



Transatlantic Dialogue Center

Weekly briefing

January 11 – 17

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

- **Intensification of negotiations with the US and preparation of security agreements.** The Ukrainian delegation began the final round of consultations with American partners to agree on **strategic documents** ahead of the Davos forum. The Ukrainian negotiating team arrived in Miami for meetings with representatives of Donald Trump's team — Stephen Witkoff, Jared Kushner, and Daniel Driscoll. The key goal is to finalize agreements on security guarantees and economic prosperity, which could total **\$800 billion**.
- President Volodymyr Zelenskyi has instructed the team to finalize the documents for **submission to the leaders of the two countries**, with the signing expected to take place next week during the **World Economic Forum**. The Ukrainian side hopes that these meetings will clarify both the content of the prepared agreements and Russia's reaction to the diplomatic efforts. At the same time, US presidential envoys plan to **visit Moscow** in the near future, although the final dates of the visit depend on the Kremlin's position and the **destabilization in Iran**.
- **Public rhetoric of leaders and mutual accusations of delaying peace.** There are differences between Washington and Kyiv in assessing the parties' readiness to end the war. US President Donald Trump said that it is the Ukrainian side that is holding up the signing of a peace agreement, while Vladimir Putin is allegedly ready for an agreement. The American leader noted that he **plans to meet with Zelenskyi** in Davos, but stressed the complexity of decision-making by official Kyiv.
- In response, Volodymyr Zelenskyi emphasized that the **delay in peace comes exclusively from Russia**, and Ukraine is interested in ending the hostilities as soon as possible. The president also stressed the critical need for a stable supply of weapons, announcing **the arrival of a new package of missiles for air defense** after a temporary shortage of interception capabilities.
- **Consolidation of the G7 and EU positions ahead of the Davos forum.** European partners are trying to form a united front to pressure the Trump administration to provide effective security guarantees for Ukraine. G7 leaders plan to use the Davos meeting on January 21 to **convince the US president** to support the **deployment of multinational forces** after the ceasefire — an initiative being lobbied by the UK and France. Without Washington's consent, the implementation of this security mechanism is considered impossible.
- At the same time, the **European Union is considering appointing its own special representative for negotiations with Russia** due to concerns about possible separate agreements between Moscow and Washington. France and Italy are promoting the idea of creating a separate position to protect Ukraine's sovereignty and its Euro-Atlantic prospects. Among the candidates being considered are Finnish President Alexander Stubb and EU High Representative Kaja Kallas.

International support

- **The European Union is agreeing on a large-scale loan for Ukraine amid internal discussions on defense procurement.** The European Commission has approved a plan to provide Ukraine with a **€90 billion loan** to cover Kyiv's financial and military needs for 2026-2027. According to the proposal, two-thirds of the amount (€60 billion) will be allocated to military aid, and the rest to budget support. However, the implementation of the defense part of the package has run into disagreements between member states: France insists on the **"buy European" principle**, blocking the financing of arms purchases outside the EU. Germany and the Netherlands, on the other hand, advocate flexibility, arguing that it is necessary to quickly supply air defense systems and long-range weapons, including those manufactured in the US.
- **Partners consolidate resources to support Ukraine's energy system and announce "Energy Ramstein."** Ukraine convenes a special meeting in the "Energy Ramstein" format to coordinate efforts to restore **critical infrastructure**. On the eve of this event, a number of countries announced **new aid packages**: Norway is allocating \$400 million for energy and social payments, Germany is providing €60 million for winter support, and the UK is allocating an additional £20 million. In addition, Italy has begun delivering industrial boilers to the affected regions, and Croatia has provided mobile machines and materials for repairing networks.
- **International sanctions pressure on Russia's energy and maritime sectors is intensifying.** From February 1, EU countries are lowering the price cap on Russian oil to \$44.1 per barrel, which will limit Russia's ability to use European services to transport raw materials above this limit. At the same time, the UK is considering mechanisms for confiscating oil from ships in Russia's shadow fleet to finance Ukraine's needs. The **effectiveness of the sanctions is confirmed** by China's refusal to import Russian electricity due to its unprofitability and the detention in Italy of a ship carrying Russian metal subject to sanctions. The Foreign Ministries of Finland and Sweden are calling for further expansion of restrictions, including a complete ban on tankers in the Baltic Sea.
- **European leaders are demonstrating political solidarity through visits and new security initiatives.** Czech President Petr Pavel visited Lviv and Kyiv, confirming Prague's continued support, while the Slovak leadership, despite refusing military aid, agreed to send a representative to the "Coalition of the Willing." Important statements were also made by other partners: the Spanish Prime Minister expressed his readiness to send peacekeepers after the end of hostilities, and French President Emmanuel Macron announced a significant strengthening of **intelligence cooperation**, noting that Paris provides up to two-thirds of intelligence data to the Armed Forces of Ukraine.
- **New formats for European integration and a response to Russian escalation are being discussed.** Brussels is developing a concept for Ukraine's phased accession to the EU, which provides for access to the single market and funds, but temporarily restricts voting rights in EU institutions.



- Meanwhile, at the initiative of Ukraine, an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council has been convened to discuss **Russia's use of new types of ballistic weapons**, which Kyiv and its allies qualify as a **threat to global security**.

Other

- **Military-technical cooperation between Moscow and Tehran has reached a new level of mutual support, including multi-billion dollar contracts and the exchange of repressive technologies.** According to Western security services and Bloomberg analysts, Iran has sold Russia ballistic and anti-aircraft missiles worth about \$2.7 billion, and the total amount of military aid since the end of 2021 has **exceeded \$4 billion**, including drone production technology. In response, as Foreign Policy notes, Russia is supplying Iran with weapons and digital technologies to **suppress internal protests**. This deepening of the alliance allows the Kremlin to continue its terror and the Iranian regime to retain power.
- **The Russian Federation is expanding its methods of hybrid aggression.** The British RUSI center has recorded attempts to recruit Ukrainian refugees in the EU to carry out sabotage for monetary reward. This strategy is aimed at depleting Ukrainian resources and destabilizing the situation in partner countries.
- **Slovakia's political leadership continues to demonstrate a coordinated position on refusing military aid to Ukraine.** President Peter Pellegrini and Prime Minister Robert Fico have officially confirmed a unified approach to not providing armed support to Kyiv, which reinforces Bratislava's isolationist course on this issue. Such statements weaken the regional unity of NATO's eastern flank in countering the Russian threat.
- **Ukraine is increasing sanctions pressure on structures used by Russia for propaganda and legitimization of the war in the international arena.** The President of Ukraine has enacted the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine's decision to impose sanctions on a number of individuals and organizations, including the Russian Paralympic Committee and the Russian eSports Federation, with a view to further synchronizing these restrictions with partners. This decision creates the conditions for the complete **isolation of Russian sport** and "soft power" in the world.



Military Support

- **Development of Ukraine's strategic strike capabilities.** The strategic capabilities of the Armed Forces will be strengthened thanks to the new missile program of the United Kingdom, which has officially announced the development of the **Nightfall ballistic missile** specifically for the needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. The latest weapon will have a range of over 500 km, allowing it to reach targets deep inside Russian territory, including the Moscow Oblast. The missile will be equipped with a 200 kg warhead, have high accuracy with a deviation of up to 5 meters, and increased resistance to electronic warfare.
- A key advantage of the project is the complete independence of the production chain from third-country components, which will significantly speed up the process of making decisions on the transfer of weapons. According to UK government documents, production capacity will allow up to **10 missiles to be produced per month**, and they will be launched from mobile platforms. The cost of one unit is estimated at €922,000.
- **Strengthening air defense and aviation coalition.** The long-range air target detection system will receive a significant boost from Spanish partners, who have approved a contract for the manufacture and transfer of the **Lanza LTR-25 mobile radar** to Ukraine. This €37 million radar station is capable of identifying aircraft, missiles, and drones at a distance of up to 450 km and can be integrated into NATO's air defense system. The agreement also provides for logistical support and training, with the supply being implemented as part of Madrid's military aid.
- The Ukrainian Air Force's aircraft fleet is preparing to be replenished with new aircraft from Poland and the Czech Republic. Warsaw has confirmed its intention to transfer up to nine MiG-29 fighters, which are currently under technical negotiation, and Kyiv has already given its preliminary consent to their acceptance. At the same time, the Czech side has announced the imminent transfer of combat aircraft specialized in intercepting enemy drones. In addition, to combat UAVs, Ukraine and the United Kingdom are launching joint production of Octopus interceptor drones in February, with a planned output of 1,000 units per month.
- **Updating the armored vehicle and mobility fleet.** The ground forces will begin receiving the latest German Lynx KF41 IFVs in early 2026 as part of a contract financed by the German government. The first batch will consist of five vehicles equipped with Lance turrets and specially configured for the needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. The German company Rheinmetall has confirmed plans not only to supply these vehicles, but also to **localize their production directly in Ukraine**.
- To increase the mobility of its units, Japan has transferred a batch of Toyota HMV (High Mobility Vehicle) military off-road vehicles to the Armed Forces. This equipment, developed for the Japanese Self-Defense Forces, was delivered through Tokyo's diplomatic mission as part of a support package.
- **Systematic financial and military support.** A number of partner countries have approved new aid packages and financial commitments to ensure Ukraine's stability. Finland has approved the 31st defense aid package, the contents of which are traditionally not disclosed for security reasons. At the same time, Albania has announced its intention to join the PURL initiative aimed at financing the purchase of American weapons for the needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Key Events of the Week:

- Russia is conducting a systematic campaign of energy terrorism — dozens of attacks on energy and heat supply facilities have been recorded in a week, without a single “quiet” day.
- The Kremlin no longer hides its strikes on civilian infrastructure, openly acknowledging attacks on energy facilities as part of its military strategy.
- The intensity of strikes on civilians has increased amid signals of negotiations, indicating the use of terror as a tool of pressure.
- Russia is preparing a scenario to shut down Ukrainian nuclear power plants by striking substations, attempting to provoke a large-scale blackout and force surrender.
- Ukraine is actively responding, striking Russian oil and gas, energy, and military-industrial facilities, particularly in the Caspian Sea and Taganrog.
- The unblocking of Kupiansk was one of the biggest tactical successes of the week and confirmed the effectiveness of Ukrainian forces' planning and management.
- Russian air attacks have reached record intensity, but Ukraine's air defense remains highly effective even under heavy pressure.
- Russia is increasingly relying on external allies — Iran, North Korea, China — confirming its dependence on the authoritarian bloc.

11.01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Not a single day this week passed without shelling of energy facilities and critical infrastructure. Russians carried out a total of 44 attacks. ➤ Defense forces of Ukraine struck drilling rigs in the Caspian Sea and an enemy air defense unit. Three Lukoil drilling rigs were struck in the Caspian Sea. These facilities are used to support the Russian army. Hits were recorded. ➤ In addition, defense forces carried out a fire strike on a Buk-M3 anti-aircraft missile system launcher near the village of Baranycheve in the occupied Luhansk Oblast. This air defense system is designed to combat aerodynamic targets. According to preliminary data, hits and explosions were recorded. ➤ A fire strike was also carried out on a logistics unit of the 49th Army of the occupiers in the area of the village of Novotroitske in the occupied part in Kherson Oblast.
12.01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In the Kupiansk direction the Ukrainian National Guard units are completing an operation to unblock Kupiansk. Soldiers from the NGU unit “Khartiia” Brigade have established control over the Kupiansk City Council building, and are finishing the clearance of the city. The operation was conducted under the leadership of the command of the 2nd Corps of the National Guard. The unit notes that the result was achieved due to effective planning, preparation of commanders and staff, as well as coordinated actions of units in the field. ➤ The Defense Intelligence of Ukraine reports the discovery of a new modification of the Russian “Geran” drone, which combines the main combat unit with a portable anti-aircraft missile system. The drone is controlled by an operator in real time using an optical camera and a Chinese-made mesh modem; if an air target is detected, the operator can use a MANPADS, after which the drone retains its ability to perform its strike mission. The navigation system has for the first time recorded the use of Japanese-made electronics, while the component base also includes elements from the US, China, Switzerland, and Taiwan. It indicates that Russia continues to circumvent international restrictions on technology supplies. ➤ In the Sumy direction, Russian troops continue to hold the village of Hrabovske, from where more than fifty civilians were previously deported. At the same time, according to the State Border Service of Ukraine, no further enemy advances have been recorded in this direction. The situation is under the control of the Defense Forces of Ukraine. Russians also made attempts to break through in the direction of Varachyne and Myropillia, but their units failed to gain a foothold outside of isolated positions.
13.01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Russian Federation carried out a massive air attack on Ukraine, involving 318 aerial weapons. According to the Defense Forces, Ukrainian air defenses destroyed 247 targets, which significantly reduced the scale of damage. However, some strikes resulted in damage and casualties among the civilian population. ➤ According to Bloomberg, the intensity of Russian attacks on civilian targets increased after attempts to advance peace talks between the US presidential administration and the Kremlin. The agency notes that the number of civilian casualties increased every time there were signs of diplomatic initiatives. Over the past year, Russian strikes have killed about 2,400 civilians and injured nearly 12,000 people, which is about 30% more than in 2024. ➤ According to the Ukrainian General Staff, enterprises involved in the production and maintenance of combat drones were hit in the city of Taganrog on the territory of the Russian Federation. Among them, there are the Atlant Aero plant, which manufactures components for strike UAVs, control systems, and electronic warfare equipment, and the Beriev aircraft repair plant, which specializes in the repair and modernization of aviation equipment. These facilities play a role in ensuring Russia's capabilities in the field of unmanned and aviation systems.

Losses of the Russian army from 11.01.2026 to 17.01.2026

Liquidated personnel	6,420
Tanks	30
IFVs	27
Artillery systems / MLRS	321/18
Anti-aircraft warfare systems	8
Aircraft / helicopters	0/0
UAVs	5,029
Ships/boats	0
Vehicles & fuel tanks	964
Special equipment	2

Situation at the Front



14.01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ On the night of January 14, the enemy attacked with three Iskander-M ballistic missiles and 113 strike UAVs. ➤ During the day, Russian troops attacked Kyiv with jet-powered drones. All available means, including aviation, were used to counter the threat. As of 17:00, all 10 of the 10 jet-powered UAVs had been destroyed in the airspace of the Kyiv and Chernihiv oblasts – the Defense Forces of Ukraine reported. ➤ Separately, Russian troops are recorded as using the territory of the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant for military purposes. According to the Southern Defense Forces, the occupiers are launching drones from the ZNPP area and placing military equipment and weapons on its territory. Reconnaissance footage shows the presence of Russian equipment in the immediate vicinity of nuclear reactors, which is a gross violation of international humanitarian law and creates additional risks to nuclear safety. ➤ In the Pokrovsk direction, the main vector of the Russian Federation's offensive actions remains the area of the settlement of Hryshyne. This was stated by Serhii Okishev, an officer of the communications department of the 7th Rapid Response Corps of the Air Assault Forces. According to him, the enemy's goal is to reach Hryshyne and then attempt to close the ring around Myrnohrad by advancing simultaneously from Hryshyne and Rodynske. Ukrainian units are facing the Russian Federation's 76th Pskov Airborne Assault Division, which is using infiltration tactics with small infantry groups. Despite the lack of personnel, the Ukrainian military is holding its positions due to better training. However, further stability of the defense directly depends on reinforcements in terms of personnel, ammunition, and unmanned systems. ➤ In the Kostiantynivka direction, Russian troops have approached the city of Kostiantynivka, which is the southern stronghold of the so-called "belt of fortresses" — a key defensive line of the Ukrainian Armed Forces in Donbas. Kostiantynivka is located on high ground and has significant operational importance: control of the city provides advantages for defensive and offensive operations in adjacent areas. At the same time, Ukrainian and Western analysts note that at this stage, capturing the city is not a priority for Russia, despite the gradual buildup of forces in the area. According to military observers, the enemy's slow advance creates a so-called "cumulative threat" — a gradual increase in the risk of a deeper breakthrough in the absence of adequate deterrence. The Russian Defense Ministry's claims that the Russian military has allegedly taken control of "more than 50% of the territory of Kostiantynivka," made public on December 18, are not confirmed by the Ukrainian command, objective monitoring data, or assessments by independent Western think tanks.
15.01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Since the beginning of the heating season, the Russian Federation has carried out 256 air strikes on Ukraine's energy infrastructure and heating systems – according the Security Service of Ukraine. According to the SSU, since October 2025, 11 hydroelectric power plants, 45 combined heat and power plants, 49 thermal power plants, and 151 electrical substations in various regions of the country have been hit. These strikes are systematic in nature and aimed at undermining the basic living conditions of the civilian population during the winter period. The SSU notes that such actions by the Russian Federation qualify as crimes against humanity under international law.
16.01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Russia has publicly confirmed the systematic nature of its strikes on Ukraine's energy infrastructure. During a regular briefing, the Russian Ministry of Defense stated that Russian troops had carried out one massive and six group strikes during the week, targeting, in particular, Ukraine's energy facilities. Prime Minister Denys Shmyhal noted that there is not a single power plant left in Ukraine that has not been attacked by the Russian Federation. ➤ On the night of January 16, the Ukrainian Defense Forces struck an ammunition depot belonging to the 76th Airborne Assault Division of the Russian Federation in the city of Prymorsk in the temporarily occupied territory of Zaporizhzhia Oblast. A direct hit was recorded, and the extent of the enemy's losses is being clarified. The consequences of the previous strike on the Atlant Aero enterprise in Taganrog have also been clarified: damage to the UAV assembly shop, two production shops, and an administrative building has been confirmed.
17.01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Russia attacked Ukraine with 115 strike UAVs. Ninety-six of them were neutralized, 16 drones hit 11 locations. The Russian army attacked the energy infrastructure in Kyiv, Zaporizhzhia, and Odesa with strike UAVs and terrorized the Zaporizhzhia, Kharkiv, Sumy, and Chernihiv oblasts. ➤ The Defense Intelligence of Ukraine reports that Russia is considering scenarios for strikes on substations that supply Ukrainian nuclear power plants. According to the DIU, the goal of such actions is to remove nuclear power units from Ukraine's integrated power system, which could lead to large-scale power and heat outages. As of now, the Russian side has conducted reconnaissance of ten critical facilities in nine oblasts of Ukraine. The intelligence report notes that these threats are a form of energy blackmail aimed at forcing Ukraine to accept unacceptable terms for ending the war and putting pressure on Western partners. ➤ At the same time, Russian forces continue targeted attacks on Ukraine's gas production infrastructure. According to Naftogaz, gas production equipment was hit during the night; in total, six attacks on such facilities have been recorded over the past week. The company emphasizes that these attacks are systematic and aimed at undermining energy security and depriving the population of heat and gas during the winter. There are no casualties, and emergency repair services are working on site.

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Aircraft / helicopters	0/0
UAVs	5,029
Ships/boats	0
Vehicles & fuel tanks	964
Special equipment	2

This week shelling and strikes

Massive attacks per week

- **Attack on the night of January 11:** Air defense neutralized 125 UAVs. Impacts of 22 attack UAVs were recorded at 18 locations, as well as the fall of downed drones and debris at two locations.
- **Attack on the night of January 12:** Air defense neutralized 135 UAVs. Impacts of 16 attack UAVs were recorded at 11 locations, as well as the fall of downed drones and debris at two locations.
- **Attack on the night of January 13:** Air defense neutralized 7 missiles and 247 UAVs. Russia conducted ballistic missile strikes against Kharkiv, Zaporizhzhia, Dnipropetrovsk, and Kyiv regions. Impacts of ballistic/surface-to-air missiles and 48 attack UAVs were recorded at 24 locations.
- **Attack on the night of January 14:** Air defense neutralized one ballistic missile and 89 UAVs. Impacts of two ballistic missiles and 24 attack UAVs were recorded at 13 locations, as well as the fall of downed drones and UAV debris at three locations.
- **Attack on the night of January 15:** Air defense neutralized 61 UAVs. Impacts of 21 attack UAVs were recorded at 13 locations, as well as the fall of downed drones and debris at three locations.
- **Attack on the night of January 16:** Air defense neutralized 53 UAVs. Impacts of 19 attack UAVs were recorded at 9 locations, as well as the fall of downed drones and debris at one location.
- **Attack on the night of January 17:** Air defense neutralized 96 UAVs. Impacts of 16 attack UAVs were recorded at 11 locations, as well as the fall of downed drones and debris at two locations.

Donetsk Oblast

- Throughout the week, the Donetsk Oblast was subjected to shelling from MLRS and attacks using UAVs.
- On January 13, Russian forces struck the city of Kramatorsk using FAB-250 aerial bombs with guidance modules and rockets from the Tornado-S MLRS. One person was killed as a result of the attack. In addition, 107 private houses and one apartment building, a fire depot, and six private enterprises were damaged.
- On January 15, Russian forces attacked the city of Sloviansk with two Geran-2 drones. One person was injured as a result of the attack. Private houses and multi-story residential buildings were also damaged.
- In addition, the following settlements suffered from attacks during the week:
 - **Pokrovsk district:** Dobropillia, Bilozerske, Nadiia, Toretske, Kucheriv Yar, Zoloty Kolodiaz, Zatyshok.
 - **Kramatorsk district:** Yarova, Mykolaivka, Shostakivka, Druzhkivka, Kostiantynivka, Lyman, Starovarvarivka, Novostepanivka, Rozdolia, Maiaky, Donetsk, Malotaranivka, Oleksandrivka, Rubtsi, Novoselivka.
 - **Bakhmut district:** Sviato-Pokrovske, Riznykivka.

Sumy Oblast

- Throughout the week, the Sumy oblast suffered from attacks using guided aerial bombs and UAVs. Artillery shelling also took place.
- On January 13, Russian forces attacked the Sumy community. One person was injured as a result of the attack. A vehicle and civilian infrastructure facilities were also damaged.
- On January 15, Russia dropped two guided aerial bombs on the Bilopillia community. One person was killed, and nine others were injured as a result of the attack. Civilian infrastructure facilities were also damaged.
- In addition, the following communities suffered from attacks during the week: Krasnopillia, Myropillia, Yunakivka, Shalyhyne, Seredyna-Buda, Znob-Novhorodske, Khutir-Mykhailivskyyi, Velyka Pysarivka, Buryń, Nova Sloboda, Mykolaivka, Shostka, Esman, Putyvl, Khotin, Richky, Hlukhiv, Okhtyrka, Svesa, Krolevets, Lebedyn, Popivka, and Trostianets communities.

Zaporizhzhia Oblast

- Throughout the week, the Zaporizhzhia oblast suffered from air strikes, MLRS shelling, and attacks using UAVs.
- On January 11, Russian forces attacked the city of Vilniansk using UAVs. One person was killed, and another was injured as a result of the attack. Residential buildings were also destroyed and damaged. On January 12, Russian forces struck the village of Novoukrainka with a guided aerial bomb. One person was injured as a result of the attack. A house and outbuildings were also damaged. On January 14, Russian forces attacked the village of Tavriiske with guided aerial bombs. Two people were injured as a result of the attack. A private house and a shop were destroyed. Nearby buildings and structures were also damaged.
- In addition, the following settlements suffered from attacks: Rizdvianka, Orikhiv, Mala Tokmachka, Vozdvizhivka, Verkhnia Tersa, Bilenke, Slavne, Stepnohirsk, Prymorske, Stepove, Lukianivske, Huliaipole, Novodanylivka, Novoandriivka, Bilohiria, Zelene, Varvarivka, Dobropillia, Solodke, Pryluky, Charivne, Sviatopetrivka, Barvinivka, Liubyske, Zaporizhzhia, Kushuhum, Shcherbaky, Olenokostiantynivka, Mali Shcherbaky, Chervonodniprovka, Komyshevukha, Zaliznychne, Hirke, Dolyńka, Novomykolaivka, Znachkove, Petro-Mykhailivka, Balabyne, Hryhorivka, Boikove, Dorozhniianka, Zorivka, Preobrazhenka, Nyzhnia Khortytsia, Zarichne, Yurkivka, Tsvitkove, Mykhailivske, Dubovy Hai.

Kharkiv Oblast

- Throughout the week, the Kharkiv oblast suffered from MLRS shelling and attacks using UAVs and guided aerial bombs.
- On January 13, Russian forces attacked a Nova Poshta terminal in the suburbs of Kharkiv with two missiles and four UAVs. Four people were killed, and six were injured as a result of the attack. Buildings and vehicles were also damaged.
- In addition, the following settlements suffered from attacks during the week: Lozova, Ruski Tyshky, Novopokrovka, Movchany, Myrne, Velyky Burluk, Nadiine, Zolochiv, Maiak, Novyi Korotych, Bohodukhiv, Novoosynove, Ivashky, Izium, Derhachi, Ruska Lozova, Voloska Balakliia, Zadonetske, Zhukiv Yar, Hrushivka, Rozdolne, Oleksandrivka, Buhaivka, Orilka, Blyzniuky, Starovirivka, Shevchenkove, Rozsokhuvate, Oskil, Studenok, Cherniaky, Zarichne, Pivdenne, Staryi Saltiv, Bilyi Kolodiaz.

Odesa Oblast

- Throughout the week, the Russian army shelled the Odesa oblast using attack UAVs and ballistic missiles, as well as carrying out attacks in the Black Sea. Russian forces targeted civilian vessels, port facilities, residential areas, and social infrastructure. As a result of the attacks, residential buildings in central Odesa, a hospital, a kindergarten, a school, and the building of the Consulate General of Poland were damaged. In addition, in the Black Sea, attack drones struck a tanker flying the Panamanian flag and a civilian vessel flying the flag of San Marino. There were no fatalities; 7 people were injured.
- In particular, on January 13, Russian forces attacked Odesa with attack UAVs, injuring five people and damaging residential buildings and social infrastructure facilities in the city center. On January 15, Russian forces carried out a ballistic missile strike on the port infrastructure of Chornomorsk. As a result of a direct hit on a pier, a crew member of a civilian vessel was injured, container damage was recorded, and an oil spill occurred.
- Under attack were Odesa, Odesa district, the port of Chornomorsk, as well as the waters of the Black Sea.

This week shelling and strikes

Dnipropetrovsk Oblast

- Throughout the week, the Dnipropetrovsk oblast was subjected to intensive shelling involving FPV drones, attack UAVs, artillery, missiles, and guided aerial bombs (KABs). As a result of the attacks, private houses and apartment buildings, outbuildings, enterprises, a hospital, and administrative buildings were damaged or destroyed, and fires were recorded. Gas pipelines and power lines, vehicles, and other civilian infrastructure were also hit. During this period, 4 people were killed, and at least 17 others were injured, including a child.
- In particular, on January 16, Russian forces carried out an artillery strike on Nikopol, killing two women and injuring six other people. Significant destruction of residential areas was recorded in the city. On January 15, Russian forces launched a mass attack on the Nikopol district using FPV drones and artillery, injuring three people, including a 15-year-old girl. Houses, enterprises, a hospital, and infrastructure facilities were damaged and destroyed.
- The following areas were under shelling: Kryvyi Rih, Nikopol, Marhanets, Shakhtarske, and Kryvyi Rih district, Nikopol, Synelnykove, Dnipro, and Pavlohrad districts, as well as the Zelenodolsk, Solone, Vasylykivka, Petropavlivka, Pokrovske, Chervonohryhorivka, Myrove, Mozolevske, Novopillia, Bohynivka, Verbky, and Ternivka communities.

Mykolaiv Oblast

- Throughout the week, the Russian army shelled the Mykolaiv oblast using FPV drones, as well as ballistic missiles (Iskander-M) and guided aerial bombs from tactical aviation. As a result of the shelling, five private houses and a power line were damaged. No fatalities or injuries were reported. Under attack were the Ochakiv and Kutsurub communities, as well as the outskirts of Mykolaiv and the waters of the Dnipro-Buh Estuary.

Kyiv Oblast

- Throughout the week, Russian forces shelled the Kyiv region using Shahed-type attack UAVs and ballistic missiles. As a result of the attacks, fires broke out in non-residential and residential buildings; damage was recorded to apartment buildings, private houses, outbuildings, vehicles, and critical infrastructure facilities.
- Following the January 13 shelling of energy facilities, the region recorded an electricity deficit, prompting the introduction of restrictive electricity consumption schedules. In the Bucha district, shelling on January 17 left approximately 56,000 consumers without power. Electricity is insufficient for critical infrastructure, leaving around 500 apartment buildings without heating. No fatalities or injuries were reported.
- Under attack were the city of Kyiv (Solomianskyi, Obolonskyi, and Darnytskyi districts, as well as the Osokorky area), as well as the Vyshhorod, Brovary, Fastiv, and Bucha districts of the Kyiv region.

Kherson Oblast

- Throughout the week, the Kherson oblast remained under intense Russian drone terror, air strikes, and artillery shelling. Russian forces systematically targeted critical and social infrastructure as well as residential areas. Damage was recorded to 10 apartment buildings and 39 private houses, as well as to other civilian infrastructure and transport facilities. As a result of Russian attacks during this period, 7 people were killed, and another 6 civilians were injured.
- In particular, on January 12, Russian forces attacked Kherson and a number of communities across the region with drones and artillery. One person was killed, four others were injured, and large-scale destruction of residential areas was recorded, including damage to two apartment buildings and 11 private houses. On January 17, Russian forces shelled Zelenivka, Novoberyslav, and Sofiivka. As a result of the shelling, 2 people were killed, and 1 person was injured.
- The following settlements were under shelling: Antonivka, Sadove, Molodizhne, Prydniprovsk, Blahovishchenske, Bilozerka, Stanislav, Sofiivka, Shyroka Balka, Oleksandrivka, Kizomys, Dniprovsk, Tomaryne, Mykhailivka, Chervonyi Maiak, Vesele, Zelenivka, Naddniprianske, Novoberyslav, Tomyna Balka, Mykilske, Novotiahynka, Poniativka, Shliakhove, Shevchenkivka, Mylove, Sukhanove, Tiahynka, Burhunka, Llove, Odradokamianka, Beryslav, Osokorivka, Novoraisk, Dudchany, Zmiivka, Zolota Balka, Kozatske, Monastyrsk, Tokarivka, Yantarne, Romashkove, Veletenske, Rozlyv, Zorivka, Komyshany, Ivanivka, Novokairy, Urozhaine, Sablukivka, Novooleksandrivka, Novovorontsovska, as well as the city of Kherson.

Chernihiv Oblast

- Throughout the week, the Russian army shelled the Chernihiv oblast using FPV drones (including fiber-optic drones), Geran and Molniia attack UAVs, dropped explosives from drones, and fired tube artillery and mortars. Residential buildings, civilian infrastructure facilities, and vehicles were damaged; fires and utility network accidents were recorded. No fatalities were reported; 2 people were injured.
- In particular, on January 16, Russian forces carried out a UAV attack on the center of one of the hromadas in Koriukivka district, injuring two people and damaging buildings and vehicles.
- Under shelling were: Novhorod-Siverskyi community (the city of Novhorod-Siverskyi, Krasnyi Khutir, Hremiach, Buchky, Sheptaky, Dibrova, Buda-Vorobiivska); Nizhyn community (Nizhyn); Semenivka community (Semenivka, Arkhytivka, Bleshnia, Yanzhulivka, Lohy, Karpovychi, Liskivshchyna, Kostobobriv, Zarichchia, Leonivka, Zoria, Serhiivske, Oleksandrivka, Uhly, Medvedivka); Snovsk community:(Huta-Studenetska, Yeline, Khrinivka); Horodnia community (Polissia, Senkivka); Koriukivka district.

The week of shelling

Zaporizhzhia oblast



Sumy oblast



Kherson oblast



Kharkiv oblast



Dnipropetrovsk oblast



Kyiv Oblast



Donetsk oblast



The week of shelling
11-17.01.2026

Violations of International Humanitarian Law by Russia

- On January 13, a Russian missile attack on Odesa damaged the building of the Polish Consulate. This constitutes yet another act of aggression affecting the diplomatic missions of foreign states.
- This week, Russian forces deliberately targeted port infrastructure in Odesa Oblast. In the port of Chornomorsk, a Russian drone struck a vessel flying the flag of Saint Kitts and Nevis that was en route to load grain. Several crew members were injured. In addition, in the Port of Odesa, a vessel flying the flag of the Comoros Islands and transporting soybeans was hit. As a result of the attack, one crew member, a Syrian national, was killed.
- On the night of January 11, Russia attacked railway infrastructure facilities. A freight locomotive was struck. The Chairman of the Board of Ukrzaliznytsia, Oleksandr Pertsovskiy, reported that the locomotive engineer and his assistant sustained shrapnel injuries.

Infrastructure and energy

- Due to a combination of large-scale Russian strikes and severe weather conditions, Ukraine has introduced a state of emergency in the energy sector. The consequences of the damage are assessed as severe. Repair crews from the State Emergency Service of Ukraine and energy companies are working around the clock to stabilize the system and restore heat and electricity to households.
- As of January 16, scheduled hourly power outage schedules are in effect nationwide; however, emergency outages have been introduced in several regions. In Kyiv and Kyiv Oblast, stable schedules are temporarily suspended due to significant network constraints. Energy workers are stabilizing critical nodes in order to return to predictable outage schedules. In Odesa Oblast, emergency restoration works are ongoing. The region remains under network restrictions due to critical infrastructure damage following the latest attacks.
- The Security Service of Ukraine has collected an evidentiary base confirming that Russia's attacks on Ukraine's energy system are part of a planned Kremlin policy aimed at destroying the civilian population. Large-scale disruptions of heating, water supply, and electricity during periods of extreme cold exhibit all the characteristics of crimes against humanity and are being documented for international judicial proceedings.
- As of January 12, energy workers have succeeded in restoring heat supply to most residential buildings in the capital. However, nearly 800 multi-storey buildings in the Pecherskyi, Holosiivskyi, and Solomianskyi districts remain without heating. Overall, following the latest large-scale attack, around 6,000 buildings in Kyiv were left without heat, most of which have already been reconnected to the grid.

International support

- Norway has announced the allocation of \$7 billion for 2026 to support Ukraine. Of this amount, \$400 million will be provided immediately for the purchase of gas and urgent repairs to energy facilities.
- The United Kingdom is providing an additional £20 million to protect critical infrastructure in order to ensure electricity and heating for Ukrainian hospitals and schools.
- Germany has allocated €60 million in targeted funding to support the energy sector.

Situation in the Temporarily Occupied Territories (TOTs) and Evacuation

- The head of the occupation administration of the so-called Donetsk People's Republic, Denys Pushilin, signed a decree on "Conscription-2026", introducing a long-term mobilization model for men born in 1996-2008. The primary impact falls on students and public-sector employees: the occupiers are using administrative pressure, threatening dismissals and the revocation of deferrals to coerce men into service in the Russian Armed Forces.
- In Skadovsk, the occupation authorities held a so-called "Decade of Sports." Instead of promoting sports education, the event was used for military propaganda: active-duty Russian military personnel were involved and encouraged teenagers to join the war against Ukraine. Winners were awarded certificates and literature of a militarized nature.
- The occupation authorities in Crimea fined Lenora Dyulber, a journalist and host of the talk show Merkez, for "discrediting the Russian army" and "extremism." The pretext was her academic book on the transformation of the political space of the Crimean Tatars, in which security forces allegedly identified justification for the activities of the political and religious association Hizb ut-Tahrir and the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People. Human rights defenders emphasize that persecution for academic activity bears the hallmarks of a crime against humanity under the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court.
- On Christmas Day, Russian propagandists organized so-called "prayer services" in the frontline areas of Luhansk Oblast, to which children from the occupied territories were brought en masse. Minors were forced to pose alongside soldiers of the Russian Federation's 3rd Army to produce propaganda content. The organizers deliberately ignored the security risks of keeping children near the front line for the sake of creating the "right image."
- In Crimea, a local resident was sentenced to four years in a penal colony for posts published on a Telegram channel. Russia's FSB accused the man of "justifying terrorism" over posts concerning the explosion of the Kerch Bridge. A Russian linguistic examination deemed his statements unlawful, which served as the basis for imposing an actual prison sentence.
- In occupied Kakhovka, police terror has intensified. Citing fears of a "terrorist threat," the occupiers are carrying out mass inspections and detentions of civilians. According to local reports, two men were recently detained on allegations of "spotting fire." Detentions are often arbitrary in nature and are used by security forces to demonstrate activity in reports to their superiors.

Other

- According to the United Nations, in 2025 the number of civilian casualties in Ukraine reached its highest level since the start of the full-scale war, exceeding the previous year's figures by 31%. Danielle Bell, Head of the Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine, noted that this increase was driven by the intensification of hostilities and the widespread use of long-range weapons across the country. Due to systematic strikes on the energy system and temperatures dropping to as low as -15 °C, even residents in areas far from the front line faced serious risks caused by critical disruptions to heating, water supply, and electricity.

