Transatlantic Dialogue Center

Weekly briefing

January 25 – 31

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International situation

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

- **Intensification of negotiations between Ukraine, the US, and Russia in Abu Dhabi.** The first direct contacts between representatives of Kyiv, Washington, and Moscow since the start of the full-scale invasion took place on January 23–24 in the United Arab Emirates. According to the president Zelenskyi, the main topic of the meetings was the conditions for ending the war, in particular the military aspects of the ceasefire and control mechanisms. In addition to the trilateral format, there were **also bilateral contacts between the Ukrainian and Russian delegations**, where, according to Ukrainian Foreign Minister Andrii Sybiha, there was a shift in the Russian side's rhetoric toward a more constructive tone.
- The parties **agreed to continue consultations**, and the next round of negotiations is tentatively scheduled for February 1. The President of Ukraine heard the delegation's report and noted that although there were fewer problematic issues, **complex political differences remained unresolved**. At the same time, discussions are continuing on the possible deployment of EU military contingents in Ukraine after the war, with France and Germany taking the initiative, while the US is limiting itself to promises of intelligence and logistical support.
- **Formation of a security guarantee architecture.** The document on bilateral security guarantees from the United States is 100% ready and awaiting a signing date. According to Volodymyr Zelenskyi, the agreement requires ratification by the US Congress and the Verkhovna Rada, and **the second component of security** should be **Ukraine's accession to the EU**, which is expected to be technically ready in 2026–2027. It is planned that Ukraine will sign a security agreement with the US, and Washington will separately conclude a corresponding document with Moscow.
- A publication about the **US allegedly demanding** that **Ukraine withdraw its troops** from the unoccupied part of Donetsk Oblast in exchange for security guarantees caused a stir in the media. The White House officially called this information "completely untrue," stressing that **Washington does not impose territorial concessions** and that the content of the peace agreement depends solely on the parties to the conflict. At the same time, the US State Department acknowledges that the status of Donbas remains one of the most difficult stages of the negotiations.
- **Key disagreement points: the status of the occupied territories and control over the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant.** The issues of territorial integrity and energy security remain the most sensitive points of dialogue. The Russian side has proposed sharing the electricity generated by the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant, which is currently occupied by its troops, but Ukraine has rejected this idea as unrealistic, insisting on joint operation of the plant by Ukraine and the US. Volodymyr Zelenskyi emphasized that Ukraine would not cede its territories and expressed his willingness to discuss these issues personally with Putin, inviting him to Kyiv in response to proposals to visit Moscow.
- **Temporary de-escalation of strikes and threats of "retaliation."** At the personal request of US President Donald Trump, the Russian leadership **agreed to refrain from strikes on Kyiv and Ukrainian infrastructure** for a week due to severe frosts. This information was confirmed by the Kremlin. Trump noted that he considers a settlement possible, despite the mutual hatred of the leaders of the warring countries.
- Despite the temporary lull, Moscow's rhetoric remains aggressive. The speaker of the Russian State Duma announced **a demand to launch strikes with "weapons of retaliation" starting next week**, when a significant drop in temperature is forecast, linking this to Zelenskyi's refusal to visit Moscow. Ukraine, for its part, continues to work on strengthening its air defense and declares its readiness to respond in kind in the event of renewed attacks on the energy sector.

International Support

- **International partners have significantly expanded the scope of financial and technical assistance to stabilize Ukraine's energy system** amid winter challenges. Germany has increased its energy support package to €120 million, under which Ukraine will receive 41 cogeneration units, 76 modular boiler rooms, and other equipment. The first units to provide heat to more than 80,000 residents of the capital have already been handed over to Kyiv by German Ambassador Heiko Thoms. At the same time, the European Commission has allocated an emergency aid package worth €153 million for Ukraine and Moldova, of which €50 million is earmarked directly for energy support and €145 million for humanitarian needs and the protection of vulnerable groups. The issue of energy system stability and joint defense projects also became a key topic during Volodymyr Zelenskyi's meeting with Lithuanian President Gitanas Nausėda in Vilnius.
- **The EU Council has approved a legislative ban on imports of Russian pipeline gas and Liquefied Natural Gas,** which should be fully operational by 2027. The regulation provides for a phased withdrawal with a transition period for existing contracts and severe penalties for violations, which for companies can reach €40 million or 3.5% of annual turnover. To avoid risks, the European Union has introduced checks on the origin of fuel, exempting only reliable partners such as the US and Qatar. The sanctions pressure is already proving effective: Russia's oil revenues in 2025 fell by 20%, and the Russian Federation's budget deficit exceeded the planned figures by five times. In addition, Moldova has completed the transfer of the fuel infrastructure of Chisinau Airport from the sanctioned company Lukoil to state ownership.
- **A group of 14 European states has announced tighter controls on Russian "shadow fleet" vessels in the Baltic and North Seas.** The signatory countries, including the United Kingdom, France, and the Baltic states, warned that tankers with questionable documents would be considered flagless vessels, which would simplify the procedure for their detention. The practical implementation of these intentions was demonstrated by France's detention of the tanker Grinch: the ship's captain was taken into custody for violating navigation rules, although the ship itself had to be released due to legal procedures. In response to attempts to circumvent sanctions, the EU is preparing a 20th package of restrictions, which may replace the price cap with a complete ban on maritime services for the transport of Russian oil.
- Kyiv and its partner states **are initiating new international legal mechanisms to hold the Russian leadership accountable** and counter propaganda. Lithuania has officially appealed to >>

- >> the International Criminal Court **to issue new arrest warrants for Russian officials,** qualifying systematic attacks on Ukraine's energy sector as a crime of genocide. At the same time, Ukraine has called for the suspension of Russia's rights in the IAEA Board of Governors due to threats to nuclear safety. At the EU level, **sanctions have been imposed on** a number of **Russian propagandists**, and a ban on entry for Russians who participated in the war is being considered.
- Ukraine is deepening its cooperation with the technology sector to neutralize threats on the front lines. The Ukrainian Ministry of Defense has begun working with SpaceX to block the use of Starlink terminals on Russian drones, as confirmed by Elon Musk.

Other

- A key factor in **the strengthening of Russia's military capabilities** remains its **large-scale technological and economic cooperation with China**, which, according to British journalists, plays a critical role in the production of the latest weapons. According to an investigation by The Telegraph, **Beijing supplies Moscow with machine tools for manufacturing warheads** for Oreshnik, Iskander-M, and Topol-M missiles, and the total volume of exports of dual-use components (microchips, navigation systems, bearings) exceeded $10 billion. At the same time, according to the Foreign Intelligence Service of Ukraine, **Russia has increased its gold exports to China ninefold,** shipping about 10 tons of the precious metal during the peak period in December to cover the budget deficit. In response to these accusations, the Chinese Foreign Ministry traditionally denied providing military assistance, calling on the parties to de-escalate.
- A significant **source of support for the aggression** is the involvement of **human and logistical resources from third countries,** in particular through deceptive schemes for recruiting foreigners and the use of satellite territories. An AP investigation exposed a scheme to recruit Bangladeshi citizens who, under the guise of high-paying civilian jobs, are forced to sign military contracts under threat of imprisonment; an estimated 40 citizens of that country have already died in the war.
- In addition, there is **evidence of continued use of Belarusian territory to coordinate air strikes**: Russian operators control Shahed-type strike UAVs directly from Belarusian training grounds, which expands the aggressor's operational capabilities.
- **The inconsistency of Western partners' sanctions policy and loopholes in export control systems remain problematic.** According to Le Monde, France continues to purchase enriched uranium from Russia and send spent nuclear fuel to Siberia, paying more than €700 million for Russian raw materials in 2024. In addition, the widespread use of communication equipment from the American company Ubiquiti by the Russians has been detected on the front lines, indicating the ineffectiveness of supply chain controls. The situation is complicated by the diplomatic steps taken by some EU countries: the Czech Foreign Ministry has initiated a relaxation of travel rules for Russian diplomats in the Schengen area, ignoring warnings from its own security services about security threats.
- Against the backdrop of complex political processes, **private initiatives and solidarity among EU citizens remain an important element of support for Ukraine**, transforming into systematic assistance. The German publication Hamburger Abendblatt highlighted the activities of a police officer from Hamburg who has already carried out 30 humanitarian missions to Ukraine, beginning his activities after seeing photographs of children in basements. This initiative has enabled the evacuation of about 100 refugees to Germany and the establishment of a permanent logistics channel to provide children's homes in the Kyiv region with the necessary resources.

Military Support

- **Strengthening the aviation component and long-range capabilities.** France continues to increase its support for Ukraine by supplying the latest unmanned systems and deepening cooperation in the field of aviation. Ukrainian defense forces received the first batch of French Rodeur 330 strike drones, capable of hitting targets at a distance of up to 500 km. According to France 24, these UAVs operate in fully automatic mode and can be used for both reconnaissance and as loitering munitions. At the same time, negotiations are continuing between Kyiv and Paris on the transfer of additional Mirage 2000-5 fighter jets and interceptor missiles for the SAMP/T and Crotale air defense systems, as reported by the Ukrainian defense minister after talks with his French counterpart.
- At the same time, certain **disagreements have arisen within the European Union regarding the financing of long-range weapons**. France has blocked an initiative to simplify the purchase of British Storm Shadow missiles with EU funds, insisting on the priority of European manufacturers. According to The Telegraph, this decision complicates the use of a €90 billion credit tranche, as Ukraine needs €24 billion worth of weapons from outside the bloc this year.
- In addition, **European partners are seeking to reduce Kyiv's dependence on American intelligence**. According to the Financial Times, France currently provides two-thirds of intelligence data, which, together with the development of the Ukrainian UAV industry, should compensate for potential risks from the US.
- In the field of **aviation maintenance**, the Pentagon has signed a contract to repair Ukrainian F-16s in Belgium, which will contribute to the sustainable operation of Western fighter jets.
- **Germany is stepping up its air defense efforts**. Berlin continues to systematically supply Ukraine with medium-range air defense systems, but has exhausted its capabilities in terms of strategic systems. Germany has already transferred nine IRIS-T SLM systems to Ukraine and is preparing new aid packages in the near future. German Ambassador to Ukraine Heiko Thoms confirmed that the supply of ammunition for these systems is continuing uninterrupted. This is critically important for protecting energy infrastructure and frontline areas from Russian aviation.
- **Development of logistics and repair infrastructure.** Partners are shifting their focus to providing long-term technical support and localizing production in Ukraine and neighboring countries. In Romania, near the border with Ukraine, a service center for Marder 1A3 infantry fighting vehicles has begun operating. The site is fully equipped to repair combat-damaged equipment, which will significantly reduce the logistical burden and the time it takes to return vehicles to the front. Negotiations are also underway to localize the repair of Dutch radars from Robin Radar, which specialize in detecting small drones, in Ukraine.
- **The logistics component is also being strengthened**: the British company Windracers has deployed a team of specialists in Ukraine to service ULTRA cargo UAVs, and Czech volunteers have prepared copies of Russian Knyaz Vandal drones for transfer to the Armed Forces of Ukraine.
- **Political decisions and institutional support from the EU**. The European Union and individual member states are refining the parameters of defense cooperation, taking into account national interests and pan-European strategies. The European Commission has approved a second group of defense plans under the SAFE program with a total value of approximately €74 billion. Part of these funds will be directed to joint projects with Ukraine, which will contribute to deeper integration of the Ukrainian defense industry into the European security system.
- At the same time, the Czech Republic has finally abandoned the idea of selling L-159 aircraft to Ukraine. Prime Minister Andrej Babiš called the issue “closed,” indicating political constraints on the part of some Central European leaders, despite active support from civil society and volunteer initiatives.

Situation at the Front

Key Events of the Week:

- Russia has maintained an unprecedented level of strikes on Ukraine, launching more than 1,700 drones, 1,380 guided aerial bombs, and dozens of missiles in just one week.
- The Russian army is resorting to new technologies. Shaheds, which are now controlled via Starlink and fly at ultra-low altitudes, are complicating the work of air defense forces.
- In response, Ukraine is carrying out coordinated strikes targeting air defense systems, ammunition depots, oil storage facilities, and command centers both in the temporarily occupied territories and deep within Russia.
- A robotic “kill zone” near Kupiansk destroys up to 88% of Russian forces before they can engage in combat.
- Russia’s claim to have captured Kupiansk-Vuzlovyi has been refuted; Ukraine’s Armed Forces still control the settlement.
- Russia has likely struck the Druzhba oil pipeline infrastructure for the first time, thereby expanding the scope of its targets.
- The situation on the Zaporizhzhia front is becoming increasingly complicated as the battle for Huliaipole continues, and the threat of the front line approaching Zaporizhzhia grows.
- Despite the diplomatic activity in Abu Dhabi, Russia continues its military escalation, and both sides are preparing for a protracted campaign.

25.01

- Russia continues to maintain a high rate of weapon use, launching massive aerial strikes across Ukraine. Over the past week, Russian forces have launched more than 1,700 strike drones, over 1,380 guided aerial bombs, and 69 missiles, according to President Volodymyr Zelenskyi. The president emphasized that these attacks primarily target the energy sector, critical infrastructure, and residential areas. He added that each massive strike carries the potential for devastating consequences, underscoring the urgent need for a daily supply of missiles for air defense systems. Ukraine continues to collaborate with the United States and European partners in this context to strengthen its air defense capabilities.

26.01

- The Russians have begun using Shaheds controlled via Starlink. Serhii Beskrestnov, an advisor to the newly appointed Minister of Defense, Mykhailo Fedorov, reported this information. On January 24, Russian military forces launched a drone strike on helicopters near Kropyvnytskyi. This was likely the first time they used Shaheds guided via Starlink. Beskrestnov noted that the drones were manually controlled and flew close to the ground to avoid detection by radar stations.
- Russian troops in the Kupiansk area are facing enhanced Ukrainian capabilities in unmanned and robotic systems, which limit their maneuverability and consolidation. Reports indicate that the ORION unit has established a robotic "kill zone" (a system of constant surveillance and destruction) near Kupiansk over the past two months. This zone is designed to stop Russian advances before direct combat. Russian infantry avoid entering this section of the front, and their equipment cannot approach closer than 25 kilometers. The ORION unit has operated in the Luhansk region since 2014. In May 2025, it deployed these systems in the Kupiansk area, where Russia had been using the "gray zone" to accumulate forces.

27.01

- The Russian military command continues to spread misinformation about the alleged occupation of Ukrainian settlements. This is an attempt to create the illusion of battlefield dominance and strengthen its negotiating position. According to the Joint Forces Task Force press service, Kupiansk-Vuzlovyi is under Ukrainian military control, and Russia's claims of capturing the settlement are false. The report also emphasizes that Kupiansk-Vuzlovyi is not located along the immediate front line. As of January 26, the DeepState project reports that Russian troops are positioned 11–15 kilometers north, east, and south of Kupiansk-Vuzlovyi.
- Russia has likely struck the Druzhba oil pipeline infrastructure for the first time. The pipeline transports Russian oil to Hungary and Slovakia. This information was reported by the specialized publication Enkorr. Ukraine's energy company, Naftogaz, confirmed damage to one of its facilities “in the western region of Ukraine”, though it did not provide further details. Local and regional authorities had previously reported on the strike in Brody, Lviv Oblast.

28.01

- Russia continues to intensify its drone attacks against Ukraine. According to Defense Minister Mykhailo Fedorov, Russia used more than 6,000 drones in the past month alone to attack residential buildings, critical infrastructure, and railway facilities, including trains. Fedorov emphasized that the Russian army is constantly improving UAV modifications and tactics, creating new daily risks, particularly with the emergence of Starlink-based UAVs.
- The General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine reports that the Ukrainian Defense Forces struck targets in temporarily occupied territories and Russia last week. Specifically, they hit a concentration of Russian troops and a UAV command point near Velyka Novosilka. They also damaged Russian personnel in the Shakhove and Hryhorivka areas.
- Additionally, Ukrainian Defense Forces units struck the Khokholskaya oil depot in the Voronezh Oblast of the Russian Federation, where a fire involving petroleum products was confirmed. Reports also indicate the destruction of a Russian ammunition depot in the Nizhnia Duvanka area of the temporarily occupied Luhansk Oblast and the elimination of Russian personnel concentrations near the temporarily occupied Huliaipole settlement in the Zaporizhzhia Oblast, as well as a battalion command point near the temporarily occupied Berezove in the Dnipropetrovsk Oblast. The General Staff also noted a strike on a concentration of Russian troops in Kolotilovka in the Belgorod Oblast of Russia.

Losses of the Russian army from 25.01.2026 to 31.01.2026

Liquidated personnel	5 620
Tanks	17
IFVs	29
Artillery systems / MLRS	133/6
Anti-aircraft warfare systems	4
Aircraft / helicopters	1/0
UAVs	4 321
Ships/boats	0
Vehicles & fuel tanks	533
Special equipment	4

Situation at the Front

29.01

- The General Staff confirmed the downing of another Russian aircraft. This information was included in the morning briefing. Russia has lost 435 aircraft in its war against Ukraine so far.
- Meanwhile, Russian troops are intensifying pressure on the Zaporizhzhia front. According to Ukrainian military estimates, Russians are trying to shorten the distance to the regional center so that their artillery can target the city. Kostiantyn Revutskyi, an officer of the B12 unmanned systems unit, stated this on Radio Liberty and emphasized that the situation near Zaporizhzhia remains complicated and is trending toward deterioration, with the front line "slowly but steadily" approaching. Revutskyi also noted that Russia is attempting to advance from the south and east, and that recent battles in the Huliaipole area have been intense. Meanwhile, claims about the "capture of Huliaipole" and assessments of the "gray zone" in the city center vary depending on the sources in the public domain.

30.01

- Russia attacked Ukraine overnight with a ballistic missile and 111 drones. Air defense forces shot down or disabled 80 of the Russian drones. The ballistic missile and 25 strike drones hit 15 locations, and debris from the downed UAVs fell in two other locations.
- Amidst agreements on a so-called "energy truce," Russia temporarily reduced its strikes on Ukrainian energy facilities. However, the overall intensity of the attacks remains high due to a shift in focus toward other targets. President Volodymyr Zelenskyi reported that there had been "no strikes on energy facilities" in all regions of Ukraine since Friday night, though "almost none." He noted that Russia was shifting its focus to logistics, particularly key railway stations. According to President Zelenskyi, a special Ukrzaliznytsia power wagon was hit in the Dnipropetrovsk region, and "usual" attacks with drones and aerial bombs continued throughout the day. Additionally, a ballistic missile struck warehouses belonging to the American company Philip Morris in the Kharkiv region. There were also reports of shelling in Nikopol, Kherson, and the border areas of the Kharkiv, Sumy, and Chernihiv regions.
- Zelenskyi added that Ukraine maintains a "mirror" position on the agreements. The U.S. mentioned Russia's abstention from striking Ukrainian energy facilities for a week, beginning Friday night. Zelenskyi said Ukraine is ready to refrain from striking Russian energy facilities and noted Ukraine did not carry out such strikes that day.

31.01

- According to reports from the General Staff of Ukraine, the Defense Forces struck a Russian Tor-M1 surface-to-air missile system in the occupied Luhansk region. They also targeted several Russian facilities in the occupied Zaporizhzhia region. The targets included a UAV control center, an ammunition depot, and a concentration of Russian military personnel.

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This week shelling and strikes

Massive attacks per week

- **Attack on the night of January 25:** Air defense neutralized 87 UAVs. There were 15 UAV hits at 10 locations, as well as wreckage from intercepted UAVs falling at one location.
- **Attack on the night of January 26:** Air defense neutralized 110 UAVs. Hits by 21 strike UAVs were recorded at 11 locations, as well as wreckage from intercepted UAVs at one location.
- **Attack on the night of January 27:** Air defense neutralized 135 UAVs. Hits by 24 strike UAVs were recorded at 14 locations, as well as wreckage from intercepted UAVs at 9 locations.
- **Attack on the night of January 28:** Air defense neutralized 103 UAVs. A ballistic missile and 36 UAV strikes were recorded at 22 locations.
- **Attack on the night of January 29:** Air defense neutralized 84 UAVs. Hits by 18 strike UAVs were recorded at 7 locations.
- **Attack on the night of January 30:** Air defense neutralized 80 UAVs. The hit of a ballistic missile and 25 strike UAVs were recorded at 15 locations, as well as the fall of downed UAVs at two locations.
- **Attack on the night of January 31:** Air defense neutralized 64 UAVs. A hit of 20 UAVs was recorded at 13 locations.

Donetsk oblast

- During the week, the Donetsk region suffered from UAVs and FAB-250 aerial bombs with guidance module attacks.
- On January 25, Russians shelled the city of Druzhkivka with MLRS. As a result of the shelling, one person was killed, and three people were wounded. Apartment buildings were also damaged.
- On January 27, the Russians dropped three FAB-250 on the city of Sloviansk. As a result of the attack, two people were killed, and another was wounded. Five private houses were damaged.
- The following settlements also suffered from the attacks:
  - Pokrovsk district: Zolotyi Kolodiaz, Zapovidne, Toretske, Kucheriv Yar, Dobropillia, Hruzke.
  - Kramatorsk district: Mykolaivka, Sloviansk, Druzhkivka, Oleksandrivka, Oleksiievo-Druzhkivka, Raihorodok, Kramatorsk, Orikhuvatka, Novodonetske, Rai-Oleksandrivka, Maidan, Malynivka.
  - Bakhmut district: Riznykivka, Sviato-Pokrovske.

Odesa oblast

- During the week, the Russian army regularly attacked Odesa and Odesa oblast, using massive waves of UAVs from the Black Sea. More than 50 private and apartment buildings, a church, a monastery, educational institutions, warehouses, and industrial buildings, as well as dozens of private cars and trucks were damaged. During this period, 2 people were killed, and 38 were injured.
- In particular, on January 27, the Russians carried out a massive attack with more than 50 drones, causing large-scale destruction in the Prymorskyi, Peresypskyi, and Khadzhybeiskyi districts of Odesa. As a result of hits in high-rise buildings and the private sector, two men were killed, and 35 residents were injured and suffered acute stress reactions.
- In particular, on January 28, Russian troops attacked Odesa and Chornomorsk, aiming a drone at the territory of the Holy Dormition Monastery and a residential building. The attack caused a fire, damaged monastery buildings, and injured three people, one of whom was hospitalized.
- Under fire were: Odesa (in particular, Prymorskyi, Peresypskyi, and Khadzhybeiskyi districts), Chornomorsk, and settlements of the Odesa district.

Zaporizhzhia oblast

- Throughout the week, the Zaporizhzhia oblast suffered from air strikes and UAV attacks.
- On January 28, the Russians launched two strikes on the city of Zaporizhzhia. Six people were injured in the attack. 14 apartment buildings and 20 cars were damaged. On January 29, the Russians attacked the city of Vilniansk using UAVs. As a result of the attack, three people were killed, and another was injured. Houses were also destroyed.
- In addition, the following settlements were attacked during the week: Zirnytsia, Rizdvianka, Yurkivka, Nove Pole, Pavlivka, Zaliznychne, Kopani, Verkhnia Tersa, Hirke, Zelene, Myrne, Vozdvyzhivka, Dolynka, Komyshuvakha, Chervonodniprovka, Novooleksandrivka, Stepnohirsk, Plavni, Prymorske, Stepove, Huliaipole, Novoandriivka, Novodanylivka, Mala Tokmachka, Bilohiria, Varvarivka, Tsvitkove, Solodke, Pryluky, Staroukrainka, Tavriiske, Charivne, Lysohirka, Mykhailo-Lukasheve, Skeliuvate, Shcherbaky, Mali Shcherbaky, Dorozhnianka, Dobropillia, Odarivka, Rozivka, Zhovta Krucha, Nizhenka, Balabyne, Novomykolaivka, Bilenke, Preobrazhenka, Kushuhum, Tersianka, Huliaipilske, Ternuvate, Barvinivka, Liubytske, Malokaterynivka, Sofiivka, Spasivka, Lukyanivske, Orikhiv, Olenokostiantynivka, Kosivtseve, Zarichne, Veselyi Hai.

Kharkiv oblast

- During the week, the Kharkiv oblast was attacked by KAB guided aerial bombs and UAVs.
- On January 25, the Russians attacked the city of Kharkiv with UAVs. One person was injured in the attack. Private and residential buildings were also damaged. On January 27, Russians attacked a passenger train in the Barvinkove community using UAVs. As a result of the attack, five people were killed, and two more were injured.
- Also during the week, the following settlements suffered from attacks: Zamist, Velykyi Burluk, Korotych, Lozova, Martove, Shliakh, Zolochiv, Koviahy, Siryi Yar, Horozhanivka, Chervone, Burbulatove, Mykolaivka, Hubarivka, Bohodukhiv, Shypuvate, Pisky-Radkivski, Studenok, Barvinkove, Slatyne, Derhachi, Pechenihy, Khatnie, Kupiansk, Novoosynove, Chorne, and Dokuchaievske.

Kyiv oblast

- Throughout the week, the Kyiv oblast and the capital were under attack by Russian UAVS. The main targets were residential quarters and civilian buildings. As a result of hits and falling debris, a multi-storey residential building was significantly damaged. A large-scale fire broke out in an area of 600 square meters, as well as a non-residential building. During this period, 2 people died, another 4 people received injuries, and an acute reaction to stress.
- In particular, on January 28, Russians attacked the Bilohorodka community of Bucha district, aiming a drone at the top floor of a seven-story building. As a result of the strike, the couple died, but their two children miraculously survived. In total, about 50 apartments were damaged in the house. On the night of January 28, during a drone attack on Kyiv, the wreckage of the downed UAV fell in the Holosivskyi district on the roof of a two-story non-residential building; there were no casualties.
- The city of Kyiv (Holosiivskyi district) and the Bilohorodka community of Bucha district were under fire.

This week shelling and strikes

Dnipropetrovsk oblast

- Throughout the week, the Russian army regularly attacked the Dnipropetrovsk oblast using heavy artillery, Grad multiple launch rocket systems, UAVs (including FPV drones and Shahed), guided aerial bombs (KABS) and missiles. The Russians targeted critical, industrial and social infrastructure: high-rise buildings, dozens of private houses, educational institutions, a medical facility, cultural buildings, a fire station, a post office, farms, solar panels, gas pipelines, power lines and heating systems were damaged. During this period, 2 people were killed and 21 others were injured.
- In particular, on January 28, Russians carried out a massive attack with missiles and drones on Kryvyi Rih, Kamianske and three districts of the oblast, as a result of which a man was killed in the Synelnykove district, and seven more people were injured. Due to a hit in Kryvyi Rih, boiler houses were de-energized and highways gusted, leaving about 700 houses without heating.
- On January 29, Russian troops attacked the oblast with UAVs, artillery and aerial bombs, targeting residential buildings and social facilities in Kryvyi Rih and Synelnykove district. In Kryvyi Rih, a woman was killed as a result of the strike, and in total, five more people were injured in the region. A gymnasium, a medical institution and a transport enterprise were damaged.
- The following cities were under fire: Dnipro, Kryvyi Rih, Nikopol, Pavlohrad, Kamianske, Synelnykove, as well as communities: Chervonohryhorivka, Pokrovske, Marhanets, Myrove, Ukrainske, Lozuvatka, Zelenodolsk, Slovianka, Mezhova, Vasylkivka, Bohdanivka, Troitske, Mykolaivka, Petropavlivka, Malomykhailivka and Pishchanka.

Mykolaiv oblast

- During the week, Russian troops systematically shelled the territory of the oblast, using multiple launch rocket systems, UAVs such as Shahed 131/136 type, Molniya, decoy drones and FPV drones. Energy and critical infrastructure, educational institutions, private residential buildings, farm buildings, power lines, gas pipelines were under attack, which led to significant destruction of energy facilities, temporary blackouts, and suspension of gas supply. No one was killed during this period, but 6 people were injured, including 4 children.
- In particular, on January 25, the Russians attacked the critical infrastructure of Ochakiv with MRS and attacked the village of Dmytrivka with an FPV drone. As a result of these attacks, the 68-year-old power engineer was injured, as well as four children. The housing stock and life support facilities of the city were damaged. On the night of January 26, Russian troops carried out a massive attack with Shahed-type drones and decoy drones, focusing the fire on the energy system of the region. As a result of the hits, a private house was completely destroyed, and a 59-year-old woman was seriously injured and hospitalized.
- The city of Ochakiv, the villages of Dmytrivka and Dniprovske, as well as the settlements of Olshanske and Pervomaisk communities were under shelling.

Sumy oblast

- During the week, Sumy oblast suffered from attacks using KAB guided aerial bombs and UAVs. There were also shelling from MLRS.
- On January 25, the Russians attacked the Seredyna-Buda community using UAVs. As a result of the attack, three people were injured, two of whom were children. Also, one person was injured in the Sad community as a result of a drone hit. On January 27, the Russians attacked two people with FPV-drones near the village of Hrabovske, Krasnopillia community. Both were killed.
- Also during the week, the following comunities suffered from attacks: Sumy, Yunakivka, Khotin, Myropilia, Bilopillia, Richky, Mykolaivka, Hlukhiv, Shalyhyne, Esman, Khutir-Mykhailivskyi, Znob-Novhorodske, Nova Sloboda, Velyka Pysarivka, Sad, Bezdryk, Nyzhnia Syrovatka, Putyvl, Okhtyrka, Vorozhba, Trostianets, Svesa and Konotop.

Kherson oblast

- During the week, the Russian army shelled the Kherson oblast using UAVs, aviation, and artillery. Strikes were directed at critical and social infrastructure and residential buildings: 26 apartment buildings and 59 private houses were damaged, as well as administrative buildings, cultural facilities, infrastructure facilities, cell towers, gas pipelines, outbuildings and transport. During this period, 8 people were killed, 38 were injured, including at least one child and a 14-year-old boy in Kherson.
- In particular, on January 29, Russian troops carried out an attack, combining drone strikes, aviation, and artillery on a number of settlements in the Kherson oblast. Residential buildings, gas pipelines, and cultural facilities were damaged, three civilians were killed, and ten more were injured.
- In particular, on January 30, shelling caused large-scale destruction of the housing stock: 14 high-rise buildings, transport, and infrastructure facilities were damaged. That day, two people were killed, and ten more were wounded. In the evening, a teenager was injured under fire in Kherson and was hospitalized the next day.
- The following areas were under fire: Kherson, Antonivka, Molodizhne, Sadove, Prydniprovske, Komyshany, Bilozerka, Dniprovske, Yantarne, Kizomys, Sofiivka, Mykilske, Tokarivka, Beryslav, Shevchenkivka, Nova Kamianka, Sukhanove, Osokorivka, Charivne, Burhunka, Dudchany, Kachkarivka, Novokairy, Chervonyi Maiak, Vesele, Tomyna Balka, Borozenske, Inhulets, Novoraisk, Veletenske, Rozlyv, Stanislav, Shyroka Balka, Oleksandrivka, Zmiivka, Kozatske, Lvove, Odradokamianka, Tyahynka, Nezlamne, Ivanivka, Rakivka, Mylove, Nova Kuban, Kostyrka, Ukrainka, Stepne, Novovorontsovka, Zolota Balka, Mykhailivka, Zymivnyk, Zelenivka, Urozhaine, Pravdyne, Tomaryne, Novotiahynka, Chervone, Tarasa Shevchenka, Havrylivka.

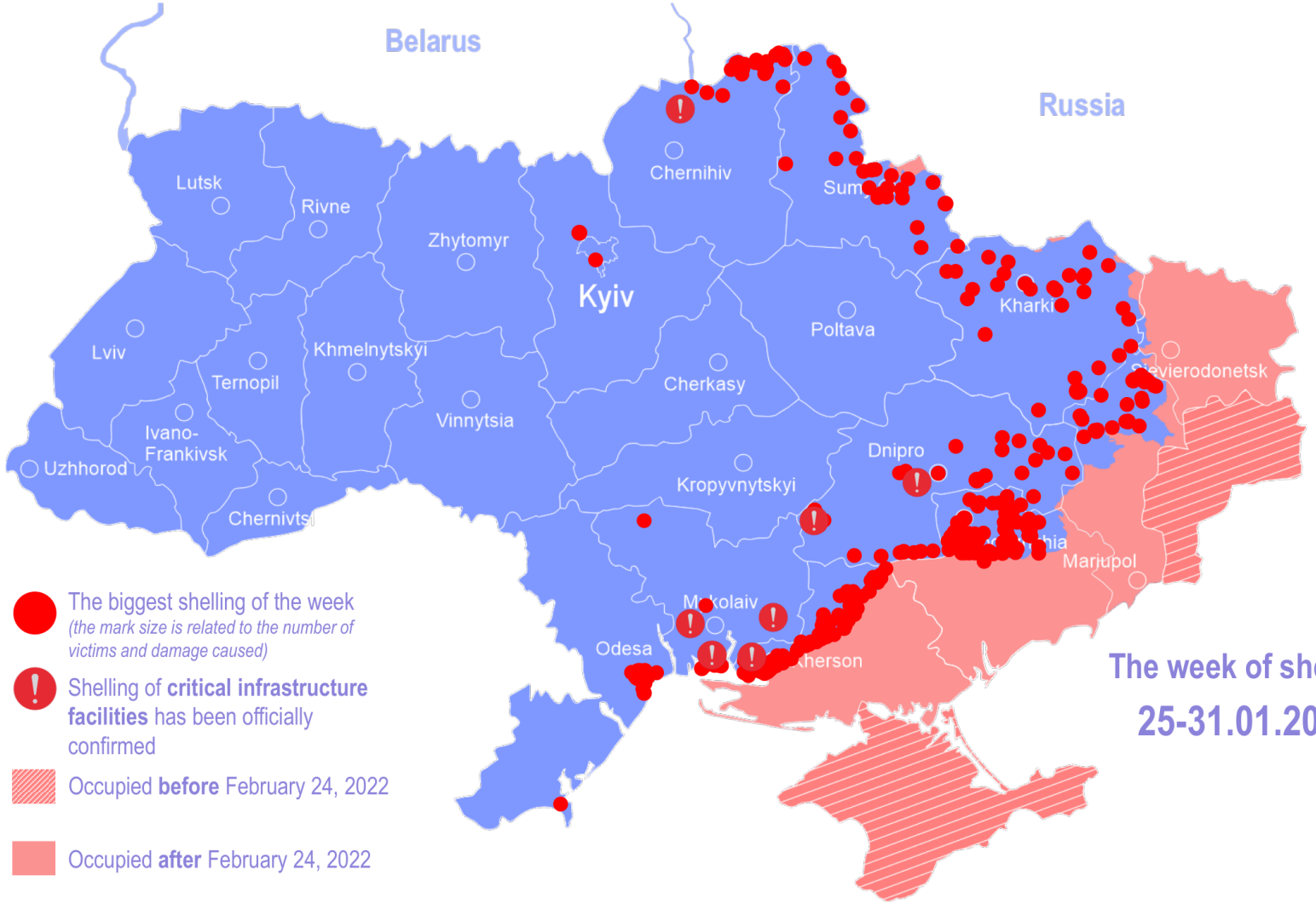
Chernihiv oblast

- During the week, the Russian army systematically shelled the border areas of the Chernihiv oblast, using a wide range of weapons: FPV drones (including fiber-optic-guided ones, attack UAVs such as Molniya, Gerbera, Geranium and Shahed, aerial explosive drops, tube artillery, 120-mm mortars and unguided air missiles.
- The strikes were directed at the residential sector and critical facilities: private houses, outbuildings, civilian cars, forestry property, as well as the enterprise, communication, energy and transport facilities were damaged. Due to the attacks, fires and power outage of a number of settlements were recorded. No deaths were recorded during this period, one person was injured.
- In particular, on January 29, Russians attacked the village of Kamianska Sloboda of Novhorod-Siverskyi community, where a 48-year-old woman received multiple debris wounds as a result of a FPV drone hitting a private house.
- The following areas were under shelling: Novhorod-Siverskyi community: Krasnyi Khutir, Dibrova, Buchky, Kamianska Sloboda, Novhorod-Siverskyi; Semenivka community: Semenivka, Leonivka, Arkhypivka, Karpovychi, Lohy, Serhiivske, Zarichchia, Kostobobriv, Lubiane, Uhly, Yanzhulivka, Oleksandrivka; Snovsk community: Huta-Studenetska, Yeline; Horodnia community: Senkivka.

The week of shelling

Zaporizhzhia oblast

Kharkiv oblast



Sumy oblast

Kherson oblast

Kyiv

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Humanitarian situation

Infrastructure and Energy

- As of the evening of January 29, **454 residential buildings in Kyiv remain without heat**. The most difficult situation is in the Desnianskyi district, particularly in Troieschyna, where the largest number of outages has been recorded. Utility services continue emergency repair work to restore heat to residents' homes.
- **Russia continues to deliberately attack the country's gas infrastructure**. On the morning of January 27, Russian troops struck a critical infrastructure facility belonging to the Naftogaz Group, located in one of the western oblasts of Ukraine. The strike caused a fire on the premises, which was quickly extinguished by rescue workers. The attack also had environmental consequences: in the village of Smilne, near Brody, experts recorded dangerous levels of carbon monoxide in the air. Local residents were urged to be cautious until the situation at the site was fully stabilized.

International support

- Germany has increased its **emergency energy aid to €120 million**. As part of this initiative, Kyiv has already received the first two of 43 planned cogeneration plants. This equipment will provide stable heat and light to more than 86,000 residents of the capital.
- At the same time, the presidents of Ukraine and Lithuania agreed on **support for the energy system** and expansion of military cooperation — Gitanas Nausėda confirmed the transfer of nearly a hundred generators for the needs of Ukrainian cities.
- In addition, on January 29, the European Commission announced **a new aid package of €195 million**. In particular, €145 million will be allocated to humanitarian needs, and €50 million will go through Naftogaz to support the energy sector in providing heating to households and critical enterprises.

Temporarily Occupied Territories (TOTs) and Evacuation

- On Thursday, January 29, as part of the next stage of repatriation efforts, **Ukraine returned the bodies of 1,000 fallen defenders**. According to official confirmation from the Coordination Headquarters for the Treatment of Prisoners of War, the Russian side handed over these remains as belonging to Ukrainian servicemen.

Violations of International Humanitarian Law by Russia

- Russia continues to carry out **targeted strikes on civilians and service workers** who provide basic security and life support. In Kherson, Russian forces attacked a minibus, killing one person and injuring five others. According to preliminary information, the victim was the driver.
- In Donetsk oblast, **a gas service worker was killed** in a Russian attack: according to an official report, the man was struck by an enemy FPV drone while responding to a call to restore gas supply to local residents. Separately, there were reports of a loss among the capital's rescuers: on January 26, Oleksandr Zibrov died in hospital after suffering serious injuries during the repeated shelling of the Darnytskyi district of Kyiv on January 9.
- **Russian troops intensified their attacks on Ukraine's railway infrastructure**, targeting both logistics hubs and passenger trains. On January 27, near the village of Yazykove in the Barvinkove community in Kharkiv oblast, the enemy **attacked a passenger train** running between Barvinkove, Kharkiv, and Chop with three Shahed-type drones. At the time of the strike, there were more than 200 people on the train. One of the drones hit the 16th car directly. According to the prosecutor's office, at least five people were killed in the attack, and an examination is underway to identify the bodies.
- There have been **reports of increased attacks on transport infrastructure in the Dnipropetrovsk region**. Ukrainian Prime Minister Yuliia Svyrydenko said that on January 30 alone, seven drone attacks on railway facilities were recorded. In particular, at the Synelnykove station in the Dnipropetrovsk oblast, the Russians targeted a special power station car. As a result of the shelling, locomotives, freight and passenger cars on the siding, tracks, power lines, as well as administrative and industrial buildings were damaged. Due to the constant threat and detection of UAVs near the tracks, Ukrzaliznytsia [Ukrainian railway company] was forced **to temporarily restrict train traffic** on the section between Dnipro and Zaporizhzhia.
- The Russian army was observed using **remote mining and sabotage**. In Rivne oblast, two PTM-3 **anti-tank mines were found near the railway tracks**, which were probably dropped by Russian drones during air raids. Since these mines are equipped with magnetic sensors that react to changes in the metal field, experts decided to immediately defuse them on site.
- **The FSB Russian security service continues to recruit minors to carry out sabotage**. The Security Service of Ukraine (SSU) detained a 16-year-old teenager in Dnipro who had been recruited by the FSB to carry out a terrorist attack on the railway.