



Transatlantic Dialogue Center

Weekly briefing

January 4 – 10

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

- **Finalization of security guarantees and US military support.** Ukraine and the United States have agreed on the content of a military document on support for the Armed Forces of Ukraine and are in the final stages of approving a security agreement. As noted by the General Staff, the agreed document **covers four key areas**: support mechanisms, army modernization, monitoring of agreement implementation and response to violations, and outlines the role of the "Coalition of the Willing." The Ukrainian side emphasizes that effective security guarantees require the **physical presence of military contingents from partners**, in particular the United Kingdom and France. Following the negotiations between the delegations in France, the security agreement is effectively ready to be signed with Donald Trump, who, for his part, has expressed his willingness to guarantee US participation in the defense of Ukraine, only because the US President is confident that Russia will not attempt to invade again after a peaceful settlement.
- **Economic strategy: \$800 billion and free trade.** The economic component of the peace plan includes a large-scale \$800 billion recovery program and deeper trade cooperation. According to the Ministry of Economy's calculations, the plan is designed for 10 years and includes \$500 billion in public funds (grants, concessionary loans) and \$300 billion in private investment. It is expected that the relevant agreement, which investment giant BlackRock may join, will be signed during the World Economic Forum in Davos (January 19-23). At the same time, Kyiv is negotiating a free trade agreement with the US, which will provide for zero tariffs for certain industrial regions of Ukraine, which should stimulate the influx of business.
- **Political mechanism for legitimizing peace agreements.** The procedure for approving a potential peace agreement will be based on democratic mechanisms and will only be possible after a complete ceasefire. The Ukrainian parliamentary delegation explained the algorithm of actions to its partners: once a document agreed upon by the four parties (the US, Russia, Ukraine, and the EU) is available, **a 60-day period of public discussion will begin**. Only after that will a referendum on the approval of the agreement and presidential elections be held. At the same time, a ceasefire is a critical condition for the start of any electoral processes.
- **Increased sanctions pressure and the fight against the "shadow fleet."** The US is moving to tougher methods of monitoring compliance with oil sanctions and is preparing new legislation. Donald Trump has supported a bill that allows 500% tariffs to be imposed on countries that buy Russian energy resources. At the same time, US forces conducted a series of operations to seize tankers (including Marinera and Olina) that were used to circumvent sanctions. Indian Reliance Industries has also suspended oil purchases from Russia, and US investors (Chevron, Quantum) are considering buying Lukoil's international assets.
- **Diplomatic rhetoric and protection of interests.** Washington is skeptical about Moscow's accusations and is responding to threats to American businesses. The US president has publicly questioned the Russian version of the alleged Ukrainian strike near Putin's residence. For its part, the Foreign Ministry of Ukraine has described the Russian attacks on the facilities of the American company Bunge as a direct disregard for the peace efforts of the new White House administration, emphasizing the >>



- >> systematic nature of the aggression against Western interests.

International support

- **Formation of a new security architecture and a "Coalition of the willing."** The leaders of partner states agreed on key mechanisms for Ukraine's post-war security by signing a declaration in Paris on the deployment of multinational forces. The document, certified by Volodymyr Zelenskyi, Emmanuel Macron, and Keir Starmer, provides for the **deployment of foreign troops on Ukrainian territory** after a ceasefire is achieved. Specific commitments have already begun to take shape: the UK is allocating £200 million to train its troops for this mission, Sweden is ready to provide Gripen fighter jets, and Belgium and Norway are providing naval and training capabilities.
- Despite the unity of European partners, the **format of US participation** has changed during the negotiations. The final text of the declaration no longer includes a clause on automatic US military support in the event of a renewed Russian invasion; instead, **Washington's role is now focused on monitoring and verifying the line of demarcation**. France and Britain plan to send up to 15,000 troops, which is slightly less than previously expected, but these forces are to form the basis of European deterrence.
- **Escalation of Russian terror and diplomatic response.** Russia has resorted to another escalation, striking the Lviv region with an Oreshnik medium-range ballistic missile and attacking civilian infrastructure in Kyiv. The shelling of the capital damaged the Qatari embassy building, which, according to the Ukrainian president, requires a tough response from the international community and demonstrates Moscow's disregard for any diplomatic norms. Kyiv initiated an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council and the Ukraine-NATO Council, viewing the use of such weapons near the EU's borders as a global threat, which the Kremlin tried to justify with false pretexts.
- **Change in negotiating positions and relations with the EU.** The diplomatic rhetoric of Western leaders is gradually shifting towards restoring direct contacts with Moscow to end the war. Italian Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni stressed the **need for dialogue** between Europe and the Kremlin to avoid chaos and strengthen the EU's role in the negotiations. Volodymyr Zelenskyi noted that he does not object to such negotiations amid pressure from the US and the formation of a European system of guarantees, adding that the situation is moving towards its final stage.
- **Material support and solidarity.** International partners continue to provide systematic support for Ukraine's critical infrastructure and defense capabilities despite political fluctuations. Japan is transferring 66 pieces of equipment to frontline areas, and Germany has delivered a powerful transformer to stabilize the power grid amid warnings of a humanitarian energy crisis. The Czech Republic has confirmed the continuation of its initiative to purchase ammunition, while anti-Ukrainian statements by the speaker of the Czech parliament have provoked a backlash: Czech citizens have collected record donations for weapons and signed a collective letter of apology to Ukrainians.
- **Legal victories.** The legal front has seen important decisions in cases concerning the **return of funds** and the prosecution of individuals who collaborated with the occupying authorities. An arbitration tribunal in Switzerland ordered an American company to return more than \$18 million to the Ukrainian >>





- >> Ministry of Defense for a breach of contract. At the same time, Poland agreed to extradite Russian archaeologist Alexander Butyagin, who was involved in illegal excavations in Crimea, setting an important precedent for international prosecution for crimes against cultural heritage.

Other

- **Russia's military-political and ideological cooperation with authoritarian regimes is deepening.** The leader of North Korea has ordered a 2.5-fold increase in the production of Balsae-4 anti-tank missiles, which are already being used against Ukraine, while Iran's supreme leader Ali Khamenei, according to Western intelligence, is preparing an evacuation plan to Moscow amid mass protests in his country. In addition, new cases of ideological indoctrination of deported Ukrainian children have been recorded: the occupying authorities are sending them to camps in North Korea to familiarize them with the local cult of personality. Such actions testify to the consolidation of the "axis of evil" and the expansion of the geography of the Russian Federation's war crimes.
- **The economic isolation of the aggressor remains incomplete** due to the existence of established channels for circumventing restrictions and continuing trade with Western countries. Russia has established a scheme for supplying American Starlink terminals through the UAE, using manipulations in customs declarations. At the same time, EU countries purchased Russian liquefied gas worth about €7.2 billion in 2025. The preservation of a significant share of Russian imports on the European market (more than 76% of supplies from Yamal) negates part of the sanctions efforts and provides funding for the war.
- Ukraine is increasing pressure on the aggressor's technology sector by introducing **new sanctions mechanisms** that will be synchronized with international partners. Restrictions have been imposed on 95 individuals and 70 companies that supply the Russian military-industrial complex with communications equipment, UN electronic warfare (EW) systems, and microelectronics. It is expected that some of these restrictions will be included in the European Union's upcoming 20th package of sanctions, which will make it more difficult for Russian arms manufacturers to access critical components globally.



Military Support

- **Deepening long-term defense cooperation with the United Kingdom and Lithuania.** An important step in developing the security architecture was the visit to Kyiv by British Defense Minister John Healey, during which a roadmap to a 100-year partnership agreement was signed. This document specifies areas of cooperation in the defense sector and confirms the consistency of British support.
- At the same time, **support for Kyiv** has been systematically enshrined in the national planning documents of the Baltic countries. In the draft updated National Security Strategy of Lithuania for 2026, Ukraine is identified as a key element of European security, without whose independence the stability of the region is impossible. According to the Foreign Intelligence Service, Vilnius has committed to allocating at least 0.25% of its GDP annually to aid Ukraine, which will include the supply of equipment and military training.
- **Implementation of agreements on heavy weapons and air defense systems.** The planned delivery of artillery systems and air defense equipment from Western partners continues. In particular, Sweden has officially transferred 26 Archer self-propelled artillery systems out of the 44 promised units to the Defense Forces, which will significantly strengthen the Ukrainian army's counter-battery capabilities.
- In the field of air defense, the UK Ministry of Defense has confirmed the transfer of 13 Raven systems to Ukraine. In addition to the proven models, Ukraine has received two prototypes of the latest Gravehawk systems, which will allow their effectiveness to be tested in real combat conditions.
- **Mobilization of non-state resources to strengthen the front technologically.** Civil society initiatives abroad play a significant role in meeting the high-tech needs of the army. American historian Timothy Snyder, together with the NAFO community, raised \$1 million for the needs of the 'Khartiia' unit. These funds will be used to purchase vehicles and electronic warfare equipment to counter enemy drones.
- In addition, **private donations** from Latvian citizens and businesses were used to purchase and transfer a FOG surface drone to Ukraine. Such assistance demonstrates the high level of solidarity among the societies of partner countries and contributes to the development of Ukraine's asymmetric capabilities at sea.



Key Events of the Week:

- Ukraine is simultaneously preparing for both a diplomatic settlement and a prolonged active defense, without compromising its own capabilities.
- Russia maintains an extremely high intensity of aerial terror, using hundreds of drones, guided aerial bombs (KABs), ballistic missiles, and cruise missiles every week.
- The shortage of surface-to-air missiles is becoming a key constraint for Ukraine's air defense, despite the high interception rate of aerial targets.
- The heaviest fighting continues in the Huliaipole direction, where the city has effectively turned into a "gray zone," yet the opponent is unable to establish a foothold.
- The Armed Forces of Ukraine retain control over critical positions near Pokrovsk and Kupiansk, thwarting breakthrough attempts and sabotage operations.
- Ukrainian drones are systematically striking oil depots, defense industry facilities, and logistics hubs deep inside Russia's rear, undermining its military economy.
- The war is rapidly evolving technologically: Russia is deploying Shahed-type drones equipped with man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS), while Ukraine is expanding interception capabilities and drone strike operations.
- Russian army losses in December reached the level of a monthly conscription intake, indicating the ineffectiveness of its offensive tactics. Russia is increasingly compensating for manpower shortages by recruiting foreigners and migrants, including through informal channels.
- In 2025, 61,605 combat engagements and more than 1.887 million enemy attacks were recorded on the frontline—an average of 5,100 per day. The most intense day was November 28, with 311 combat engagements. The opponent used multiple launch rocket systems nearly 40,000 times. This was reported by the press service of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine.

04.01

- Ukraine is preparing for both scenarios: diplomacy, which we are pursuing, or continued active defense if pressure on Russia proves insufficient, President Volodymyr Zelenskyi said. "Everything agreed with our partners must be activated to the maximum. Every missile for air defense systems that is currently in storage with partners can genuinely protect lives," the President of Ukraine emphasized.
- The Defense Forces control the settlement of Rodynske near Pokrovsk, despite false statements by the Russian Federation. "Edited materials and manipulative messages are being used by the opponent to create a false impression of an alleged capture of the settlement," the statement said. Control over key positions is being maintained. The opponent is suffering significant losses in manpower and equipment.
- Drones attacked the Russian city of Yelets. Preliminary reports indicate that the Energia defense plant was struck. This was already the fifth attack on the facility. Previous attacks occurred on July 15, 2025; July 4, 2025; and twice in May last year. The enterprise supports the mass production of batteries and accumulators for weapons systems of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation.
- The Unmanned Systems Forces intercepted a Shahed drone equipped with MANPADS. The hostile UAV, intercepted by fighters of the Darknode Battalion of the 412th Nemesis Brigade, was also fitted with a radio modem and a camera, enabling control of the drone from the territory of the Russian Federation and the launch of a missile. The Ukrainian military succeeded in downing the Shahed, which posed a threat to Ukraine's aviation. The study of the opponent's tactics in employing this new weapon is ongoing.

05.01

- Overnight, the Russian military launched an attack using nine Iskander-M/S-300 missiles and 165 strike UAVs. Ukrainian air defense neutralized or suppressed 137 drones in the north, center, and east of the country. Missile impacts and 26 UAV hits were recorded at 10 locations, while debris fell at nine locations.
- The Russian Federation is intensifying its offensive toward Huliaipole. The Defense Forces reported 65 combat engagements over the past day. "The situation in the Huliaipole direction is quite difficult. Over the past 24 hours, we recorded a grim record—65 combat engagements in this area. As of 6:00 p.m. today, we have already recorded nearly four dozen engagements, more than a dozen of which are still ongoing," said Defense Forces of the South spokesperson Vladyslav Voloshyn.
- Yevhen Khmara has been appointed Acting Head of the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU/SSU). Previously, Khmara served as Head of the SSU's Special Operations Center 'A.' "We will scale up the experience of Ukrainian special operations forces and the SSU Special Operations Center 'A.' Today, I also discussed with Yevhen other opportunities for the systemic development of the SSU and special operations currently in preparation," President Volodymyr Zelenskyi said.
- Russian forces attempted to use the Soyuz gas pipeline to assault positions in the Kupiansk area. The attempt was thwarted, and at least 40 Russian occupiers were eliminated, according to the 7th Air Assault Corps. The opponent sought to use the pipeline for concealed movement and subsequent force buildup. Russian units operated north of Novoplatonivka, advancing toward Nova Kruhlakivka and Zahryzove. Approximately 50 personnel were involved in the attempted breakthrough. "The 77th Separate Mechanized Brigade detected the opponent's intentions in a timely manner and, in coordination with adjacent units, stopped the assault. The elimination of at least 40 enemy servicemen has been confirmed," the statement said.

06.01

- Drones struck the Usman oil depot in the Lipetsk Oblast of the Russian Federation. UAV attacks were also reported in Sterlitamak, Bashkortostan, where a petrochemical plant is located. Explosions were also heard in Tver and Penza. Overall, the Russian Ministry of Defense claimed that 129 drones were allegedly shot down over the territory of Russia and occupied Crimea.
- Last December became the first month in which unmanned systems units of the Defense Forces of Ukraine neutralized approximately the same number of servicemen from the occupation army as Russia conscripted in a single month. The opponent lost more than 33,000 personnel. This figure includes only video-confirmed cases, while actual occupier losses are higher, said Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine Oleksandr Syrskyi.

Losses of the Russian army from 04.01.2026 to 10.01.2026

Liquidated personnel	6,420
Tanks	34
IFVs	28
Artillery systems / MLRS	167/6
Anti-aircraft warfare systems	1
Aircraft / helicopters	0/0
UAVs	3 504
Ships/boats	0
Vehicles & fuel tanks	699
Special equipment	3



06.01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Russian forces have already attempted to enter Mala Katerynivka in the Zaporizhzhia Oblast by moving along the bottom of the reservoir, the Defense Forces of the South reported. According to the DeepState map, a "gray zone" has already approached Mala Katerynivka. However, according to the spokesperson, there is still some distance to the opponent. "Mostly, these are cottage areas with no large capital development. Infiltration groups of the opponent are trying to enter and advance as far as possible, taking advantage of the fact that the Kakhovka Reservoir no longer exists and movement 'along the bottom' is possible," the spokesperson explained.
07.01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Defense Forces struck an oil depot in the Belgorod Oblast of the Russian Federation, the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine reported. As a result of direct hits on fuel tanks, a large-scale fire was recorded at the facility. The Oskolneftesnab oil depot near the settlement of Kotel is involved in supplying fuel to the occupation army. Additionally, a logistics warehouse of the invaders' 20th Motor Rifle Division was hit in the occupied territory of the Donetsk Oblast. The extent of damage in both cases is being clarified. ➤ In the Donetsk Oblast, servicemen of the 63rd Separate Mechanized Brigade captured a Russian soldier originally from Uganda. The African national approached a Ukrainian checkpoint near Lyman and asked for help. He claims he previously worked as a cleaner in Uganda's capital and was deceived into joining the Russian army. Meanwhile, Bloomberg reports that Russia has begun recruiting men in South Africa using the military simulator Arma 3 via Discord.
09.01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Overnight, Russian forces attacked with 242 drones and 36 missiles. Air defense units neutralized 244 of the 278 aerial targets. Missile strikes and 16 strike UAV hits were recorded at 19 locations. ➤ The shortage of surface-to-air missiles is complicating efforts to repel Russia's massive attacks on Kyiv, said Yurii Ihnat, Head of the Communications Department of the Air Force Command of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. He noted that air defense forces managed to intercept eight of 13 ballistic missiles, which is a high rate. At the same time, 10 of 22 Kalibr-type cruise missiles were intercepted. According to him, the main problem remains the shortage of surface-to-air missiles for ground-based air defense systems used to destroy ballistic and cruise missiles. ➤ Since the start of the full-scale war in Ukraine, at least 19 Russian generals have been killed, The Insider reports. According to the outlet, losses among Russia's senior command were recorded both in combat zones and on the territory of Russia. These include strikes on headquarters, sabotage operations, and explosions. Several generals were killed in the first months of the war as a result of sniper fire or artillery strikes. Not all deaths were officially confirmed by Russian authorities.
10.01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Overnight, the Russian Federation attacked Ukraine with an Iskander-M ballistic missile and 121 strike UAVs. Air defense forces shot down 94 drones. A ballistic missile impact and 27 strike UAV hits were recorded at 15 locations. ➤ Fewer than 5% of hostile drones currently reach Zaporizhzhia. The opponent regularly launches large numbers of Molniya drones, Lancet loitering munitions, and other weapons at the regional center—sometimes 80–90 strike UAVs per day. Ukrainian military units destroy 95% of them. This is a mark of quality of the units operating in the Zaporizhzhia direction, said Head of the Zaporizhzhia Regional Military Administration Ivan Fedorov. ➤ All of Huliaipole in the Zaporizhzhia Oblast has turned into a continuous gray zone, said Defense Forces of the South spokesperson Volodymyr Voloshyn. According to him, the opponent is attempting to bypass the city from the south and the north. At the same time, Russian forces have failed to establish positions inside Huliaipole itself, so all fighting is taking place on the outskirts. ➤ The Defense Forces attacked an oil depot in the Volgograd Oblast of Russia and a number of other hostile targets, the Ukrainian General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine reported. In the occupied territory of the Zaporizhzhia Oblast, a UAV storage facility was destroyed. In the Pokrovsk area of the Donetsk Oblast, a drone control point and a UAV command post were destroyed. In the Donetsk Oblast, a command-and-observation post and a unit command post of Russia's 41st Army were also struck. In addition, multiple enemy targets were hit in the occupied territory of the Donetsk Oblast, including: a concentration of personnel from the 76th Air Assault Division (Kurakhivka settlement), a command-and-observation post of a unit from the same division's tank battalion (Hirnyk settlement), and a unit command post of the 41st Army (Hirnyk settlement).

Losses of the Russian army from 04.01.2026 to 10.01.2026

Liquidated personnel	6,420
Tanks	34
IFVs	28
Artillery systems / MLRS	167/6
Anti-aircraft warfare systems	1
Aircraft / helicopters	0/0
UAVs	3 504
Ships/boats	0
Vehicles & fuel tanks	699
Special equipment	3



Massive attacks per week

- **Attack on the night of January 4:** Air defense neutralized 39 UAVs. Impacts by 13 strike UAVs were recorded at 9 locations, as well as the fall of their debris at one location.
- **Attack on the night of January 5:** Air defense neutralized 137 UAVs. Impacts by ballistic and surface-to-air guided missiles and 26 strike UAVs were recorded at 10 locations, as well as the fall of their debris at 9 locations.
- **Attack on the night of January 6:** Air defense neutralized 53 UAVs. Impacts by 8 strike UAVs were recorded at 6 locations.
- **Attack on the night of January 7:** Air defense neutralized a ballistic missile and 81 UAVs. Impacts by 14 strike UAVs were recorded at 8 locations, as well as the fall of their debris at 5 locations.
- **Attack on the night of January 8:** Air defense neutralized 70 UAVs. Impacts by 27 strike UAVs were recorded at 13 locations, as well as the fall of their downed debris at one location.
- **Attack on the night of January 9:** Air defense neutralized 244 enemy targets. The main direction of the strike was the Kyiv region. Impacts by 18 missiles and 16 strike UAVs were recorded at 19 locations.
- **Attack on the night of January 10:** Air defense neutralized 94 UAVs. Impacts by a ballistic missile and 27 strike UAVs were recorded at 15 locations, as well as the fall of their debris at one location.

Donetsk oblast

- Over the week, the Donetsk oblast suffered from attacks using UAVs, KABs, and FAB-500 bombs.
- On January 4, Russians shelled the Kramatorsk community. One person was killed, and another was injured as a result of the attack. On January 5, Russians dropped two KAB-250 aerial bombs on the city of Dobropillia. One person was killed as a result of the attack. Five houses were also damaged. On January 6, Russia struck critical infrastructure in the Kramatorsk community with an FAB-500 bomb. Two people were injured as a result of the attack. Private houses were also damaged.
- In addition, the following areas suffered from attacks over the week:
 - Pokrovsk district: Kucheriv Yar, Toretske, Bilozeriske.
 - Kramatorsk district: Kramatorsk, Sloviansk, Oleksandrivka, Ocheretyne, Novoandriivka, Druzhkivka, Sviatohirsk, Lyman, Rubtsi, Novodonetske, Spasko-Mykhailivka, Oleksiievo-Druzhkivka, Kostiantynivka, Mykolaivka, Raihorodok, Tykhonivka, Stepanivka, Samiilivka, Zelene, Kindrativka.
 - Bakhmut district: Riznykivka, Sviato-Pokrovske.

Odesa oblast

- Over the week, Russian forces carried out strikes on Odesa oblast using strike UAVs and missiles. As a result of the shelling, the administrative buildings of ports were damaged, and two foreign civilian vessels were hit. Three people were killed, and nine others were injured.
- In particular, on January 7, Russians carried out a combined drone and missile attack on the ports of Chornomorsk and Pivdennyi, striking administrative buildings, infrastructure, and cargo transport. Two port workers were killed, and eight more people were injured. On January 9, the Russian army attacked civilian vessels flying foreign flags in the area of the Odesa port and the Ukrainian Maritime Corridor. One crew member, a Syrian national, was killed, and another foreign sailor was injured.
- Under fire were the ports of Chornomorsk, Pivdennyi, and Odesa, as well as a sea port in the Odesa district and the waters of the Ukrainian Maritime Corridor.

Zaporizhzhia oblast

- Over the week, Zaporizhzhia oblast suffered from air strikes, MLRS shelling, and attacks using UAVs.
- On January 5, Russians attacked the city of Zaporizhzhia using UAVs. An excavator caught fire, and one person was killed as a result of the attack. On January 6, Russians struck a service vehicle of law enforcement officers with an FPV drone while it was traveling on a road in the village of Vozdvyzhivka. Three police officers were injured as a result of the attack. On the same day, Russia shelled the village of Yuliivka with guided aerial bombs. One person was killed, and another was injured as a result of the attack. Private houses were destroyed and damaged.
- The following settlements also suffered from attacks: Ternuvate, Orikhiv, Zaliznychne, Varvarivka, Pryluky, Zelene, Preobrazhenka, Kosivtsiye, Bilenke, Stepanohirsk, Prymorske, Stepove, Huliaipole, Shcherbak, Novodanylivka, Novoandriivka, Mala Tokmachka, Charivne, Bilohiria, Dorozhnianka, Dobropillia, Sviatopetrivka, Chervona Krynytsia, Tavriiske, Rizdvianka, Zalyvne, Verkhnia Tersa, Kushuhum, Rozumivka, Novomykolaivka, Chervonodniprovska, Solodke, Tsvitkove, Yurkivka, Mykilske, Mahdalynivka, Staroukrainka, Novoleksandrivka, Sofiivka, Mykhailivske, Liubitske, Hirke, Lysohirka, Hryhorivka, Hryhorivske, Samiilivka, Nove Pole, Svitla Dolyna, Vilniansk, Rozivka.

Kharkiv oblast

- Over the week, Kharkiv oblast suffered from attacks using KABs and UAVs.
- On January 5, Russians attacked the Nemyshlianskyi district of the city of Kharkiv with five missiles. Two people were injured as a result of the attack. An energy facility and an apartment building were also damaged. In addition, the following settlements were attacked over the week: Martove, Osynove, Zhukiv Yar, Kluhyno-Bashkyrivka, Kupiansk-Vuzlovyi, Malyi Burluk, Velykyi Burluk, Korotych, Zlatopil, Novomykolaivka, Borivske, Velyka Babka, Hrushivka, Nechvolodivka, Barvinkove, Kivsharivka, Bezliudivka, Lozova.

Sumy oblast

- Over the week, the Sumy oblast suffered from attacks using UAVs and KABs. Artillery shelling also took place.
- On January 4, Russians carried out a UAV strike on the Putyvl community. One person was injured as a result of the attack. Residential and utility buildings were also damaged. In addition, on the same day, Russia deliberately attacked a civilian vehicle with a drone in the Stetskivka starostat. As a result of the attack, the vehicle and another household were damaged.
- In addition, the following communities suffered from attacks: Yunakivka, Krasnopillia, Shalyhyne, Esman, Hlukhiv, Znob-Novhorodske, Khutir-Mykhailivskyi, Seredyna-Buda, Konotop, Novoslobidske, Velyka Pysarivka, Bilopillia, Shostka, Svesa, Putyvl, Bezdryk, Verkhnia Syrovatka, Mykolaivka rural community, Berezivka, Yampil, Trostianets, Khotin, and Buryn communities.

Lviv oblast

- Over the week, Lviv was under Russian shelling in Lviv oblast, with the Russian army using a medium-range ballistic missile. The strike hit a critical infrastructure facility in Lviv. No casualties or injuries were reported over the week.



Dnipropetrovsk oblast

- Over the week, Russian forces shelled Dnipropetrovsk oblast using missiles, artillery, and strike UAVs. Residential buildings, educational institutions, a hospital, power lines, heat supply facilities, and transport infrastructure were damaged. Massed attacks led to large-scale fires and power outages, leaving 800,000 subscribers without electricity. Over the week, three people were killed and more than 74 were injured, including children.
- In particular, on January 8, Russians carried out a missile strike on Kryvyi Rih, destroying one apartment building and seriously damaging dozens of other residential buildings and business facilities. A 77-year-old woman was killed, and up to 24 people were injured, including six children. On January 7, Russian forces launched a mass attack on Dnipro and Nikopol district using strike UAVs and artillery. At least 29 people were injured in Dnipro and the Nikopol area, and in the Vasylkivka community a 77-year-old woman was killed during a repeated strike on rescuers.
- Under shelling in Dnipropetrovsk region were Dnipro, Kryvyi Rih, Kamianske, Nikopol, and Marhanets, as well as the following communities and settlements: Chernovohryhorivka, Pokrovsk (urban and rural), Myrove, Vasylkivska, Mykolaivska, Brahynivka, Hrushivka, Zelenodolsk, Marianske (village), and Pishchane.

Mykolaiv oblast

- Over the week, Russian forces shelled Mykolaiv oblast using FPV drones, strike UAVs, preliminarily of the Molniia type, Shahed-type UAVs, and artillery. As a result of the attacks, damage to civilian residential infrastructure was recorded, including private houses, apartment buildings, and transport. No casualties or injuries were reported. Under fire were the Ochakov, Kutsurub, and Halytsynove communities, as well as the city of Ochakov, Mykolaiv, and the villages of Parutyne and Lupareve.

Kyiv Oblast

- Over the week, Russian forces shelled the Kyiv oblast using strike UAVs, cruise missiles, and ballistic missiles. As a result of the attacks, significant destruction of civilian infrastructure was recorded, including private and apartment buildings, a medical facility, as well as disruptions to the electricity and water supply. Six people were killed, and 30 were injured, including medical workers, rescuers, and a child.
- In particular, on the night of January 5, Russian forces attacked Kyiv and the region. As a result of a strike on a private medical facility in the Obolonskyi district, one person was killed, and patients were injured. In Fastiv district of Kyiv region, a local resident was killed in a fire that broke out after the strike. On the night of January 9, Russians carried out a mass missile and drone attack on Kyiv, striking seven districts of the capital. Four people were killed, and 26 were injured. The heaviest destruction occurred in the left-bank districts, with strikes hitting civilian infrastructure.
- Under shelling were: Kyiv city, including the Obolonskyi, Darnytskyi, Desnianskyi, Dniprovskskyi, and other districts, as well as Vyshhorod, Fastiv, Brovary, Obukhiv, Boryspil, and Bucha districts of the region, including the city of Slavutych and the village of Kozhukhivka.

Kherson oblast

- Over the week, Russians used strike UAVs and FPV drones, aviation, and tube artillery. They struck critical and social infrastructure and residential areas, resulting in damage to 18 apartment buildings and 34 private houses, as well as other civilian infrastructure facilities. Seven people were killed and 35 were injured, including children.
- In particular, on January 5, Russians carried out a mass shelling of Kherson and coastal communities, striking residential areas and an administrative building. One person was killed and seven others were injured, including a child. Also, on January 8, the Russian army attacked Kherson and the Beryslav district with drones and artillery, concentrating fire on civilian infrastructure. Three civilians were killed and ten others were injured, two of them children. Dozens of houses and infrastructure facilities were damaged.
- The following were under shelling: the villages of Antonivka, Berehove, Beryslav, Bilozerka, Burhunka, Veletennske, Vesele, Havrylivka, Dariivka, Dniprovske, Dudchany, Zelenivka, Zolota Balka, Zorivka, Ivanivka, Ihulets, Kachkarivka, Kizomys, Komyshany, Kozatske, Kostyrka, Lvivske, Mykilske, Mykolaivka, Mylove, Myrne, Mykhailivka, Molodizhne, Monasteryske, Nadezhdivka, Nezlamne, Novodomytrivka, Novooleksandrivka, Novoraisk, Novovorontsovka, Novotiahynka, Odradokamianka, Osokorivka, Oleksandrivka, Poniatiivka, Pravdyne, Prydniprovske, Rozlyv, Romashkove, Sadove, Sofiivka, Stanislav, Stepne, Sukhanove, Tarasa Shevchenka, Tekstyline, Tomyna Balka, Tokarivka, Tomaryne, Tiahynka, Ukrainka, Urozhaine, Charivne, Chervonyi Maiak, Chervonyi Yar, Shyroka Balka, Shliakhove, Yantarne, as well as the city of Kherson.

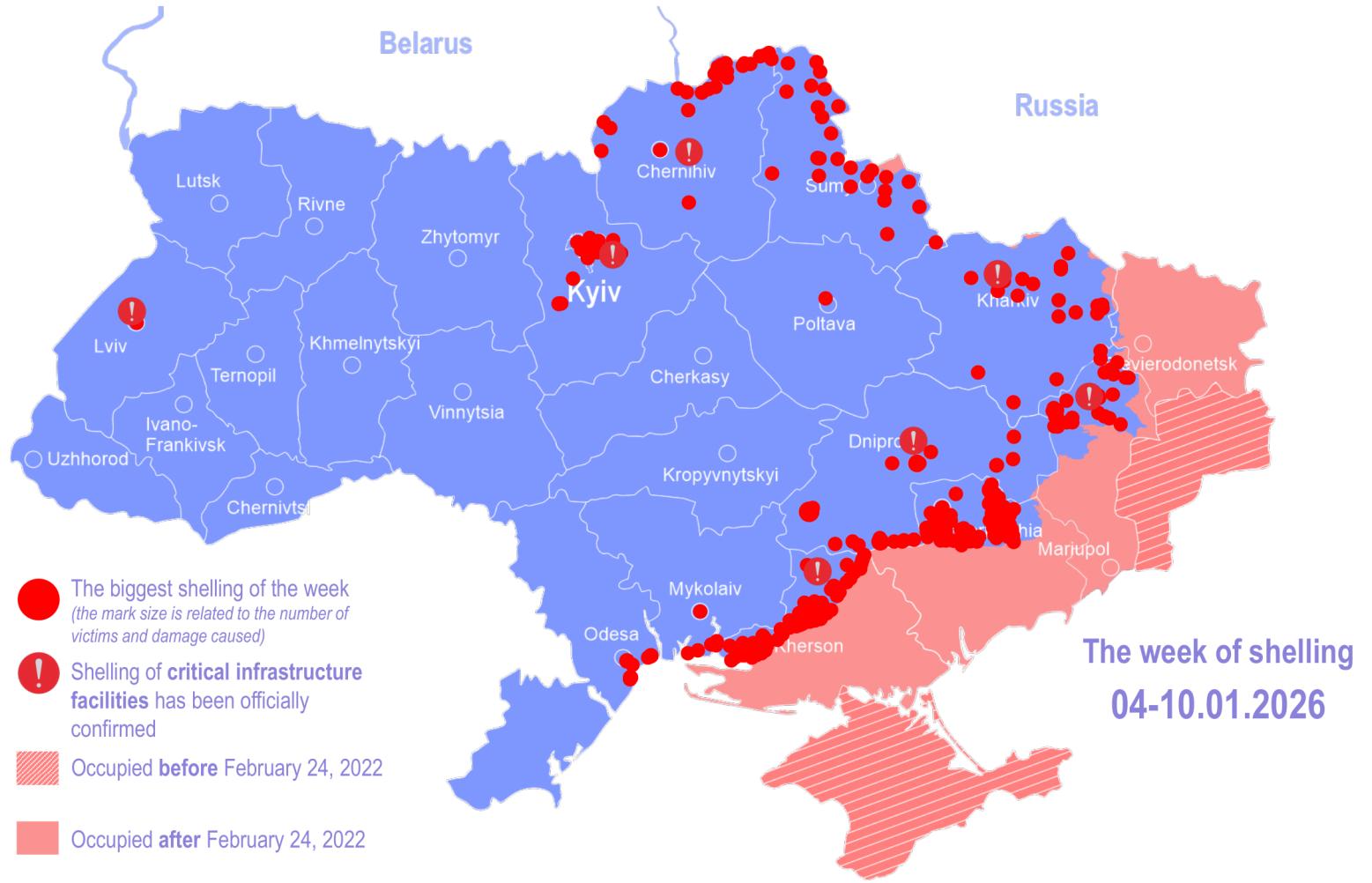
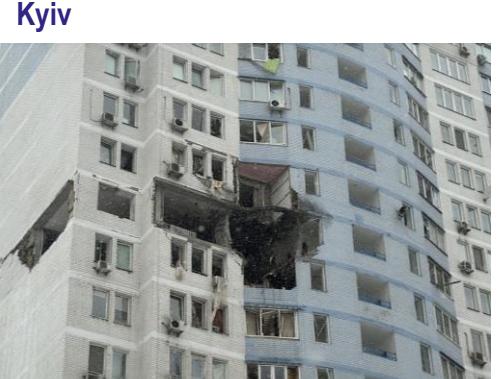
Chernihiv oblast

- Over the week, the Russian army shelled the Chernihiv oblast using FPV drones, including fiber-optic ones, strike UAVs of the Shahed/Geran-2 type, 82 mm and 120 mm mortars, tube artillery, and ballistic missiles.
- As a result of the attacks, damage and destruction to civilian and critical infrastructure were recorded, including private residential buildings, storage and utility facilities, agricultural and forestry enterprises, administrative buildings, equipment, and vehicles. No casualties or injuries were reported.
- Under shelling were:
 - Novhorod-Siverskyi community: Kamin, Buchky, Hremiach, Mykhachynia Sloboda;
 - Semenivka community: Semenivka, Karpovychi, Lohy, Prohres, Yanzhulivka, Zarichchia, Medvedivka, Baranivka, Orlykivka, Liskivshchyna, Arkhipivka, Kostobobriv, Leonivka;
 - Snovsk community: Snovsk, Huta-Studenetska, Yeline;
 - Horodnia community: Senkivka; Liubech community: Rozsudiv;
 - Chernihiv community: Chernihiv;
 - and Nizhyn district.

Poltava oblast

- Over the week, Russian forces attacked the Poltava oblast, in particular the Poltava district, using strike UAVs. The main incident was recorded on the night of January 5, when falling UAV debris damaged a building roof and a warehouse facility at an enterprise; the region also introduced electricity consumption restriction schedules. No casualties or fatalities were reported.

The week of shelling



Infrastructure and Energy

- The attack on Kyiv on the night of January 9 caused the most severe damage to the capital's critical infrastructure. DTEK reported that after the Russian strike, 417,000 people in Kyiv were left without electricity. Mayor Klitschko said that nearly 6,000 apartment buildings were left without heat and urged residents, if possible, to temporarily leave the city due to expected severe weather conditions. There were disruptions to the water supply. During the massive Russian attack on Kyiv, Russian forces carried out a repeated strike at the site of the first attack. As a result, emergency doctor Serhii Smoliak was killed and four other medical workers were wounded, the Ministry of Health [reported](#). In total, four people were killed and more than 20 were injured in the capital. Fifty residential buildings, four educational institutions, and other civilian infrastructure were damaged.
- The Ministry of Energy of Ukraine reported that as a result of the Russian strike on energy infrastructure, on January 8, the Dnipropetrovsk and Zaporizhzhia Oblasts were almost completely cut off from electricity. Critical infrastructure was operating on backup power, and mobile operators' base stations were running on batteries that lasted for 8 hours, according to the head of the Zaporizhzhia Regional Military Administration. Ukrzaliznytsia switched the region's trains to electric traction, and train stations, signaling, and communications were operating on backup power sources. There were delays in the train schedule.
- In 2025, more than 160 multi-storey residential buildings were restored in Kharkiv, and social infrastructure was modernized, along with energy-efficiency retrofitting, [according to](#) the Kharkiv City Council. The construction of five underground anti-radiation shelters in schools was completed, and major repairs of shelters in two schools and two medical facilities were carried out. The construction of an underground kindergarten is planned for 2026.
- Russian troops attacked the Dnipro oilseed processing plant, and 300 tons of oil spilled onto the roads, [according to](#) the mayor of Dnipro, Borys Filatov.
- On January 9, Russian troops shelled Kherson, damaging the intensive care unit of one of the hospitals. Three nurses were injured. This was [reported](#) by the Kherson Regional Prosecutor's Office, which launched a pre-trial investigation into a war crime.

International support

- The Ministry for Communities, Territories and Infrastructure Development reported that Japan will [provide](#) Ukraine with 66 pieces of technical equipment for frontline regions over the next six months. In particular, 20 modular Ukrposhta branches will be installed in settlements where infrastructure has been damaged; 40 units of heavy machinery will be delivered to communities in the Sumy, Zaporizhzhia, and Chernihiv Oblasts; and the Training Center in Bila Tserkva will receive a training simulator and five units of construction equipment. In total, since 2023, Japan has [provided](#) Ukraine with more than USD 700 million in assistance through technical and grant projects implemented jointly with JICA.



Situation in the Temporarily Occupied Territories (TOTs) and Evacuation

- In the Dubovyky community of the Synelnykove Region of Dnipropetrovsk Oblast, which includes 13 settlements, a mandatory evacuation of families with children was announced on 6 January due to the deteriorating security situation. Local authorities emphasized that this is a necessary measure to ensure the safety of children and their families. The community [reported](#) this on its Facebook page.
- In Kushuhum, Zaporizhzhia Oblast, a mandatory evacuation of 383 families with 637 children was announced through the end of January. Some of the families will be relocated to Zakarpattia, where accommodation will be provided. This was [reported](#) during a briefing by Vladyslav Vasyleha, deputy head of the Kushuhum settlement community.
- The Luhansk Regional State Administration [reported](#) that the temporarily occupied city of Lysychansk has again been left without heating. Parts of the residential areas are also without water and electricity. The Regional State Administration notes that during adverse weather conditions, the poor quality of repairs carried out by the Russians becomes evident: roofs of multi-storey buildings leak, and most of the contractors have left the city.
- The city council of Ukrainian Mariupol [reported](#) that the occupiers have dramatically increased tariffs for heating and water. The tariff for water has risen by almost 97 percent, and for heating by about 292 percent. Water is supplied only for a few hours every two days, and many residential buildings remain without water for weeks. Boiler houses and heating networks regularly break down, and the occupiers fail to repair them.
- The National Resistance Center [reported](#) that in the temporarily occupied territories of Donetsk Oblast, power sector workers are being laid off en masse – more than one thousand electricians who serviced substations will be dismissed as of 1 March 2026. Instead, maintenance will be carried out only by mobile teams, which increases the risk of prolonged power outages.
- The occupying "mayor" of Mariupol, Anton Koltsov, [reported](#) that the occupiers planned to expropriate 6,100 apartments belonging to residents who had left. In the city, damaged buildings were demolished without compensation, documents were lost, electricity and gas were cut off, and apartments were declared "ownerless" even when owners were present. The laws were rewritten to enable the confiscation of housing without court proceedings, and priority was given to the construction of mortgage housing for newcomers from the Russian Federation.
- The special police evacuation unit "White Angel" [evacuated](#) a mother and her two daughters from Druzhkivka. The family was handed over to volunteers who took them to a safer region. About 19,500 residents still remain in Druzhkivka, and the city is subjected to daily shelling.

Violations of International Humanitarian Law by Russia

- On 5 January 2026 in the Kherson Oblast, the rector of the Church of the Intercession in the village of Orlove, Archpriest Heorhii Horbenko, was killed in a Russian drone strike. This was [reported](#) by the rector of the Holy Kasperivsky Church, Ivan Hordiienko.
- The investigative unit of Suspilne established that in 2024–2025, Russia transported at least two children from the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine to the North Korean "Songdowon" camp under the guise of "cultural exchange." The coordination was carried out by Russian youth organizations, in particular the "Movement of the First." Human rights advocate Kateryna Rashevskaya emphasizes that these trips are an instrument of political propaganda rather than child development; they are aimed at fostering loyalty to the aggressor state and its allies and at normalizing violence and therefore require international assessment and response.
- ZMINA reports that Margaryta Kharenko, a detainee from Melitopol, is still being illegally held in Novocherkassk pre-trial detention center (SIZO) No. 3, where her access to outdoor exercise is restricted and she is provided with inadequate food. Despite this, she continues to write poetry about Ukraine and hopes for her release. In 2024, Russia sentenced her to 20 years in prison for alleged extremism, and Margaryta has filed an appeal.