Transatlantic Dialogue Center

Weekly briefing

February 8 – 14

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International situation

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

- **Preparation for a new round of talks and diplomatic maneuvers.** A new stage of negotiations involving Ukraine, the United States, and Russia is scheduled for February 17–18 in Geneva. The Ukrainian delegation will be represented by the Head of the Main Intelligence Directorate (GUR) Kyrylo Budanov, the head of the "Servant of the People" faction Davyd Arakhamiia, and other high-ranking officials. The Russian side will be led by Vladimir Medinsky. In the context of the upcoming meeting, U.S. President Donald Trump stated that Russia is interested in a deal and urged the Ukrainian leadership to act more quickly so as not to miss a "great opportunity." At the same time, the diplomatic situation remains tense: U.S. Secretary of State Marco Rubio canceled a meeting with European leaders and Volodymyr Zelenskyi at the last moment, sparking concern among European partners. There are also reports of potential separate consultations between Kremel's special envoy and the U.S. delegation.
- **Positions of the Parties on Security Guarantees and Territorial Issues.** The framework of security agreements and the status of the occupied territories remain the key stumbling blocks. The president of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelenskyi emphasized that **Kyiv will not agree to a "bad deal"** and is prepared to sustain resistance if the peace terms are unacceptable. Specifically, Ukraine insists on security **guarantees lasting more than 20 years** to attract investors, whereas the U.S. is currently proposing a 15-year term. The idea of creating a **Free Economic Zone (FEZ) in the Donbas** is also being discussed, though both parties to the conflict currently view this proposal with skepticism. Regarding previous initiatives for an "energy truce" proposed by the U.S. in Abu Dhabi, Russia has effectively responded with a refusal by continuing its missile attacks. Furthermore, the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has denied receiving any 20-point peace plan.
- **Strengthening sanctions control and the Oil Market Situation.** The United States has intensified its crackdown on Russia's shadow fleet: U.S. military forces intercepted the tanker Aquila II, which had violated quarantine restrictions and attempted to escape into the Indian Ocean. Economic pressure is also increasing as a result of diplomatic agreements: the **U.S. President has waived tariffs for India in exchange for its refusal of Russian oil,** a move that has already led to a decline in Russian oil production for the second consecutive month. Additionally, the U.S. has issued licenses for oil operations in Venezuela with a direct ban on exports to Russia and China. Furthermore, negotiations are underway with Hungary and Slovakia to end their procurement of Russian energy resources.
- **Humanitarian aspects and international support.** Through the mediation of U.S. First Lady Melania Trump, another group of Ukrainian children held by the Russian Federation has been returned. In total, five more children were successfully brought home.
- Regarding the issue of **prisoner exchanges**, Kyiv has declared its readiness for an "all-for-all" formula, noting that approximately 7,000 Ukrainians are currently held in Russian captivity, compared to 4,000 Russians held in Ukraine.
- **Domestic political issues and elections.** Volodymyr Zelenskyi has refuted rumors of an intention to hold elections in February and denied reports of blackmail by the U.S. regarding security guarantees.>
- Kyiv's stance remains unchanged: **the electoral process is only possible after a ceasefire** and the receipt of effective security guarantees. The President of Ukraine also proposed that Russia establish a "regime of silence" so that it could conduct its own electoral procedures, should they be necessary to legitimize decisions.

International Support

- **The European Union is considering new strategic approaches to Ukraine's accelerated integration and the reform of its enlargement methodology.** The EU is developing several scenarios for incorporating the issue of Ukraine's membership into a future peace agreement, which involve providing Kyiv with preliminary protection and immediate access to certain rights of member states. In particular, a "reverse enlargement" plan is under discussion, according to which Ukraine could obtain the status of a partial member as early as next year. This would allow its representatives to take a seat at the negotiating table in Brussels even before all domestic reforms are completed. Such measures are aimed at creating reliable security guarantees and strengthening Ukraine's political influence in the region.
- **The need for a radical shift in enlargement methodology is becoming a priority for European institutions due to new security realities.** Marta Kos, the European Commissioner for Enlargement, emphasized that the current rules, designed for "peacetime," require adaptation to geopolitical needs. According to her, Ukraine has already made a positive contribution to Europe's development by forcing the EU to rethink security issues and return enlargement to the top of the agenda.

- **Approval of Financial Assistance.** The European Parliament has supported the provision of a €90 billion loan package for Ukraine, with €60 billion designated for defense needs and €30 billion for macro-financial and budgetary stabilization. The loan will be financed through joint EU borrowing, and its repayment is planned to be covered by Russian reparations. The first payment is expected at the beginning of the second quarter of 2026, following approval by the European Council.
- **Ukraine is strengthening its military-technical presence in Europe.** President Volodymyr Zelenskyi announced the creation of ten arms export centers across Europe, the first of which will begin operations in the Baltic and Nordic countries later this year. The project is based on Ukrainian technologies and envisions the launch of drone production lines in Germany and the United Kingdom. This will allow Ukrainian defense companies to enter new markets and integrate domestic technologies into the security systems of partner nations.
- The United Kingdom plans to establish **a specialized command center to monitor and** potentially **intercept vessels of the Russian "shadow fleet"** that help Moscow bypass oil sanctions. At the same time, difficulties in strengthening sanctions are observed within the EU: Greece and Malta are stalling a proposal to ban services for transporting Russian oil, fearing a negative impact on their own shipping industries.

Other

- **The Russian Federation continues to strengthen military-technical cooperation with the Global South, ensuring foreign currency inflows and the sustainability of its defense programs.** Notably, Algeria has reportedly received its first batch of Russian fifth-generation Su-57E fighters, following negotiations active since 2019. At the same time, India's Defense Acquisition Council approved the purchase of 288 anti-aircraft missiles for previously acquired S-400 "Triumf" systems, including 120 short-range and 168 long-range missiles. Such deals allow the Russian defense industry to maintain production capacity and project an image of defying international isolation in the arms trade.
- **The supply of critical technologies and equipment to Russian military production continues through export control evasion mechanisms and procurement within Western countries.** According to DW, hundreds of thousands of German-made components are still being discovered in Russian drones that systematically attack Ukraine's civilian and military infrastructure. Furthermore, "Plant No. 9," a key Russian manufacturer of tube artillery systems and tank guns, has successfully modernized its production lines using new European-made machine tools. This points to the insufficient effectiveness of end-use monitoring for dual-use goods on the part of European exporters.
- **Russia is building up its energy export capabilities by expanding its shadow fleet and developing specialized vessels for Arctic projects.** According to Bloomberg, construction of the first Arc7-class vessel, the "Oleksii Kosyhin," was completed in late 2025, with two additional tankers scheduled for delivery in 2026 to service the "Arctic LNG 2" project. Tankers of this class are capable of independently navigating through ice up to two meters thick, allowing the Russian Federation to increase liquefied natural gas production toward its target of 100 million tons per year. This expansion of logistical capacity is directly aimed at replenishing the Russian budget while bypassing current energy restrictions.
- **Ukraine is increasing pressure on the financial and logistical instruments of Russian aggression** through the implementation of targeted sanctions. President Volodymyr Zelenskyi has signed decrees imposing restrictions on companies and individuals involved in the production of missiles and UAVs. The measures also target Russian financial sector institutions that facilitate payments for military-industrial components.
- **The international community opposes Russia's attempts to recruit foreign human resources.** Kenya's Foreign Minister, Musalia Mudavadi, has announced his intention to visit Moscow with an official demand to cease the recruitment of Kenyan citizens for combat operations against Ukraine.
- Alongside these efforts, NATO officials have released data indicating that total Russian losses since the start of the invasion have reached 1.3 million personnel, of which 350,000 are estimated as killed. According to the Alliance, the aggressor lost 400,000 troops in 2025 alone—a figure attributed to the poor quality of medical care and the strategy of "meat-grinder assaults ".

Military Support

- **Ramstein Outcomes and Financial Targets for 2026.** The key result of the latest meeting of the Ukraine Defense Contact Group was the confirmation by partners of their intention to provide approximately $38 billion in military aid in 2026. Over €5 billion has already been formalized into specific packages, including more than €2.11 billion for Ukrainian drones, over €421 million for the PURL initiative, and nearly €1.7 billion for air defense.
  - The United Kingdom is allocating €574 million for air defense, contributing €172 million to the PURL initiative, and plans to provide a total of nearly €4 billion in military aid to Ukraine in 2026.
  - Germany is providing at least €1 billion for drone procurement and is funding air defense projects and drone units within its €11.5 billion Ukraine aid budget.
  - Norway has allocated nearly €6 billion for 2026, including €1.18 billion for drones, nearly €600 million for air defense, €168 million for artillery, and €105 million for PURL. Slovenia announced an aid package of €4.22 million.
  - The Netherlands has pledged to direct at least 0.25% of its GDP to Ukraine's defense and €90 million to PURL. Belgium will allocate €1 billion in military aid this year.
  - Sweden has announced a €1.2 billion package and €100 million for PURL, totaling €3.7 billion in aid this year. Denmark is increasing its military aid by €358 million, bringing it to approximately €1.70 billion in 2026.
  - Spain will provide €1 billion in 2026. Canada allocates €42 million to the "Danish model" and €37 million to medical assistance. Iceland provides €6.74 million for PURL and €2 million for weapons procurement through another fund.
  - Lithuania has allocated €223 million for this year. Latvia will direct at least 0.25% of its GDP to support Ukraine. Estonia also plans to provide no less than 0.25% of its GDP to strengthen Ukrainian defenses.
  - Australia has announced a new contribution to PURL. Portugal reported contributions to PURL and the "Czech initiative", as well as the transfer of armored vehicles and drones. Turkey will make a contribution to Ukrainian air defense.
- **The dynamics of aid delivery demonstrate a shift in the financial strain on European partners.** According to data from the Ukraine Support Tracker, in 2025, the volume of direct military aid from the United States decreased by 99%, while support from the EU increased by 67%, allowing the overall level of provision to remain at previous levels. The largest donors over the past period were Germany, the United Kingdom, and Scandinavian countries.
- **Expansion of the PURL initiative.** The PURL (Prioritized Ukraine Requirements List) mechanism, which allows allies to purchase U.S.-manufactured weapons for the needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, has gained new participants and funding. Japan plans to join the initiative, focusing on financing non-lethal equipment, specifically radars and protective gear, which signifies an expansion in the geography of support for Kyiv. The United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden have jointly allocated hundreds of millions of dollars to this fund for the urgent procurement of missiles for Patriot systems and artillery ammunition. According to available statistics, it was specifically through PURL that 75% of Patriot missiles and 90% of other air defense assets were funded last year.
- **Strengthening air defense and the aviation component.** Allies have focused their efforts on saturating the Ukrainian air defense system with additional interceptors and equipment. The United Kingdom announced the transfer of 1,000 LMM (Martlet) Lightweight Multirole Missiles to combat drones, as well as the allocation of over $680 million to strengthen the air shield. Germany has declared its readiness to provide five PAC-3 missiles for the Patriot system, conditional upon the participation of other partners. Overall, the arrival of 35 interceptor missiles from coalition member countries is expected in the near future. France, for its part, will transfer an additional radar for the SAMP/T system, which will increase target detection efficiency.

Situation at the Front

Key Events of the Week:

- Ukraine continues to deliver systematic deep strikes on Russian military infrastructure, including the Kapustin Yar military training area, the Main Missile and Artillery Directorate (GRAU) arsenal, oil refineries, and military-industrial complex enterprises.
- In January, thanks to DeepStrike drones, oil processing in Russia decreased by 19%, indicating growing economic pressure on Russian military capabilities.
- Russia deploys 100-200 Shahed drones daily. Despite persistent shortages of interceptor missiles, Ukrainian air defense maintains an overall effectiveness rate of approximately 74%.
- The Russian army is experimenting with new tactics, including the use of Gerbera UAVs as carriers for FPV drones.
- In the Pokrovsk–Myrnohrad sector, Russian forces have concentrated up to 150,000 troops and are attempting to advance in small groups; however, the Armed Forces of Ukraine are holding northern Myrnohrad and conducting counter-actions.
- Ukrainian localized counterattacks near the administrative borders of the Dnipropetrovsk and Zaporizhzhia Oblasts are partially linked to the disruption of Russian Starlink terminals.
- To compensate for communication losses on the battlefield, Russia is increasingly relying on alternative satellite systems, including Yamal and Express.
- International legions are being integrated into assault units to enhance operational effectiveness and reinforce frontline capabilities.
- Ukraine is developing new air defense technologies, including the Sunray laser system, which could reduce the cost of combating massive drone attacks.

08.02

- According to the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, infrastructure facilities linked to the servicing of ballistic missiles were struck at the Kapustin Yar military training area in Russia. In particular, damage was reported at a maintenance facility and a logistics and materiel support warehouse. The statement recalls that the Russian side launches the Oreshnik missile from this site. Last week, reports had already emerged of an attack on the training area, including the use of Ukrainian Flamingo missiles.

09.02

- According to the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, on the night of 9 February, the Ukrainian Defense Forces struck a command post of a Russian Airborne Forces unit in Sudzha, Kursk Oblast. The General Staff also reported that three containers holding FPV drones and related components were destroyed in the area of Rostov-on-Don. According to preliminary estimates, approximately 6,000 FPV drones were hit, while several additional containers sustained damage. Separately, the General Staff confirmed a strike on a Russian ammunition depot in Novooleksiievka, located in the temporarily occupied territory of Kherson Oblast.
- New tactical adaptations by Russian forces in the use of drones have also been reported. Adviser to the Minister of Defense Serhii Beskrestnov released a video showing a Russian Gerbera UAV launching an FPV drone over Sumy. He stated that on 3 February, a Gerbera drone was used for the first time as an FPV carrier platform. It remains unclear whether this practice will become widespread; however, the associated risks warrant close attention.
- Summarizing January's results, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine Oleksandr Syrskyi stated that Ukrainian forces had stabilized the frontline situation, contained the adversary, and effectively eliminated the Russian personnel and equipment. According to him, total Russian losses during the month amounted to 31,700 personnel, exceeding replenishment figures for the same period by 9,000. He further reported that in January, DeepStrike assets carried out 48 fire missions against Russia's oil and gas infrastructure, which, according to the cited assessment, reduced overall oil refining in the Russian Federation by 19%, equivalent to 53.4 million tons annually.
- Additionally, monthly data indicate that the Air Force conducted 80 airstrikes, while strike UAV units of the Ukrainian Defense Forces executed more than 300,000 special missions. As a result of strikes on enemy airfields, the use of guided aerial bombs by Russian forces reportedly decreased by 5%. Despite existing shortages of munitions, air defense units are reported to have destroyed 21,700 aerial targets in January, including 21,600 UAVs of various types.

10.02

- Russian forces continue to seek unconventional routes for infiltration and advancement along border areas. The press service of the 8th Air Assault Corps reported that in Sumy Oblast, near the settlement of Yablunivka, the enemy attempted to advance through a gas pipeline. According to the Corps, an assault group of 22 infantry personnel entered a pre-prepared ambush set up by units of the 71st Separate Airmobile Brigade, which had prior intelligence regarding the movement of Russian troops. The statement indicates that the group was eliminated using artillery, FPV drones, and bomber-type UAVs.
- Intense fighting continues for Myrnohrad in the Pokrovsk direction. According to the "East" Operational-Strategic Grouping of Forces, the Defense Forces of Ukraine maintain control over the northern part of the city, while small-arms engagements persist in the central districts. Ukrainian units are conducting search-and-strike operations to prevent further Russian advances and are targeting armored vehicles and other military equipment that the enemy is attempting to deploy in support of its assault groups.

11.02

- Russian troops have increased pressure on the Pokrovsk direction, concentrating significant forces there, according to Ukrainian military estimates. Roman Pysarenko, Head of the Communications Department of the 79th Separate Air Assault Brigade, said that the enemy had amassed about 150,000 troops in this direction and intensified assault operations in the Myrnohrad area. According to him, the most active combat clashes are currently taking place in the northern part of the city, and within the city limits, Russian units are trying to operate mainly in small assault groups.

Losses of the Russian army from 08.02.2026 to 14.02.2026

Liquidated personnel	5 690
Tanks	18
IFVs	24
Artillery systems / MLRS	237/11
Anti-aircraft warfare systems	5
Aircraft / helicopters	0/0
UAVs	6 896
Ships/boats	1
Vehicles & fuel tanks	933
Special equipment	2

Situation at the Front

12.02

- International Legions of the Defense of Ukraine, according to the Ground Forces Command, have been integrated into assault units as part of a structural transformation aimed at enhancing operational capabilities. The Ground Forces emphasized that foreign volunteer units are not being disbanded but are instead changing their operational format: rather than functioning as separate "light" battalions, they are being incorporated into more experienced and combat-effective formations. The statement notes that such integration is logical, as assault operations and counter-sabotage missions have been core tasks of the legions since their establishment.
- According to the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) drones struck the Ukhta Oil Refinery in the Komi Republic of the Russian Federation, located approximately 1,750 km from Ukraine's border. Preliminary reports indicate that the strike caused a fire at a technological facility and at a visbreaker unit. The refinery, which is part of Lukoil's corporate structure, has an annual processing capacity of about 4.2 million tons and, according to Ukrainian assessments, supports the logistical needs of the Russian occupation forces.
- In Volgograd Oblast, UAVs reportedly attacked a storage facility of the Main Missile and Artillery Directorate (GRAU) near Kotluban during the night. Powerful explosions and secondary detonations of ammunition were recorded at the site. The General Staff stated that the strike on the arsenal was carried out using Flamingo missiles and underscored that the facility is one of the largest ammunition storage sites of the Russian Armed Forces.
- Separately, strikes were reported in Michurinsk, Tambov Oblast, targeting the Michurinsk Progress Plant, which, according to the General Staff, manufactures high-tech equipment for aviation and missile systems. A fire was recorded on the premises. Additionally, ammunition depots of Russian forces were reportedly struck in the areas of Terpinnia and Rozivka in the temporarily occupied part of Zaporizhzhia Oblast.
- Ukraine's air defense system, according to assessments, continues to operate under conditions of sustained missile and drone attacks. Its resilience depends on the steady supply of interceptors, technological modernization, effective command and personnel decisions, and rapid adaptation to evolving threats. Over the past two years, overall air defense effectiveness has remained at approximately 74%, with plans to increase this indicator through innovation. Against this backdrop, Russian forces are assessed to deploy 100–200 Shahed-type attack UAVs daily and periodically conduct large-scale missile and air strikes. In adverse weather conditions, surface-to-air missile forces remain the primary all-weather component, while in favorable conditions, aviation assets, helicopters, and interceptor drones are more actively employed. This configuration reportedly enables the destruction of around 70% or more of incoming aerial threats. Organizational measures are currently underway to strengthen the "drone-based air defense" component. Among the stated priorities are the redistribution of responsibilities between the Surface-to-Air Missile Forces and a newly established branch tasked with protecting critical infrastructure, expanding both the quantity and quality of interceptor drones, and intensifying cooperation with partners to address shortages of missiles for air defense systems and fighter aviation.

13.02

- The Unmanned Systems Forces reported strikes against a number of Russian military facilities across different operational axes. According to their data, on 11 February an ammunition depot near Rozivka in Zaporizhzhia Oblast was hit. On 12 February, Ukrainian forces struck several additional targets, including the Kirova electrical substation in Luhansk, the Hvardiiske military airfield in Crimea, and a data center in Prymorsk.
- Separately, analysts from the Institute for the Study of War (ISW) reported that Ukrainian forces are conducting localized counterattacks near the administrative borders of Dnipropetrovsk and Zaporizhzhia Oblasts, likely seeking to exploit temporary limitations in Russian access to Starlink and Telegram. ISW noted that Russian military bloggers initially portrayed these actions as a broader "counteroffensive," but Ukrainian military sources and several Russian commentators later characterized them as limited in scale and scope. In this context, ISW assesses these counteractions as situational and "opportunistic" responses to favorable battlefield conditions. An unnamed senior NATO official, in comments to the BBC, suggested that at least part of Ukraine's recent gains in eastern Zaporizhzhia Oblast may be linked to the disruption of Russian Starlink satellite communication terminals.

14.02

- According to the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the Defense Forces have continued striking Russian military targets both in temporarily occupied Ukrainian territories and on Russian soil. In particular, on the night of 10 February, a Russian repair unit was hit near Yalta in temporarily occupied Donetsk Oblast, while in the temporarily occupied Zaporizhzhia Oblast near Komysh-Zoria, a UAV pilot training and FPV drone production center was struck. Additionally, strikes reportedly hit concentrations of enemy personnel near Khliborobne, a UAV command post of a unit from the Rubikon Center near Vysoke, and a field fuel and lubricants depot near Fedorivka (temporarily occupied Donetsk Oblast). The General Staff also reported a UAV command post strike in Tyotkino, Kursk Oblast, Russia; losses and damage assessments are still being clarified.
- In Ukraine, efforts continue to develop technological solutions to strengthen air defense against the mass use of enemy drones. According to The Atlantic, Ukrainian engineers have developed and tested the Sunray laser air defense system, designed to intercept drones and potentially more cost-effective than Western equivalents. Journalist Simon Shuster reported that the system can be mounted on a pickup truck and, during demonstrations, ignited a drone within seconds, causing it to fall.
- At the same time, according to Defense Ministry adviser and radio-technology specialist Serhii Beskrestnov ("Flash"), the Russian army has urgently begun deploying satellite internet terminals from several Russian providers across different front-line sectors, operating via the Yamal and Express satellites. He noted that the antennas for these terminals resemble satellite TV dishes—circular or oval, with diameters of approximately 60–120 cm.

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This week shelling and strikes

Massive attacks per week

- **Attack on the night of February 9:** Air defense neutralized 116 UAVs. Missile hits and 23 strike UAVs were recorded at 15 locations, as well as the fall of downed (wreckage) at 6 locations.
- **Attack on the night of February 10:** Air defense neutralized 110 UAVs. 13 UAVs hits were recorded at 6 locations, as well as debris falling at 2 locations.
- **Attack on the night of February 11:** Air defense neutralized 112 UAVs out of 129. 15 strike UAVs hits were recorded at 8 locations.
- **Attack on the night of February 12:** Air defense neutralized 16 missiles and 197 UA Vs. 9 missile hits and 19 strike UA Vs were recorded at 13 locations, as well as the fall of downed (debris) at 14 locations.
- **Attack on the night of February 13:** Air defense neutralized 111 UAVs. A missile hit and 22 strike UAVs were recorded at 18 locations, as well as the fall of downed (debris) at 2 locations.
- **Attack on the night of February 14:** Air defense neutralized 91 UAVs. 18 strike UAVs were recorded at 11 locations, as well as the fall of downed UAVs (debris) at 2 locations.

Donetsk oblast

- During the week, Donetsk oblast suffered from UAVs and FAB aerial bombs with guidance modules attacks.
- On February 8, the Russians attacked the city of Kramatorsk with FAB-250. As a result of the attack, one person was killed and six others were injured. Also, 20 high-rise buildings, 3 administrative buildings, an infrastructure facility and 20 cars were damaged. On February 10, the Russians attacked the city of Sloviansk with 7 air bombs. As a result of the attack, two people were killed and seventeen others were injured, including a 7-year-old girl. 14 private houses, 2 high-rise buildings, administrative buildings, warehouses and hangars, infrastructure facilities, 28 cars, etc. were also damaged. On February 12, the Russians attacked the city of Kramatorsk. As a result of the attack, four people were killed and seven others were injured.
- Also during the week, the following settlements suffered from attacks:
  - Pokrovsk district: Dobropillia, Nove Shakhove, Zolotyi Kolodiaz, Toretske, Petrivka, Vilne, Novotroitske, Kucheriv Yar.
  - Kramatorsk district: Kramatorsk, Oleksiievo-Druzhkivka, Kindrativka, Sloviansk, Mykolaivka, Starodubivka, Malynivka, Raihorodok, Andriivka, Kostiantynivka, Malotaranivka, Cherkaske.
  - Bakhmut district: Platonivka, Riznykivka, Sviato-Pokrovske.

Odesa oblast

- During the week, Odesa oblast was under regular massive attacks by Russian drones. As a result of shelling, private energy holding DETK's power facilities were significantly damaged, which led to large-scale power outages in Odesa and Izmail districts. Dozens of apartments in high-rise buildings, private houses, a kindergarten, a gymnasium, and port warehouses were damaged. During this period, 4 people were killed and another 8 people were injured.
- In particular, on February 12, the Russians carried out a massive attack on Odesa and Odesa district, targeting residential buildings, a car dealership and one of the ports of Greater Odesa. As a result of blows and large-scale fires, a man was killed, six people were hospitalized, and due to significant damage to the energy facility, some residents were left without electricity, water and heat. On the night of February 14, as a result of a drone hitting the private sector of Odesa, the roof of one of the houses was completely destroyed. Under the rubble, rescuers found the body of a 74-year-old woman.
- The city of Odesa, settlements of Odesa and Izmail districts were under fire.

Zaporizhzhia oblast

- During the week, Zaporizhzhia Oblast suffered from UAV attacks and MLRS shelling.
- On February 10, the Russians attacked the city of Vilniansk with UAVs. As a result of the attack, four people were injured, including one child. Private houses and outbuildings were also damaged. On February 11, the attack on the city was repeated, and two people were injured. On February 13, the Russians attacked the city of Orikhiv with UAVs. As a result of the attack, one person was killed, and another was injured.
- The following settlements were also attacked during the week: Liubytske, Barvinivka, Nizhenka, Zelena Dibrova, Kopani, Vozdvyzhivska, Stepnohirsk, Prymorske, Stepove, Mali Shcherbaky, Huliaipole, Zaliznychne, Shcherbaky, Novodanylivka, Novoandriivka, Mala Tokmachka, Charivne, Bilohiria, Dorozhnianka, Varvarivka, Zelene, Solodke, Dobropillia, Pryluky, Zaporizhzhia, Veselianka, Stepne, Ternivka, Huliaipilske, Samiilivka, Verkhnia Tersa, Novoselivka, Hirke, Komyshuvakha, Bilenke, Tersianka, Shevchenkivske, Nove Pole, Zirnytsia, Dolynka, Chervonodniprovka, Novoviktorivka, Lysohirka, Yurkivka, Lukianivske, Pavlivka, Luhivske, Myrne, Staroukrainka, Rybne, Preobrazhenka, Sviatopetrivka, Nove Zaporizhzhia, Hryhorivka, Yulivka, Novooleksandrivka, Lisne, Tavriiske, Zahirne, Tsvitkove, Pryvilne, Holubkove, Rybalske, Novomykolaivka, Sofiivka, Omelnyk, Vasynivka, Zahirne, Mykilske, Zaporozhets, Svoboda, Kushuhum, Mykhailo-Lukasheve, Odarivka.

Kharkiv oblast

- During the week, Kharkiv oblast was attacked by KAB guided aerial bombs and UAVS.
- On February 11, the Russians attacked the city of Bohodukhiv with a drone. As a result of the attack, four people were killed, including 3 children. Two people were also injured. In addition, a private house was damaged. Also on this day, the village of Zolochiv was under attack by an FPV drone. Two children were injured in the attack. The glazing of a private house and a car were also damaged. On February 12, the Russians carried out a combined massive attack on the city of Lozova using ballistic missiles and UAVs "Geran-2" type. As a result of the attack, two people were killed and six more were injured.
- In addition, the following settlements were attacked during the week: Luzhok, Kozacha Lopan, Polova, Novooleksandrivka, Zarichne, Dubivka, Kharkiv, Novomykolaivka, Bobrivka, Khotimlia, Odradne, Oskil, Kolodiazne, Velykyi Burluk, Borova, Volokhiv Yar, Novovolodymyrske, Bilyi Kolodiaz, Petropavlivka, Bryhadyrivka, Barvinkove, Horokhovatka, Ruska Lozova, Pivdene, Nova Kozacha, Kochetok, Rozsokhuvate, Osynove, Vyshneve, Fesky, Klynova Novoselivka, Baranivka, Prykolotne, Derhachi.

Sumy oblast

- During the week, Sumy oblast was under attack using UAVs and KAB guided aerial bombs. There were also shellings from MLRS.
- On February 8, the Russians attacked a civilian car in the Stetskivka community of Sumy district. As a result of the attack, two people were injured, including one child. On February 10, Russia attacked Sumy district, namely the Velyka Chernechchyna community with UAVs. Two children were injured in the attack. On February 13, the Russians attacked the Konotop community with UAVs. As a result of the attack, one person was killed and another was injured. Residential buildings and the building of an educational institution were also damaged.
- In addition, the following communities suffered from attacks during the week: Mykolaivka, Bilopillia, Richky, Yunakivka, Krasnopillia, Hlukhiv, Esman, Shalyhyne, Znob-Novhorodske, Khutir-Mikhailivskyi, Shostka, Putyvl, Nova Sloboda, Lypova Dolyna, Romny, Velyka Pysarivka, Vilshana, Nedryhailiv, Myropillia, Mykolaivka, Khotin, Krolevets, Komyshi, Konotop, Seredyna-Buda, Buryn, Popivka.

This week shelling and strikes

Dnipropetrovsk oblast

- During the week, the Russian army shelled the Dnipropetrovsk oblast using missiles, Grad MLRS, heavy artillery and massive waves of UAVs. More than 100 private and multi-storey buildings, a fire department, a cathedral, a temple, a kindergarten, educational institutions, an elevator and ports were damaged. Due to attacks on power facilities in Dnipro, 10 thousand subscribers were left without heat. During this period, 1 person was killed in the region, 32 people were injured, including 5 children.
- In particular, on February 9, the Russians attacked the village of Shakhtarske, Synelnykove district, with drones, aiming at a three-story residential building. As a result of the strike and a large-scale fire, nine people were injured, including a 13-year-old girl.
- On the night of February 12, the Russian army struck a massive blow on the Dnipro, as a result of which four people were injured, including a 4-year-old girl and a baby. The attack caused serious damage to the infrastructure, leaving more than 10 thousand citizens temporarily without heat in freezing weather.
- The following cities were under fire: Dnipro, Kryvyi Rih, Nikopol, Synelnykove, Pavlohrad; and communities: Pokrovske, Myrove, Marhanets, Chervonohryhorivka, Vasylkivka, Shakhtarsk, Bohdanivka, Sviatovasylivka, Petropavlivka, Hrushivka, Raivka, Mykolaivka, Rozdory, Verbky, Yuriivka, Zelenodolsk.

Mykolaiv oblast

- During the week, the Russian army shelled the Mykolaiv oblast using artillery, UAVs of the Shahed 131/136 type. As a result of shelling, energy facilities, transport infrastructure, educational institutions, private houses and apartment buildings were damaged. No fatalities or injuries were recorded during this period.
- In particular, on February 13, as a result of the Shahed hits, a transport infrastructure object was damaged and part of the communities of Bashtanka and Mykolaiv districts were de-energized. The following communities were under shellina: the Ochakiv community (the city of Ochakiv), the Kutsurub community (the village of Dmytrivka and the adjacent water area), the city of Mykolaiv, the Bashtanka district.

Kyiv oblast

- During the week, the Russian army shelled the Kyiv oblast using massive combined attacks with ballistic missiles and UAVs. Numerous damages to the residential sector, industrial facilities, and critical infrastructure were recorded. As a result of the attacks, more than 2,600 houses in Kyiv were without heat, more than 100,000 families were without electricity. During this period, 6 people were injured, no one was killed.
- In particular, on the night of February 12, the enemy attacked Kyiv with ballistic missiles. Two people were injured: a 45-year-old man and a 20-year-old girl. On the same day, in the Brovary district, wreckage damaged the production and storage facilities of two enterprises. On the night of February 14, the marriage couple suffered under attacks in the Vyshhorod district. Kyiv (Dniprovskyi, Darnytskyi, Holosivskyi and Desnianskyi districts), Brovary and Vyshhorod districts were under fire.

Lviv and Poltava oblasts

- During the week, the Russian army shelled the Lviv oblast on February 8 and 11, using drones and aeroballistic missiles "Kinzhal". The attacks targeted the critical infrastructure of the region. No fatalities and casualties were recorded.

- On the night of February 8, Russia hit the energy infrastructure facilities of the Naftohaz (gas supply company) in the Poltava oblast. Hits and destruction of equipment were recorded. It is noted that people were not injured.

Kherson oblast

- During the week, the Russian army shelled Kherson oblast, using massive air strikes, artillery and drones. As a result of shelling, 22 high-rise buildings and 114 private houses were damaged. Also, administrative buildings, gas stations, a store, a cell tower, social infrastructure facilities, gas pipelines, trolleybuses and dozens of private cars were destroyed. During this period, 3 people were killed, another 39 people were injured, including one child.
- In particular, on February 8, the Russians carried out one of the largest shelling of the residential sector, targeting more than 25 settlements in the region. As a result of combined strikes, 54 private houses and three high-rise buildings were damaged, and six people were injured of varying severity. On February 14, Russian troops attacked the Dniprovskyi district of Kherson and the village of Kachkarivka in the morning, using drones to drop explosives. 4 people were injured.
- Under fire were: the city of Kherson, Antonivka, Zymivnyk, Prydniprovske, Chornobaivka, Darivka, Mykilske, Novotiahynka, Poniativka, Tokarivka, Bilozerka, Dniprovske, Kizomys, Stanislav, Beryslav, Mylove, Dudchany, Kachkarivka, Nova Kamianka, Novoraisk, Burhunka, Mykhailivka, Novokairy, Osokorivka, Chervonyi Maiak, Vesele, Kozatske, Oleksandrivka, Sofiivka, Novodmytrivka, Novohryhorivka, Chervone, Tomaryne, Sadove, Pryozerne, Molodizhne, Berehove, Zolota Balka, Tomyna Balka, Tiahynka, Zelenivka, Komyshany, Naddniprianske, Veletenske, Soniachne, Shyroka Balka, Ukrainka, Stepne, Havrylivka, Lvove, Novooleksandrivka, Novovorontsovka, Khreshchenivka, Liubymivka, Olhivka, Monastyrske, Inhulets, Zmiivka, Mykolaivka, Rakivka, Tarasa Shevchenka, Romashkove, Odradokamianka, Respublikanets, Shevchenkivka.

Chernihiv oblast

- During the week, the Russian army shelled the Chernihiv oblast using Shahed (Geran) and Molniya UAVs, FPV drones (including fiber-optic drones), missiles, MLRS, artillery and mortars. As a result of the attacks, more than 30 residential buildings were damaged, agricultural machinery and the building of the district state administration were destroyed. During this period, 1 person died, 4 more people were seriously injured.
- In particular, on the night of February 9, the Russian army attacked the residential sector of Novhorod-Siverskyi with kamikaze drones. As a result of the hits, three private houses were destroyed, and more than ten were damaged. One person was killed, four were injured. On the same evening, they struck a combined blow at an agricultural enterprise in the Semenivka community, completely destroying its facilities: hangars, trucks and tractors.
- On February 13, as a result of a hit by a Geran-type strike UAVs, the building of the Novhorod-Siversky District State Administration was almost completely destroyed. In addition, due to constant shelling of power facilities during the week, mass de-energization was recorded in Koriukivka, Novhorod-Siverskyi and Chernihiv districts.
- The following communities were under fire: Novhorod-Siverskyi community (Novhorod-Siverskyi, villages of Hremiach, Buchky, Krasnyi Khutir, Dibrova, Budo-Vorobiivska, Kamin); Semenivka community (the city of Semenivka; Yanzhulivka, Arkhypivka, Lohy, Leonivka, Liskivshchyna, Zhadove, Zarichchia, Medvedivka, Prohres, Karpovychi, Kostobobriv villages); Snovsk community (the city of Snovsk; Hirsk, Huta-Studenetska, Khrinivka villages); Horodnia community (Senkivka); Bakhmach community (Nizhyn district), Koriukivka district.

The week of shelling

Zaporizhzhia oblast

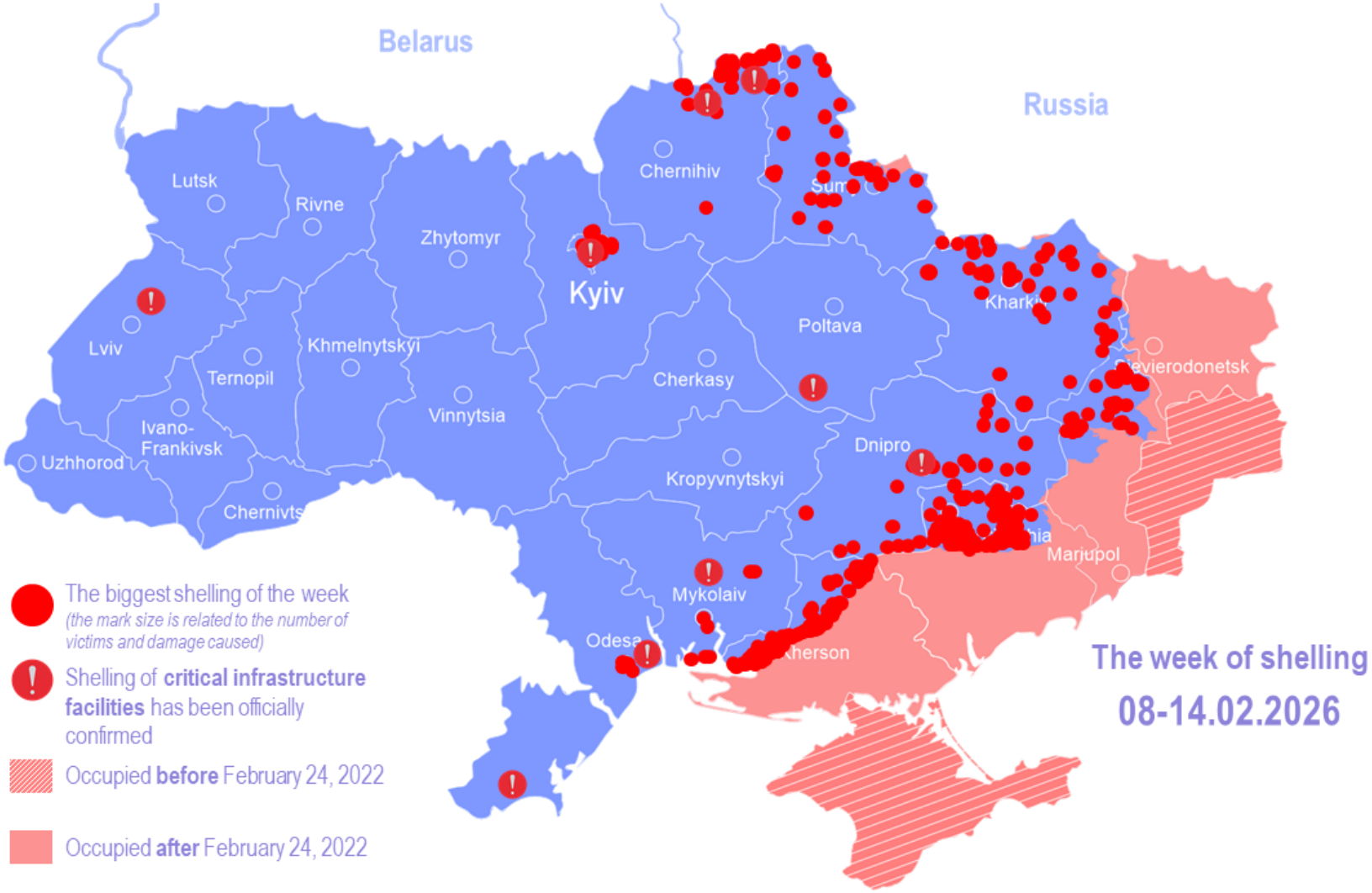
Kharkiv oblast

Kherson oblast

Odesa oblast

Kyiv

Chernihiv oblast



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Humanitarian situation

Temporarily Occupied Territories (TOTs) and Evacuation

- In the occupied town of Oleshky in the Kherson region**, a catastrophic humanitarian situation** has developed due to the lack of food supplies for three weeks. Attempts by volunteers to deliver food on 10 February ended tragically: four people were killed when their vehicles either detonated mines or were attacked by drones. The town has been pushed to **the brink of starvation** as a result of the deliberate blockade of supply routes by the occupying forces.
- As part of the initiative of the President of Ukraine, Bring Kids Back UA, another successful operation was carried out to rescue and **return home five Ukrainian children** who had been located in the territory of the Russian Federation and in temporarily occupied areas.

- In Melitopol, the security situation for civilians is becoming critical due to **the systematic disappearances of girls,** which in recent weeks have turned into a disturbing pattern and have left children afraid to go outside. Local residents are calling for increased oversight and the installation of video surveillance, reporting ongoing street harassment and aggression as part of a prolonged trend of violence in the region. As early as the summer of 2025, a series of brutal attacks was recorded in the Melitopol district, when at least four girls became victims of crimes: two were beaten and raped, and two others went missing, underscoring the complete absence of law and order and the climate of impunity prevailing in the occupied territories.
- **Persecution of Crimean Tatars** by the Russian occupation authorities in Crimea continues, particularly through criminal prosecutions based on "extremism" charges used as a formal pretext for detention. Against this backdrop, on 12 February in the Bakhchysarai district of occupied Crimea, Russian security forces conducted searches and detained two Crimean Tatars — Nariman Seitaliev and Yunus Suleimanov, according to Crimean Solidarity. Following a search of Seitaliev's home, security officers claimed to have allegedly discovered "prohibited books," while Suleimanov's whereabouts and procedural status have not been officially disclosed.

International support

- On 11 February, **the European Parliament** approved a package of proposals to support Ukraine, providing for an EU loan of €90 billion for 2026–2027. Of the total amount, €30 billion is planned for macro-financial assistance and budgetary support through the Ukraine Facility, while €60 billion is to strengthen Ukraine's defense capabilities.
- **Pope Leo XIV,** responding to the consequences of Russian strikes on energy infrastructure, instructed that 80 power generators be sent to Ukraine, along with substantial supplies of medicines and food to support the affected population.
- The Netherlands significantly increased its contribution to **the Ukraine Energy Support Fund** by allocating an additional €35 million, bringing its total assistance through this mechanism to €100 million. The new tranche is specifically directed toward installing rooftop solar power plants at hospitals and other critical infrastructure facilities to ensure their operation during emergency power outages.

- The Swiss government approved **an energy assistance package** worth 32 million Swiss francs. Switzerland will deliver 80 generators and 18 natural gas-powered energy modules to Ukraine, which will be integrated into district heating systems in four major cities most severely affected by the energy crisis.
- During the visit of Moldovan Prime Minister Alexandru Munteanu to Kyiv, a shipment of **humanitarian aid** arrived on 10 February, including power generators and fire engines to enhance the capacity of Ukrainian emergency services.
- The Lithuanian army transferred **a batch of generators** to Ukraine amid ongoing Russian strikes on the energy sector.

Violations of International Humanitarian Law by Russia

- Russian attacks this week have affected not only civilian infrastructure but also **media professionals** documenting the war. On 8 February 2026, Russian aviation struck a residential area of Kramatorsk in the Donetsk region. A film crew from Podrobytsi came under fire; correspondent Ihor Levenok sustained shrapnel injuries to his arm. Another incident was recorded near the frontline, where a Russian drone attacked a vehicle carrying journalists from the Latvian public broadcaster LSM.
- Russian forces **continue to strike emergency and medical personnel**. On 11 February, in the Izium district of the Kharkiv region, Russian troops attacked a primary medical care vehicle with a drone, after which the vehicle caught fire. Medical staff and civilians were inside the vehicle: one woman was killed on the spot, and four others suffered injuries of varying severity.
- Human rights advocate Olha Romanova reported on a personal order allegedly issued by Putin regarding the cruel treatment of Ukrainian POWs in Russian prisons. According to her, the leadership of the Federal Penitentiary Service (FSIN) officially informed staff that general internal regulations and rights do not apply to Ukrainian prisoners of war, effectively legalizing systemic violence and torture as state policy of the Russian Federation.

Infrastructure and Energy

- Russia continues systematic **pressure on Ukraine's railway infrastructure** in an attempt to disrupt logistics and transportation. On the night of 11 February, a railway station in the Dnipropetrovsk region was struck, damaging locomotives, railcars, and technical facilities. On the morning of the same day, Russian forces attacked a railway depot in Konotop, Sumy region, causing damage to rolling stock and technical equipment. Earlier, on the night of 7–8 February, Russian troops targeted railway infrastructure in the Chernihiv region, leading to temporary changes in suburban and regional services and delays of certain trains due to power outages. In his daily address, President Volodymyr Zelenskyi stated that Russia strikes railway facilities almost daily, including targeted attacks on trains; however, Ukraine continues to maintain essential logistics and restore damaged infrastructure.
- Russia is facing a critical shortage of equipment and **spare parts necessary to operate** the occupied **Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant**, creating a real risk of a nuclear accident in the event of attempts to restart the facility. The head of Energoatom, Pavlo Kovtoniuk, told Reuters that a full restart is currently impossible due to technological incompatibility. The core equipment, control, protection, and monitoring systems at the plant are of Ukrainian manufacture, making them incompatible with the Russian technologies the occupation administration is attempting to introduce.
- Given the catastrophic consequences of continued attacks on energy infrastructure, the energy situation in the Kharkiv region has officially been recognized as **a regional-level emergency**.
- At the same time, Russian occupation forces **continue targeting Ukraine's gas production sector**. On the night of 8 February, another large-scale drone attack was carried out against facilities of the Naftogaz Group located in the Poltava region. Targeted strikes on extraction and processing facilities form part of Russia's strategy to undermine the country's energy security during the winter period.