



# Transatlantic Dialogue Center

## Weekly briefing

**January 18 – 24**

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

- **Intensification of the negotiation process in the trilateral format Ukraine–US–Russia.** An unprecedented round of diplomatic consultations took place in Abu Dhabi, where, for the first time since the start of the full-scale war, **delegations from Ukraine, the United States, and Russia sat down at the same table**. The Ukrainian delegation at the talks, held from January 23 to 24, was led by Rustem Umerov, Secretary of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine. The delegation also included the head of the Defence Intelligence of Ukraine, Kyrylo Budanov, and representatives of the General Staff. Special representatives Steve Witkoff and Jared Kushner acted as mediators from the US, having visited Moscow the day before to meet with Russian leaders. The key topics of discussion were the **parameters for ending the war** and issues of territorial control, in particular the status of Donetsk Oblast.
- **The positions of the parties remain diametrically opposed**, as Moscow continues to make ultimatums regarding the **withdrawal of the Armed Forces of Ukraine from the Donbas** and insists on the so-called “Anchorage formula” as a prerequisite for long-term peace. The Kremlin has emphasized its readiness to continue military operations in the event of a refusal to make territorial concessions. The Ukrainian side, coordinated by President Volodymyr Zelenskyi, rejects the terms of surrender and emphasizes the impossibility of concessions on sovereignty. An illustration of Russia's intentions was the massive missile strike on Ukraine, delivered directly during the negotiation process in the UAE, which the Ukrainian Foreign Ministry regarded as cynical pressure on diplomats.
- Strengthening security cooperation with the US and the results of the Davos meeting. The Ukrainian leadership secured further military support from Washington following a personal meeting between **Presidents Volodymyr Zelenskyi and Donald Trump** on the sidelines of the **World Economic Forum**. The main result of the negotiations was an agreement to supply Ukraine with additional PAC-3 missiles for Patriot systems, which is critically important against the backdrop of intensified Russian attacks on the energy sector. The parties also finalized the text of a bilateral security agreement, which is now ready for signing and is only awaiting agreement on the date and place of the official ceremony.
- **Formation of a new global architecture and the Peace Council initiative.** The US administration has initiated the creation of a new international structure, **the Peace Council**, which has already been joined by about **20 countries, including Hungary, Turkey, Kazakhstan, and Belarus**. Official Kyiv has received an invitation, but Volodymyr Zelenskyi has stated that Ukraine will only be able to consider membership in the organization after the war is over, as joint work with representatives of the Russian Federation and Belarus is currently impossible. At the same time, Vladimir Putin expressed his willingness to join the initiative and cynically offered to contribute **\$1 billion to the council's fund from frozen Russian assets under US sanctions**.
- Economic recovery and sanctions pressure on the Russian energy sector. Western partners are developing a long-term strategy for economic support to Ukraine, which involves **attracting up to \$500 billion** in investments over the next decade as part of a **joint EU-US plan**. The document, tentatively titled the “prosperity plan,” focuses on the development of energy, infrastructure, and mineral extraction, assigning the US the role of strategic investor and security guarantor. At the same time, the fight against oil sanctions is intensifying: the US military command detained the Sagitta tanker from the Russian “shadow fleet” in the Caribbean Sea.

## International support

- **International support for Ukraine's energy security in the face of winter threats.** The G7+ countries and European partners have mobilized significant resources for the urgent restoration and protection of Ukraine's energy system against Russian attacks. During an urgent coordination meeting of the **G7+** group, as noted by Prime Minister Yulia Svyrydenko, new aid packages were agreed upon, including more than **6,000 pieces of equipment** (generators, transformers, cogeneration units) and financial contributions. In particular, the US is allocating more than **\$400 million for humanitarian projects**, Germany is providing €60 million and comprehensive technical equipment, and Japan, in addition to transferring transformers, will allocate \$6 billion for humanitarian and technical support throughout 2026. **The UK, France, Lithuania, and the EU** have also joined in with financial and technical assistance.
- As part of agreements with Italy, as reported by Deputy Head of the Presidential Office Oleksii Kuleba, **the first batch of 39 industrial boilers** with a capacity of 53 MW has arrived in Ukraine. In total, **Rome will transfer** 78 units of heating equipment with a total capacity of 116 MW, which will provide heat to critical infrastructure in frontline areas. At the same time, the governments of **the Netherlands and Denmark** announced the allocation of additional funds (€23 million and €20 million, respectively) for the purchase of gas, repair of power plants, and supply of cables, bringing the total amount of their energy support for 2026 to significant levels.
- Official **Warsaw** is transferring 400 generators from government reserves for the needs of Kyiv and the region, according to Piotr Lukasiewicz, chargé d'affaires of the Republic of Poland in Ukraine. At the same time, Polish civil society has mobilized over PLN 1 million as part of the **“Warmth from Poland for Kyiv”** initiative.
- **Increased sanctions pressure and the fight against circumvention of restrictions.** France detained a ship from Russia's **“shadow fleet”** on suspicion of violating sanctions. Acting within the framework of **the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea**, the country's naval forces intercepted the oil tanker Grinch in the Mediterranean Sea, which was sailing from Murmansk under a false flag. President Emmanuel Macron emphasized Paris' determination to ensure compliance with international law, which could signal a tightening of the naval blockade of Russian exports. At the same time, a BBC investigation points to gaps in control: despite London's promises, **dozens of sanctioned tankers continue to pass unhindered through the English Channel**.
- Asian partners and global players are reviewing their trade relations with Russia under the threat of secondary sanctions. Taiwanese President Lai Ching-te, responding to reports of **Taiwanese components being found in Russian missiles**, offered Kyiv direct negotiations to cut off supply channels. Meanwhile, India, seeking to avoid US tariffs, has begun to reduce imports of Russian oil, replacing it with raw materials from the UAE and other countries, which could significantly impact Moscow's oil and gas revenues.



- **Financial and legal support mechanisms and European integration.** European institutions are speeding up procedures for financing Ukraine and creating **mechanisms for justice**. The European Parliament has supported the urgent consideration of draft laws that pave the way for a **€90 billion loan to Ukraine** for 2026-2027. At the same time, the EU allocated the first tranche of €10 million to ensure the functioning of the Special Tribunal for the Crime of Aggression by the Russian Federation, as announced by Kaja Kallas, who signed a corresponding contract with the Council of Europe.
- **Discussions surrounding the confiscation of Russian assets and the timing of Ukraine's accession to the EU remain complex.** Belgian Prime Minister Bart De Wever warned that the complete confiscation of Russia's sovereign assets before the end of the war would be contrary to international law, so for now, only **the use of profits** is being discussed. At the same time, Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orbán has announced the existence of a confidential European Commission plan that allegedly provides for Ukraine's membership in the EU by 2027 and large-scale financing, but there is currently no official confirmation of this document from Brussels.

## Other

- **The Russian military-industrial complex continues to use foreign technologies to modernize its weapons, despite existing restrictions.** In the new Geran-5 strike drones, which the aggressor used for attacks at the beginning of the year, experts identified Western microelectronics, as well as Chinese XK-F358 radio modems designed for video signal transmission and control. The discovery of these components confirms the existence of active channels for the supply of dual-use goods through third countries, which allows the Russian Federation to improve its unmanned systems.
- **The aggressor's economic stability is supported by favorable conditions in the precious metals markets and the attraction of new logistics capacities.** According to Bloomberg, the rise in global gold prices has allowed Russia to earn \$216 billion, offsetting losses from frozen assets and increasing the share of gold in its reserves to 43%. At the same time, there has been an expansion of the "shadow fleet" due to new Greek tankers being used to export oil at a time when the discount on Russian raw materials has decreased, reducing the risks for shipowners of violating price restrictions.
- **The systematic export and illegal sale of Ukrainian resources from the temporarily occupied territories continues.** According to intelligence reports, more than 2 million tons of grain crops were exported through the infrastructure of the captured ports of the Azov and Black Seas (in particular, Sevastopol) in 2025. Stolen agricultural products are legalized on foreign markets as the Russian Federation's own exports, providing additional revenue to the occupation administration's budget.

## Military Support

- **Strategic planning for defense needs in 2026 involves significant resources from outside the European Union.** To ensure its defense capability in 2026, Ukraine needs arms supplies from partners **outside the EU** worth at least **\$27 billion**. According to current estimates, the lion's share of these funds should be directed towards the purchase of American systems, which remain critical for deterring aggression and maintaining the combat capability of the Defense Forces.
- **Deepening military-industrial cooperation with France and Finland opens up new opportunities for reconnaissance and strike capabilities.** French automotive giant Renault is joining the defense industry by signing an agreement with Turgis Gaillard to produce long-range drones for Ukraine. The production process will be deployed at two of the automaker's industrial sites, demonstrating the systematic involvement of the French civilian sector in supporting the Ukrainian military.
- **At the same time, the Ukrainian Ministry of Defense has signed a new agreement with the Finnish company ICEYE, which significantly expands access to satellite imagery.** The agreement guarantees the Ukrainian military continuous access to data from the world's largest **SAR satellite constellation**, which will improve the quality of intelligence information regardless of weather conditions.
- **The strengthening of armored vehicle capabilities and prospects for expanding the aircraft fleet depend on the political decisions of partners.** The Armed Forces of Ukraine are expecting to receive **65 Commando Mobile Armored Vehicles (MSFV)** from the United States. This equipment is designed for rapid maneuvers and strike missions; the contract is for three years and includes a year's supply of spare parts. At the same time, the German company FFG has already delivered at least eight ACSV tracked combat support vehicles, strengthening logistical and engineering capabilities on the front lines.
- **In the Czech Republic, the armed forces have expressed their willingness to transfer four L-159 combat aircraft to Ukraine,** noting that this would not compromise the security of the Czech Republic itself. The final decision now rests with the republic's political leadership.
- Strengthening air defense and resuming EU training missions remain priority areas of cooperation. **The Norwegian government has transferred a large batch of missiles for NASAMS anti-aircraft missile systems.** This step is aimed at ensuring the continuous operation of air defense systems to protect Ukrainian cities and infrastructure from constant Russian attacks.
- In addition, **France has resumed its participation in the EU's EUMAM training mission,** organizing eight training courses for Ukrainian military personnel in Poland. Particular attention is being paid to training specialists in the maintenance of VAB armored personnel carriers, which will contribute to the better operation of previously provided equipment.



## Key Events of the Week:

- Russia has significantly stepped up massive missile and drone strikes, focusing on energy and large cities. The Russian Federation systematically attacks the energy infrastructure in order to exert humanitarian pressure and force concessions.
- Ukrainian air defense demonstrates high efficiency, destroying most air targets, but the load on the system is critical.
- Ukraine has intensified strikes on military-industrial and fuel facilities in the depths of Russia.
- Russian troops are increasing offensive pressure in the Pokrovsk direction, but suffer significant losses. Ukrainian forces hold control over the north of Pokrovsk and Myrmohrad, deterring breakthrough attempts.
- The Russian Federation compensates for the losses with large-scale mobilization, but the rate of losses remains higher than the increase in strength.
- The Kremlin is upping the ante by combining military pressure with tough negotiating ultimatums. The negotiations in Abu Dhabi are taking place against the backdrop of escalating shelling and no visible signs of compromise.
- Ukraine is betting on the depletion of the enemy, hits on the Russian economy and increasing international support.

18.01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ According to the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, Oleksandr Syrskyi, the Russian Federation fulfilled the mobilization plan in 2025 by 100%, attracting 406,000 personnel for the recruitment of troops of various kinds. Ukraine managed to keep the enemy's quantity at the level of 711,000 (an offensive group) for almost half a year.</li> <li>➤ Despite the implementation of the mobilization plan, Russian forces were not able to increase it because the level of their losses was much higher - about 419 thousand people, said the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. The Ukrainian armed forces are now far better staffed than seven months ago.</li> </ul>
19.01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ According to the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU), the Alpha Special Operations Center destroyed Russian air defense for \$4 billion during the last year. In addition, Russian radar reconnaissance and targeting systems have suffered serious losses. Radar stations and radar systems were among the losses, which are critical for the detection of air targets and the operation of air defense systems.</li> <li>➤ "In the Pokrovsk direction, the Russian troops are increasing pressure, tightening reserves and looking for opportunities to break through the Ukrainian defense," Oleksandr Syrskyi said. "Despite the difficult situation, Ukrainian troops are holding the line. Their professionalism, resilience, dedication and combat-hardened experience do not allow the Russian occupiers to realize their intentions to break through to the western borders of the Donetsk region", the Commander-in-Chief said after a visit to the Pokrovsk direction.</li> </ul>
20.01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Russia attacked Ukraine with a Zircon missile, Iskander missiles, strike missiles, and hundreds of attack drones. The main direction of attack is the Kyiv Region. Air defense shot down 342 of 372 targets.</li> <li>➤ Volodymyr Zelenskyy spoke with our delegation, which interacts with the American and European sides on support packages. "Air defense missiles are needed every day. Weapons are needed every day. Equipment for repairs is needed every day. If the Davos format provides real results for Ukraine, Ukraine will be there," the President highlighted. Also, according to Volodymyr Zelenskyy, as of the evening of January 20, just in Kyiv more than a million consumers are without electricity, more than 4 thousand apartment buildings are without heat.</li> <li>➤ Minister of Defense of Ukraine Mykhailo Fedorov set a strategic goal - to destroy 50 thousand occupiers per month. "The President has set a clear task: to build a system capable of stopping the enemy in the air, halting advances on the ground, and intensifying asymmetric and cyber strikes against the enemy and its economy. Make the price of war for Russia one that it cannot afford. Thus, to force peace by force," Mykhailo Fedorov said during a conversation with journalists.</li> </ul>

Losses of the Russian army from 18.01.2026 to 24.01.2026	
Liquidated personnel	6,660
Tanks	32
IFVs	28
Artillery systems / MLRS	279/7
Anti-aircraft warfare systems	8
Aircraft / helicopters	0/0
UAVs	4,681
Ships/boats	0
Vehicles & fuel tanks	883
Special equipment	5

# Situation at the Front

22.01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ SBU struck the Tamannaftohaz oil terminal in the Krasnodar Krai. This port is one of the largest in the Black Sea region and provides transshipment of oil, gas and ammonia. Its storage tank farm for petroleum products and liquefied gas is more than 1 million cubic meters (35,314,667 cubic feet). Estimated losses are approximately \$50 million.</li> <li>➤ The Armed Forces of Ukraine stated that they control the northern part of Pokrovsk and Myrnohrad. Ukrainian defenders restrain the enemy's onslaught.</li> <li>➤ In an incomplete day, they repelled 38 Russian assaults. "The enemy suffers significant losses," in Force Group "East" was said.</li> </ul>
23.01	<p>no dead or injured," Governor of the Penza region Oleg Melnichenko said.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Donbas issue was key during the negotiations in Abu Dhabi. Volodymyr Zelenskyi also informed journalists about a "positive meeting" with US President Trump and his team. According to the President, he raised the issue of air defense and security guarantees.</li> <li>➤ The Armed Forces of Ukraine should withdraw from Donbas for the settlement process, - Kremlin spokesman. Dmitry Peskov said. In Pokrovsk and Myrnohrad, the Ukrainian Defense Forces continue to deter the enemy, who is trying to infiltrate into the northern areas of both cities in small groups. Another enemy attempt to capture these settlements was thwarted as a result of active assault operations. The enemy's involved operational reserve suffered significant losses. At the same time, the situation remains difficult.</li> </ul>
24.01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ On the night of January 24, 15 missiles and 357 UAVs were shot down by Ukrainian air defense. "It is cynical that Putin ordered a brutal mass missile strike on Ukraine at that moment when delegations met in Abu Dhabi to advance the peace process under the auspices of the United States," said Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine Andrii Sybiha.</li> <li>➤ The second day of negotiations between Ukraine, the Russian Federation and the United States in Abu Dhabi has begun. The meeting is closed again. Reuters reports that there are no signs of a compromise yet. "Kyiv is under increasing pressure from the US to reach a peace agreement, while Moscow is demanding that Kyiv cede the entire eastern industrial region of Donbas before it will cease hostilities," the outlet writes.</li> </ul>

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# This week shelling and strikes

## Massive attacks per week

- **Attack on the night of January 18:** Air defense neutralized 167 UAVs. Impacts from 30 attack UAVs were recorded at 15 locations, as well as falling drone debris at two locations.
- **Attack on the night of January 19:** Air defense neutralized 126 UAVs. Impacts from 13 attack UAVs were recorded at 12 locations, as well as falling drone debris at five locations.
- **Attack on the night of January 20:** Air defense neutralized 27 missiles and 315 UAVs. The main axis of the strike was Kyiv Oblast. Impacts from five missiles and 24 attack UAVs were recorded at 11 locations, as well as falling drone debris at 12 locations.
- **Attack on the night of January 21:** Air defense neutralized 84 UAVs. An impact from a ballistic missile and 13 attack UAVs was recorded at 11 locations, as well as falling debris at one location.
- **Attack on the night of January 22:** Air defense neutralized 80 UAVs. Impacts from 10 attack UAVs were recorded at 10 locations, as well as falling drone debris at four locations.
- **Attack on the night of January 23:** Air defense neutralized 76 UAVs. Impacts from 19 attack UAVs were recorded at 12 locations.
- **Attack on the night of January 24:** Air defense neutralized 15 missiles and 357 UAVs. The main axis of the strike was Kyiv Oblast. Impacts from two missiles and 18 attack UAVs were recorded at 17 locations, as well as falling drone debris at 12 locations.

## Donetsk Oblast

- Throughout the week, Donetsk Oblast suffered attacks involving UAVs and KAB guided aerial bombs.
- On January 19, Russian forces attacked the city of Sloviansk using KABs. One person was killed and another injured. At least 23 private homes were damaged.
- On January 22, Russian forces attacked the settlement of Cherkaske using a Geran-2 UAV. Four people were killed, including one child. Five others were injured, including three children. Two houses were destroyed.
- In addition, the following localities were affected by attacks:
  - **Pokrovsk District:** Zatyshok, Hruzke, Zoloty Kolodiaz, Kucheriv Yar, Toretske, Vesele, Zapovidne.
  - **Kramatorsk District:** Yasnohirka, Spasko-Mykhailivka, Kindrativka, Zelene, Mykolaivka, Donetske, Tykhonivka, Petrivka, Kostiantynivka, Lyman, Druzhkivka, Osykove, Raihorodok, Kramatorsk, Shabelkivka.
  - **Bakhmut District:** Riznykivka, Sviato-Pokrovske.

## Sumy Oblast

- Throughout the week, Sumy Oblast suffered attacks involving UAVs and KABs, as well as artillery shelling. On January 20, Russian forces attacked the city of Bilopillia with four guided aerial bombs. Three people were injured. Vehicles were destroyed, and residential buildings, an educational institution, and civilian infrastructure were damaged.
- On January 22, Russian forces attacked the Seredyna-Buda community with an FPV drone. Two people were injured.
- In addition, throughout the week the following communities were affected by attacks: Sumy, Khotin, Yunakivka, Myropillia, Mykolaivka, Krasnopillia, Yampil, Hlukhiv, Esman, Shalyhyne, Seredyna-Buda, Putyvl, Novoslobidske, Popivka, Velyka Pysarivka, Trostianets, Richky, Shostka, Berezivka, Znob-Novhorodske, Verkhnia Syrovatka, Boromlia, Khutir-Mykhailivskyyi, Svesa, Nedryhailiv, Konotop, and Krolevets communities.

## Zaporizhzhia Oblast

- Throughout the week, Zaporizhzhia Oblast suffered attacks involving UAVs and MLRS shelling.
- On January 20, Russia shelled the village of Tersyanka with MLRS. One person was killed. A store and private homes were damaged. In addition, Russian forces struck the city of Zaporizhzhia with UAVs. Three people were killed and one injured. At least six private homes were damaged and three vehicles destroyed.
- On January 22, Russian forces attacked the settlement of Komyshevakhka with KABs. One person was killed and ten others injured.
- In addition, throughout the week the following localities were affected by attacks: Rizdvyianka, Tavriiske, Zirnytsia, Zhovta Krucha, Huliaipole, Zaliznychne, Verkhniia Tersa, Vozdvizhivka, Dolynivka, Huliaipilske, Svoboda, Vilniansk, Nizheyinka, Ukrainka, Mykhailo-Lukasheve, Stepnohirsk, Prymorske, Stepove, Shcherbaky, Novoandriivka, Novodanylivka, Mala Tokmachka, Bilohiria, Sviatopetrivka, Zelene, Varvarivka, Dobropillia, Solodke, Charivne, Tsvitkove, Nove Zaporizhzhia, Chervonodniprovka, Lukianivske, Barvinivka, Zelena Dibrova, Zapasne, Zarichne, Nove Pole, Samiilivka, Ternuvate, Kushuhum, Rozumivka, Kantserivka, Novosolone, Orikhiv, Bilenke, Hirske, Luhivske, Novomykolaivka, Novooleksandrivka, Zalyvne, Mykhailivske, Mali Shcherbaky, Dorozhniianka, Yuliivka, Rivne, Ostrovske, Marivka, Dolynka, Shevchenkivske, Liubyske, Kopani, Novopavlivka, Shyroke, Pavlivka, Olenokostiantynivka.

## Kharkiv Oblast

- Throughout the week, Kharkiv Oblast was subjected to UAV and KAB attacks. On January 18, Russian forces attacked the city of Kharkiv using UAVs. One person was killed and two others were injured. On January 19, Russian forces attacked the city of Kharkiv using KAB guided aerial bombs. One person was killed and ten others were injured. In addition, 30 private houses were damaged, windows in 10 apartment buildings were shattered, and seven vehicles were damaged. One house was destroyed. On January 23, Russian forces shelled a civilian vehicle near the settlement of Prudianka. Two people were killed and four others were injured. On January 24, Russia struck the city of Kharkiv using UAVs. Nineteen people were injured. Five apartment buildings, 21 private houses, 66 vehicles, 20 garages, power lines, two civilian enterprises, as well as windows of a college and a hospital maternity ward were damaged.
- In addition, throughout the week the following localities came under attack: Karavan, Skoryky, Klynove-Novoselivka, Zolochiv, Chuhuiv, Oskil, Spodobivka, Hrushivka, Ivashky, Merefa, Husynka, Peremoha, Sadove, Staryi Saltiv, Blyzniuky, Kivsharivka, Hubarivka, Katrychivka, Studenok, Ruska Lozova, Velykyi Burluk, Kozacha Lopan, Cherkaski Tyshky, Buhaivka, Hresi, Derhachi, Novomykolaivka, Prolisne.

## Odesa Oblast

- Throughout the week, Russian forces shelled Odesa Oblast using Shahed-type attack UAVs. Residential areas, civilian, energy, and gas infrastructure came under fire. As a result of the attacks, multi-story apartment buildings and private homes were damaged or destroyed, along with commercial premises and civilian vehicles. Fires were recorded at an energy facility and in the private residential sector. Power supply disruptions were reported in Chornomorsk. Over this period, one person was killed and three civilians were injured.
- In particular, on January 19, Russian forces carried out a mass drone attack on Odesa, damaging apartment buildings and private homes, as well as energy and gas infrastructure facilities. One man was injured.
- On January 22, Russian forces attacked Odesa District and the city of Chornomorsk with attack UAVs, striking an apartment building. A young man born in 2009 was killed. Dozens of residents were evacuated, and the city was partially left without electricity.



## Dnipropetrovsk Oblast

- Throughout the week, Russian forces shelled Dnipropetrovsk Oblast using attack UAVs (including FPV drones), artillery, Grad multiple launch rocket systems, ballistic and other missiles, and guided aerial bombs. As a result of the attacks, a medical facility, numerous residential buildings, enterprises, administrative buildings, and other civilian infrastructure facilities were damaged or destroyed. Power outages were reported. Three people were killed and 62 were injured, including children.
- In particular, on January 22, Russian forces attacked the city of Dnipro with attack UAVs, striking a multi-story residential building. As a result of fires in apartments, seven people were injured, including a child, and dozens of residents were evacuated. On January 21, Russian forces carried out a missile strike on Kryvyi Rih and attacked Synelnykove District with drones. In Kryvyi Rih, dozens of residential buildings and civilian infrastructure facilities were damaged, while in Synelnykove District two people were killed and another woman was injured.
- Areas under fire included the cities of Dnipro, Kryvyi Rih, and Pavlohrad, as well as Nikopol, and the Nikopol, Synelnykove, Dnipro, Kryvyi Rih, Samar, Kamianske, and Pavlohrad districts. The communities of Vasylykivka, Rozdory, Pokrov, Myriv, Chervonohryhorivka, Marhanets, Solone, Hrushivka, Petropavlivka, Mahdalynivka, Zatyshne, Yurivka were also affected, as well as the cities of Pavlohrad and Kryvyi Rih.

## Mykolaiv Oblast

- Throughout the week, Russian forces shelled Mykolaiv Oblast using FPV drones and missile strikes. As a result of the shelling, educational institutions were damaged. No fatalities or injuries were reported.
- In particular, on January 20, Russian forces carried out a mass FPV-drone attack on the Ochakiv and Kutsurub communities, delivering 14 strikes. In the city of Ochakiv, the facade and roof of a gymnasium and a private house were damaged. On January 21, Russian forces combined a missile strike on an enterprise with a series of FPV attacks on the Ochakiv and Halytsynove communities. As a result of the shelling, residential houses in the village of Lymany and a summer house in Lupareve were damaged.

## Chernihiv Oblast

- Throughout the week, Russian forces shelled Chernihiv Oblast using attack UAVs (FPV drones, Shahed, Geran, Molniya, and fiber-optic drones), MLRS, mortars (82 mm and 120 mm), tube artillery, and by dropping explosive devices from UAVs. As a result of the attacks, residential buildings, civilian and municipal infrastructure facilities, a cultural center, an educational institution, as well as agricultural and energy facilities were damaged. Fires and large-scale power outages in populated areas were reported. No fatalities were recorded; six people were injured.
- In particular, on January 18, Russian forces attacked the city of Snovsk with an attack UAV, striking the city center. A woman was injured, and a municipally owned building, a cultural center, and a banking institution were damaged. On January 23, Russian forces attacked the village of Vertiivka in Nizhyn District with drones, striking the territory of an agricultural enterprise. Four men were injured, some of them in serious condition.
- Areas under fire included the Novhorod-Siverskyi community (Hremiach, Buchky, Krasnyi Khutir, Kamin, Arshuky); the Semenivka community (Semenivka, Yanzhulivka, Arkhipivka, Bohdanove, Lubiane, Karpovychi, Serhiivske, Oleksandrivka, Liskivshchyna, Lohy, Kostobobriv, Leonivka, Medvedivka, Mkhy); the Snovsk community (Snovsk, Huta-Studenetska, Mistky); the Horodnia community (Senkivka); and the Nizhyn community (Vertiivka).

## Kherson Oblast

- Throughout the week, Kherson Oblast remained under Russian shelling involving drones, airstrikes, and artillery. Russian forces targeted critical and social infrastructure and residential areas, damaging homes, administrative buildings, and gas infrastructure. Two people were killed and 30 others were injured, including one child.
- In particular, on January 20, Russian forces carried out mass shelling of the city of Kherson and settlements in Beryslav District, injuring 10 people, including a child, and damaging an apartment building and private houses.
- The following localities came under fire: Kherson, Antonivka, Prydniprovsk, Sadove, Zelenivka, Molodizhne, Inzhenerne, Bilozirka, Kizomys, Sofiivka, Yantarne, Dniprovsk, Tomya Balka, Dariivka, Ivanivka, Mykolaivka, Mykhailivka, Shyroka Balka, Beryslav, Zmiivka, Novovorontsovka, Osokorivka, Novoraisk, Burhunka, Vesele, Zolota Balka, Kozatske, Tiahynka, Odradokamianka, Lvove, Mylove, Ukrainka, Kostyrka, Urozhayne, Khreshchenivka, Chervonyi Maiak, Havrylivka, Nova Kamianka, Sukhanove, Zorivka, Respublikanets, Rakivka, Piatykhvatky, Berehove, Blahovishchenske, Monastyrsk, Stepne, Oleksandrivka, Novodmytrivka, Tarasa Shevchenka.

## Kyiv Oblast

- Throughout the week, Russian forces carried out attacks on Kyiv City and Kyiv Oblast using attack UAVs (including Shahed-type drones) and ballistic missiles. As a result of the strikes, non-residential premises, warehouses, vehicles, a gymnasium building, a primary school, residential houses, gas stations, enterprises, farm buildings, and critical infrastructure facilities were damaged. This led to large-scale disruptions of electricity, water, and heat supply. In the capital, thousands of apartment buildings were left without heating, the metro system operated with changes, and social sector facilities switched to autonomous power supply. Over this period, three people were killed and eight were injured.
- In particular, on January 20, Russian forces carried out a mass attack on Kyiv and Kyiv Oblast with drones and missiles. In the capital, one person was injured, educational institutions, warehouses, and residential areas were damaged, and the left bank of the city was left without water, heating, and electricity.
- On January 24, Russian forces carried out a combined missile and UAV strike on Kyiv City and the region. In the Holiivskiy District of the capital, a strike on a confectionery factory killed a woman and injured two others. In the Brovary and Boryspil districts of Kyiv Oblast, four people were injured, and residential buildings and vehicles were destroyed.
- Areas under attack included Kyiv City (Dniprovskiy, Holiivskiy, Darnytskyi, Desnianskyi, Shevchenkivskiy, Solomianskyi, and Pecherskyi districts) as well as the Bucha, Brovary, Boryspil, Vyshhorod, and Fastiv districts of Kyiv Oblast.

# The week of shelling

Zaporizhzhia oblast



Sumy oblast



Kherson oblast



Kharkiv oblast



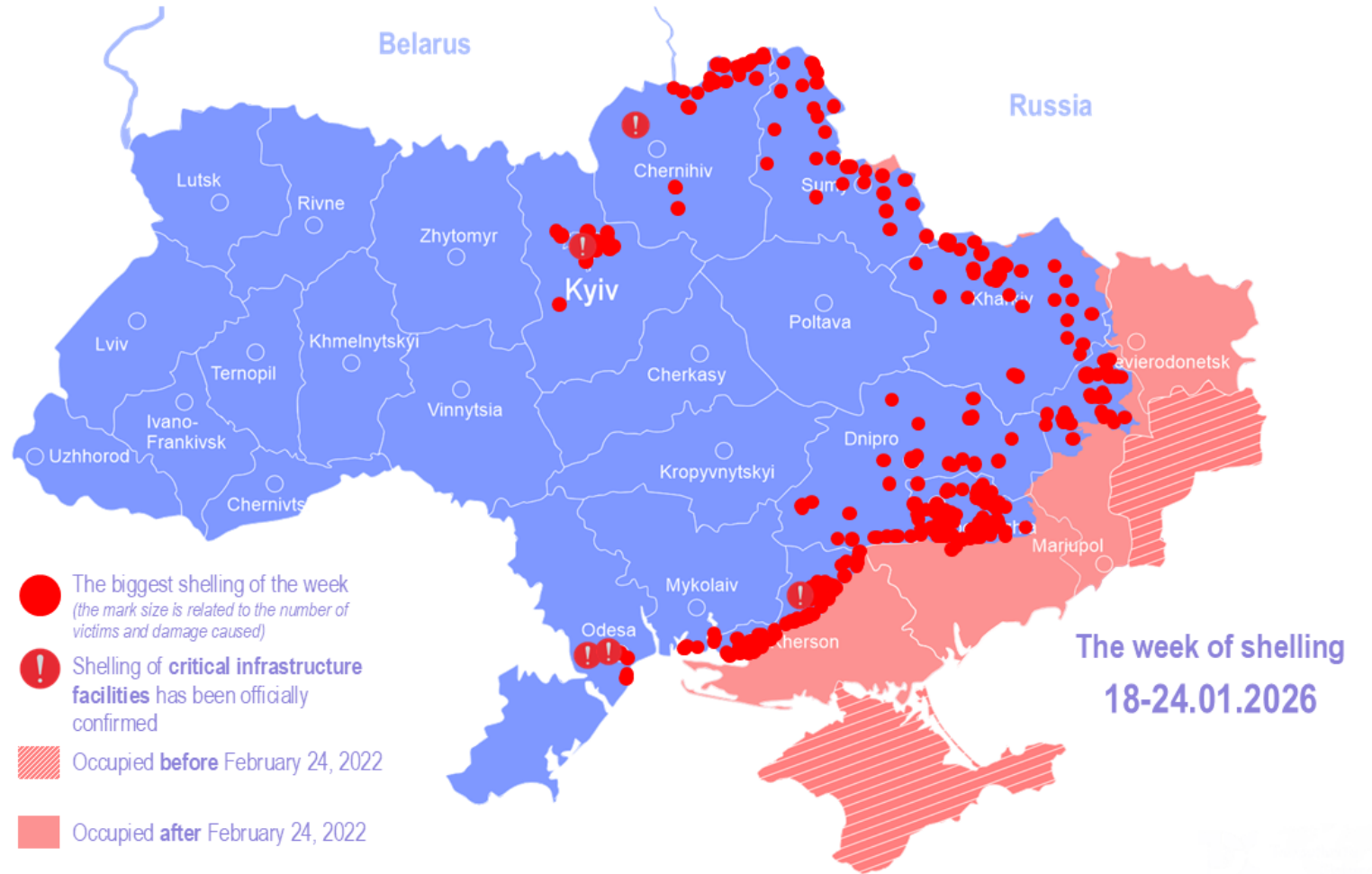
Dnipropetrovsk oblast



Kyiv Oblast



Donetsk oblast



## Violations of International Humanitarian Law by Russia

- The project “Book of Executioners of the Ukrainian People” has published the names of 14 Russian military personnel convicted in absentia by Ukrainian courts for war crimes. Ten of them have already been handed over to Russia as part of a prisoner exchange. In total, according to the project, 1,059 Russian military personnel have been held criminally responsible in Ukraine.
- Over the course of a week, Russia used more than 1,300 strike drones, about 1,050 guided aerial bombs, and 29 missiles of various types against Ukraine. Cities and regions including Sumy, Kharkiv, Dnipro, Zaporizhzhia, Khmelnytskyi, Odesa, and others were hit, with casualties reported, including children among the civilian population. President Volodymyr Zelensky reported this and thanked repair crews who are restoring energy and providing light, heat, and water.
- This week, Russian soldier Serhii Skobieliev was captured. The Security Service of Ukraine documented his murder of nine Ukrainian prisoners of war in the Kursk region. The prisoners were forced to undress, lie on the ground, and were shot with their standard-issue weapons. After the killings, their phones and radios were confiscated.

## Infrastructure and energy

- Ukrzaliznytsia, Ukraine’s state railway operator, together with its partners, has prepared about 30 additional autonomous “Wagons of Indomitability,” which will serve as mobile support points in regions of Ukraine, particularly in frontline areas. This was announced by Deputy Prime Minister for Ukraine’s Restoration and Minister of Community and Territorial Development Oleksii Kuleba.
- With the mediation of the IAEA, critically important repair work has begun on the Ferosplavna-1 (330 kV) backup power line connecting the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant to Ukraine’s power grid. According to the Ministry of Energy, since the start of the full-scale invasion, Ukrainian energy companies have already restored 42 power lines supplying the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant.
- In 2025, JSC Ukrzaliznytsia evacuated 11,000 people from frontline territories, with the largest number — 950 people — evacuated from Donetsk Oblast in August. The most popular routes were Zaporizhzhia–Lviv, Pavlohrad–Lviv, Kherson–Lviv, and Shostka–Kyiv, according to the Ministry of Development of Communities and Territories. Since the start of the full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine, about 130,000 damaged and destroyed railway infrastructure facilities have been recorded.
- The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine has allocated UAH 2.56 billion from the reserve fund to purchase powerful generators for Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia, Odesa, Sumy, Kharkiv, and Chernihiv Oblasts, according to Prime Minister Yulia Svyrydenko.
- After the attack on the night of January 20, the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant lost all external power supply, and the transmission lines to other nuclear power plants were also affected due to large-scale military activity. As a result of Russian attacks on Kyiv and Kyiv Oblast, 15 civilian infrastructure facilities were damaged, leaving more than 173,000 families without electricity and more than 5,600 residential buildings without heat. This was reported by IAEA Director General Rafael Grossi and DTEK.
- The US Institute for the Study of War reports that Russia is attempting to divide Ukraine’s energy system with its strikes, creating “islands” isolated from the rest of the electricity generation, supply, and transmission network.



## Situation in the Temporarily Occupied Territories (TOTs) and Evacuation

- Water reserves in reservoirs in TOT Crimea are estimated to last for an average of 340 days, and in Alushta – 132 days. This was reported by Suspihne Krym, citing Russian media and the occupation authorities’ Committee on Water Management and Land Reclamation.
- In TOT Yenakieve, Donbas Post is hiring women to work as loaders and sorters in cold warehouses under harsh conditions. This is due to a shortage of men of working age, who are being forcibly conscripted into the Russian Armed Forces. A similar staffing crisis is observed in the territory of the so-called “LPR,” where even first-year medical students are being pressed into service in hospitals, according to the resistance movement in TOT “Yellow Ribbon.”
- In Kherson, Russian troops have planted mines near the hospital on Mykolaiv Highway. Police warn that the mined area may be larger. This was reported by the Kherson Regional Police.
- In Starovirivka, Kharkiv Oblast, located 14 km from Kupiansk, 37 residents remain; most others were evacuated following Russian strikes. On January 20, residential buildings and a school were damaged, with the strikes indiscriminately targeting civilian infrastructure. This was reported by the head of the Rural Military Administration, Serhii Starikov.
- In Kostyantynivka, Donetsk Oblast, the military delivers daily food packages to an elderly woman who wrote “please give me bread” in the snow. The aid was organized by a pilot from the Phoenix border guard unit, call sign “Maliuk.” The city remains under constant shelling, shops are closed, and civilians are enduring extremely difficult conditions. As of January 7, about 2,850 people remain in Kostyantynivka, according to Suspihne Donbas.
- According to the Foreign Intelligence Service of Ukraine, the Kremlin has approved the Azov Region Development Strategy until 2040, which justifies the incorporation of Ukraine’s temporarily occupied territories into the Russian Federation and combines socio-economic promises with infrastructure projects designed to strengthen Russia’s military and logistical capabilities.
- Over the past week, the Kherson Regional Police evacuated 35 citizens, including 6 children, conducting 28 evacuation operations. In addition, 103 cases were opened under the charge of “War Crimes” due to shelling by the Russian Federation, 144 site inspections were carried out, and two cases were sent to court for collaboration. This was reported by Roman Koziakov, head of the Kherson Regional Police.

## International support

- Ukraine received large-scale international support for restoring its energy system: Azerbaijan provided generators, transformers, cables, and panels; more than 50 tons of humanitarian aid arrived from the Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, Finland, Spain, and Norway. Additional deliveries are expected from Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Poland, and Austria, while Ireland and Australia will contribute €25 million and \$7 million, respectively, to the Ukraine Energy Support Fund. This was announced by Ukrainian Prime Minister Yulia Svyrydenko.
- Families across Ukraine remain in “constant survival mode” due to Russian missile and drone attacks, which have left neighborhoods without heating, water, and electricity, with temperatures dropping to –15 °C and below. Children are particularly vulnerable, with a heightened risk of hypothermia and respiratory illnesses. UNICEF is assisting city residents, in particular by providing tents for warmth, hot meals, and psychological support.
- With the support of the EU, the UN has restored 21 educational institutions in the Kharkiv Oblast, including schools, kindergartens, and vocational schools. The “Restoration of Schools in Ukraine” project is funded by the EU with €28 million, and a total of 65 facilities have been restored across the Kyiv, Kharkiv, Chernihiv, and Sumy Oblasts, according to UNOPS and the EU.