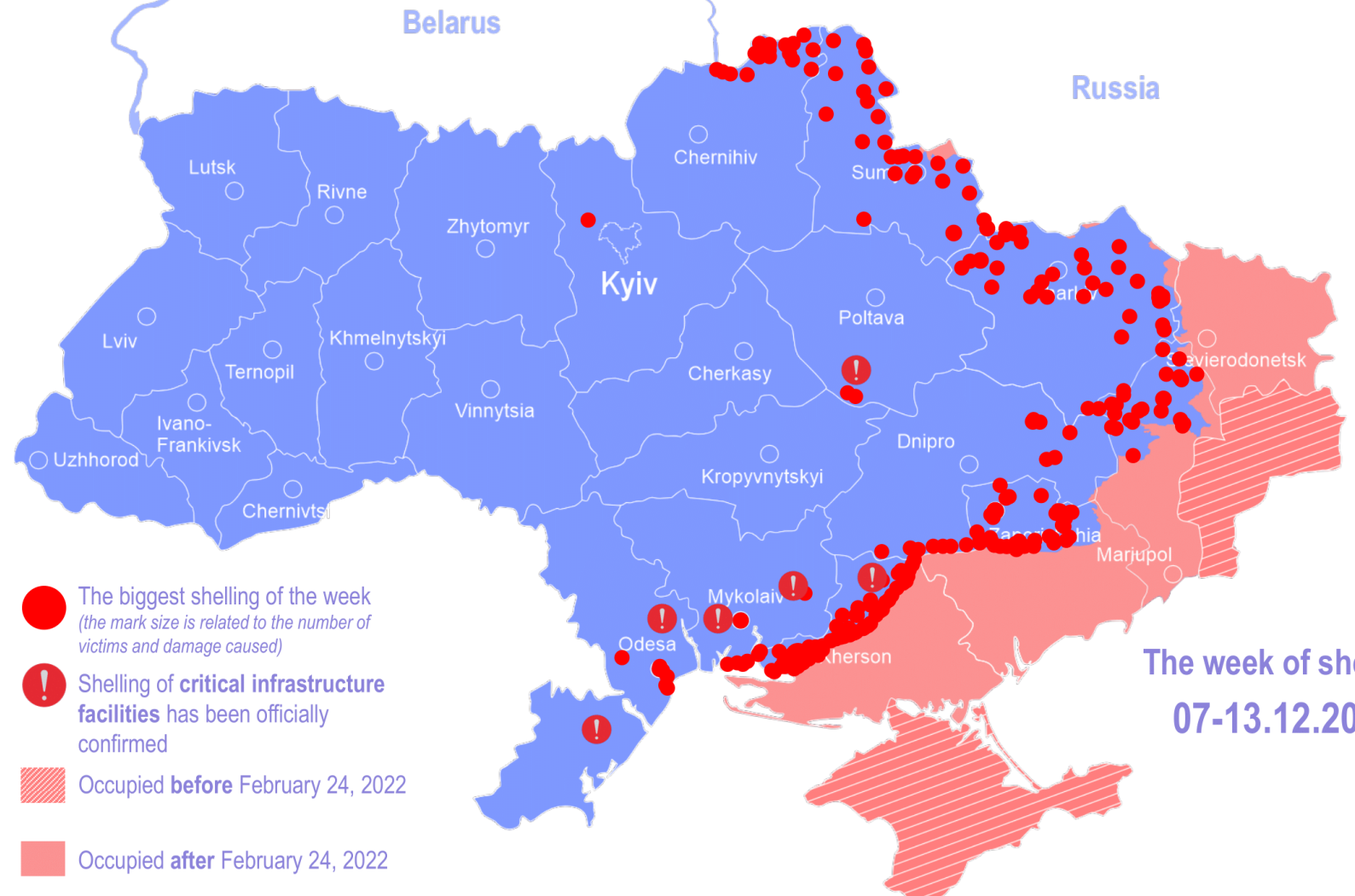
## Dnipropetrovsk oblast



## Chernihiv oblast



## Zaporizhzhia 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  
07-13.12.2025

## Infrastructure and Energy

- Between June and November 2025, the number of civilian casualties resulting from Russia's aggression against Ukraine increased significantly in both frontline and urban areas. This is stated in a report released by the UN Human Rights Office. Russia carried out eight large-scale attacks on Ukraine's energy system, causing emergency blackouts and electricity supply restrictions lasting up to 18 hours per day. In some regions, prolonged disruptions to water and heating supplies were recorded, ranging from several hours to several days.
- Over nearly four years of the full-scale invasion, Russia has destroyed or damaged 4,358 educational institutions and 2,530 medical facilities in Ukraine, contradicting statements by Russian dictator Vladimir Putin that Russia is acting "surgically" in the war, according to the Center for Countering Disinformation under the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine.
- Russia's large-scale air attacks last Saturday caused serious disruptions to Ukraine's energy system and to the external power supply of three nuclear power plants, leading to reduced output at certain reactors and the temporary shutdown of power units, according to a statement by IAEA Director General Rafael Mariano Grossi. On December 6, the occupied Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant experienced another complete loss of all external power supplies – for the 11th time since the start of the war – which lasted approximately half an hour, when both external power lines were disconnected within 20 minutes of each other.
- Currently, 13,464 Points of Invincibility are operating in Ukraine, with an average daily attendance of more than 6,000 people. Among the priorities of the Ministry for Development and regional authorities is ensuring the stable operation of these centers in frontline communities and maintaining readiness to rapidly deploy them in the event of a deterioration in the energy supply situation due to shelling.

## Violations of International Humanitarian Law by Russia

- Russian occupying authorities are holding 325 Crimean political prisoners in places of detention, including 42 women and 28 elderly persons, according to the Crimean Tatar Resource Center. Among them are also eight persons with disabilities, for whom detention conditions amount to torture due to the lack of access to medical care. In Crimea, between 2017 and 2025, human rights defenders recorded 10,727 human rights violations, 7,166 of which were committed against representatives of the indigenous Crimean Tatar people.
- The United Nations has stated that the war in Ukraine is endangering pregnant women, with maternal mortality increasing by nearly 40%, according to AFP, citing the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). According to UNFPA data, the maternal mortality rate increased by approximately 37% between 2023 and 2024. Since Russia's full-scale invasion in 2022, more than 80 maternity and neonatal facilities have been damaged or destroyed. In total, 2,760 medical facilities have been damaged across the country, UNFPA reported. Such attacks "force women to give birth in increasingly dangerous conditions," the agency said.
- Since the beginning of the full-scale invasion by the Russian Federation, 1,374 people, including 140 children, have been injured by mines and other explosive remnants of war, according to the Main Directorate for Mine Action, Civil Protection and Environmental Safety. Ukrainian law enforcement agencies are opening criminal proceedings for each incident involving Ukrainian civilians injured by Russian mines, on charges of violations by the Russian Federation of the rules and customs of warfare.

## Temporarily Occupied Territories (TOT) and Evacuation

- In Kupiansk, Kharkiv Oblast, where active hostilities continue, approximately 530 residents remain. In November, Oleh Syniehubov, Head of the Kharkiv Regional Military Administration, stated that up to 14 children may still be present in Kupiansk District, despite having previously been forcibly evacuated together with their families. At the same time, children were evacuated directly from Kupiansk by the military on three occasions over a two-month period.
- Another group of children aged between four and 16 has been returned from the temporarily occupied part of Kherson Oblast to territory controlled by Ukraine. In total, 270 children have been returned this year from temporarily occupied communities in Kherson Oblast.
- Evacuation measures are continuing in Kostiantynivka, Donetsk Oblast. Over the past week, more than 300 people were evacuated, including two injured children. As of now, 3,990 people remain in Kostiantynivka.
- Russia has begun recruiting Ukrainian children into its armed forces in temporarily occupied territories directly through schools, according to the Center for Countering Disinformation under the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine. In particular, in cities in the temporarily occupied parts of Luhansk Oblast, military personnel hold meetings with 11th-grade students and promote the supposed "advantages" of service in the Russian army. Children are presented with only two options: to enter military service under contract or to enroll in a Russian military higher education institution.

## International support

- Since 2022, volunteers from the American non-profit organization Hands on Global have delivered medical equipment worth UAH 6.5 million to the O. F. Herbachevskiy Zhytomyr Regional Clinical Hospital. In addition to medical equipment, representatives of Hands on Global also delivered nine laptops to the Zhytomyr Vocational Lyceum.
- The Council of the European Union has approved a €2.3 billion tranche for Ukraine under the Ukraine Facility. The institution's press service reported that the tranche was provided following Ukraine's successful fulfillment of eight indicators required for the sixth disbursement, as well as the completion of one of the requirements for the fourth tranche.

## Prisoners of war

- The Southern District Military Court in Rostov-on-Don has handed down sentences to three captured Ukrainian servicemen from the Azov and Aidar units, who were charged under terrorism-related articles, Mediazona reported.
- Russia has convicted a 34-year-old resident of the occupied part of Zaporizhzhia Oblast. A Russian-controlled court in Zaporizhzhia Oblast sentenced the local resident to 15 years in a penal colony, finding him guilty of "treason" and "espionage." In addition to the main sentence of 15 years in a penal colony, he was also given one year of restricted liberty.
- Russian authorities and military personnel systematically torture and subject Ukrainian prisoners of war to cruel treatment, according to a report by the international human rights organization Human Rights Watch. The organization reports that it conducted hundreds of interviews with former prisoners of war. These testimonies indicate that physical and psychological torture of detainees is a widespread practice. The report recalls that such actions "constitute serious violations of the Geneva Conventions applicable to international armed conflicts and amount to war crimes."

