



AMBASSADOR-AT-LARGE OF  
THE RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY  
ON THE CRIMES COMMITTED  
BY THE KIEV REGIME

# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE CRIMES COMMITTED BY THE KIEV REGIME

2025

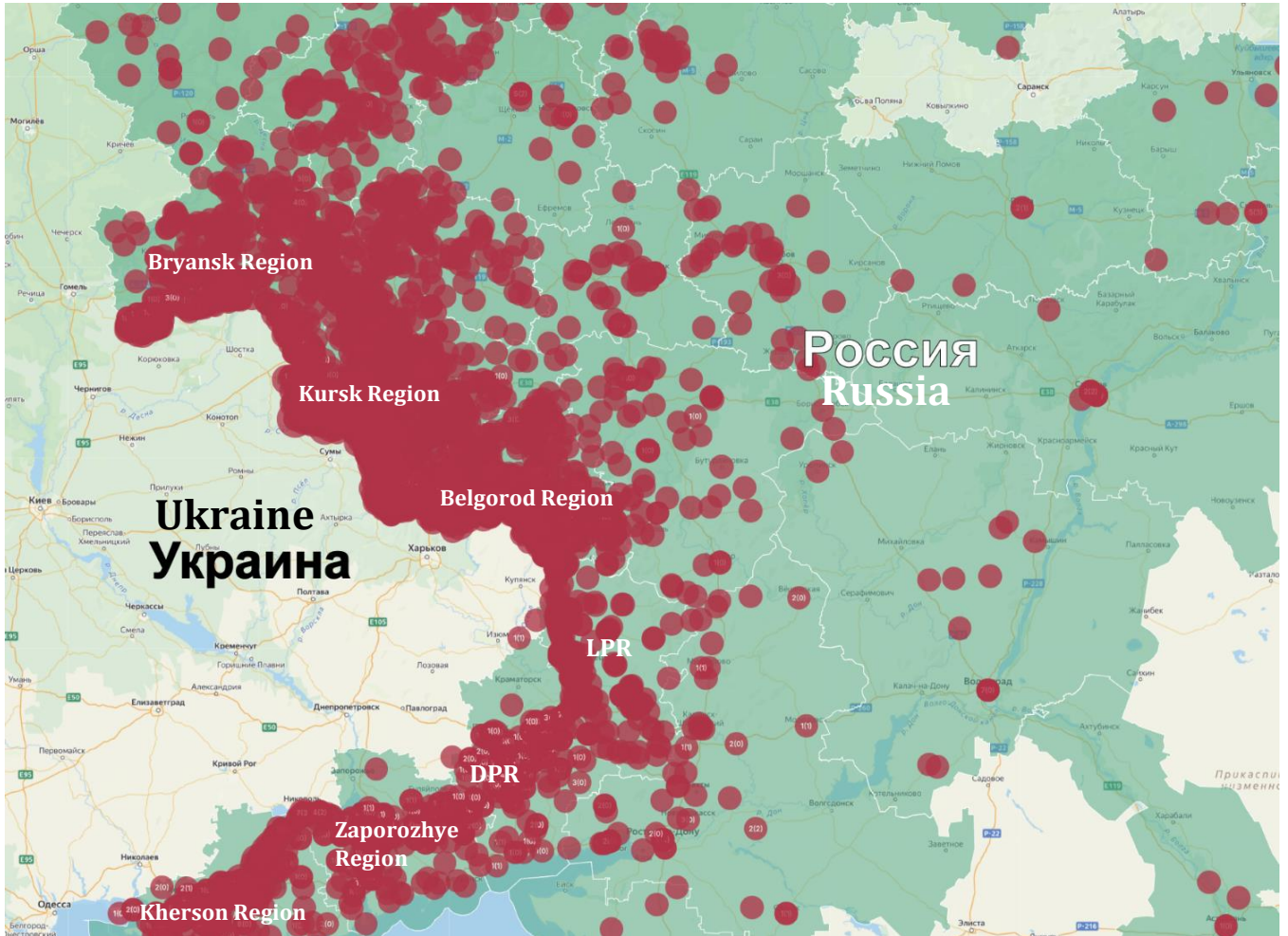
Cover photo by Danil Dmitrakov. Location: Kursk. Date: August 15, 2025.

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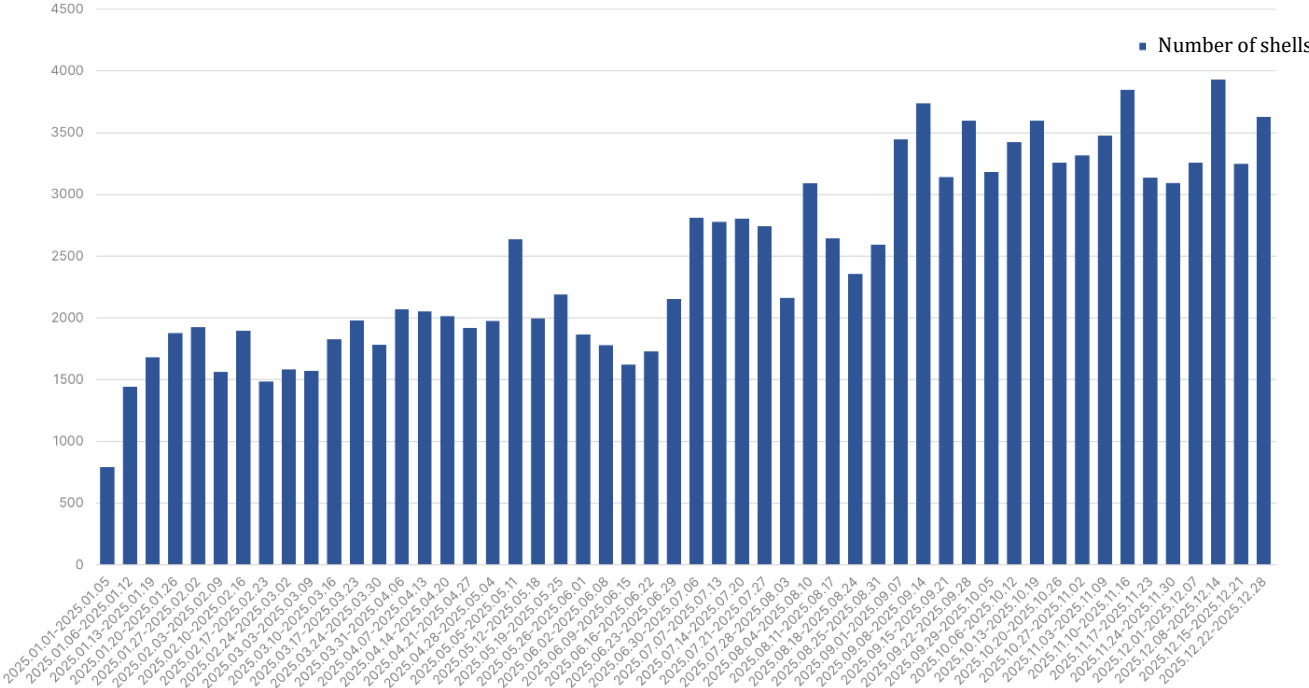
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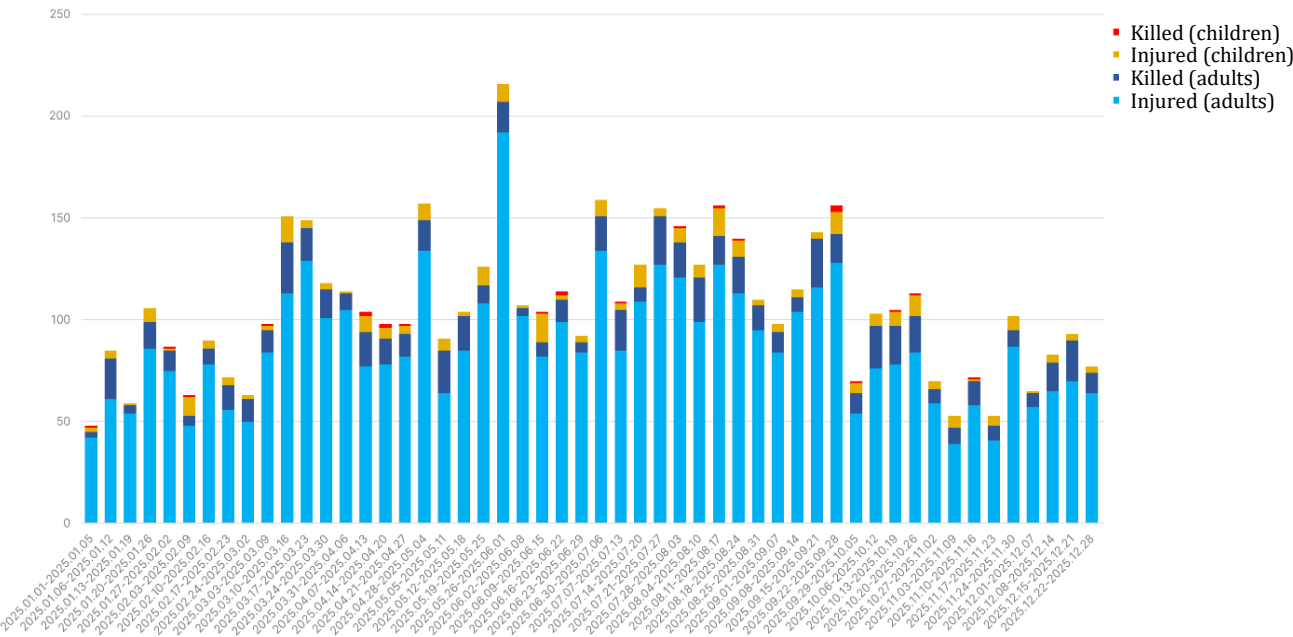
## UKRAINIAN SHELLING AND RESULTING CIVILIAN VICTIMS ON THE RUSSIAN TERRITORY



# UAF SHELLING OF RUSSIAN CIVILIAN INFRASTRUCTURE



# CIVILIAN VICTIMS RESULTING FROM UKRAINIAN SHELLING OF THE RUSSIAN TERRITORY



## KEY FINDINGS

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This annual report presents summarised data on crimes committed by the Kiev regime from January 1 to December 31, 2025, across the territories of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, including both areas adjacent to the battle contact line and those distant from the special military operation zone.

### Shelling of civilian facilities

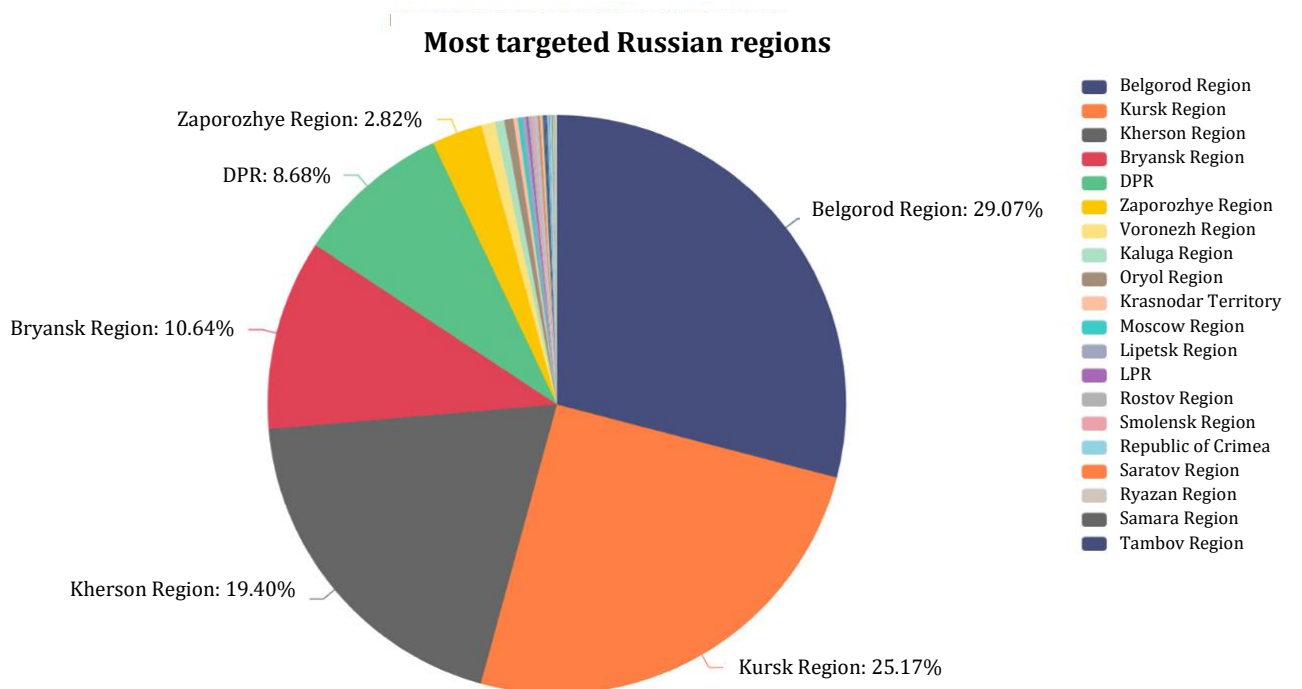
In violation of the fundamental principles of international humanitarian law, which require parties to a conflict to take all feasible measures to prevent or minimise harm to civilians and civilian infrastructure, the intensity of shelling carried out by Ukrainian armed formations targeting civilian sites of the Russian Federation increased markedly throughout 2025. Compared with 2024 and January 2025, the average number of daily attacks on civilian targets more than doubled. By December 2025, the number of shelling incidents affecting civilian objects had risen to nearly 500 per day (compared to 240 per day in December 2024).

In 2025, Ukrainian armed formations **launched at least 130,627 munitions against civilian targets in Russia** – over 42,000 more than in 2024, when at least 87,885 strikes were recorded. The average number of shelling incidents in 2025 exceeded 350 per day.

Surges of Ukrainian attacks on civilian infrastructure within the Russian Federation often were directly linked to intensified efforts – including those initiated by the United States – to tune up and propel negotiation process aimed at conflict settlement. These actions can be regarded as a systematic approach by Kiev seeking to undermine the implementation of any peace initiatives.

Throughout 2025, militants of the Kiev regime most frequently attacked civilian targets in the Belgorod Region (29.07 percent), the Kursk Region (25.17 percent), the Kherson Region (19.40 percent), the Bryansk Region (10.64 percent), the Donetsk People's Republic (8.68 percent), the Zaporozhye Region (2.82 percent), and other frontline regions of the Russian Federation. In addition, the Ukrainian Nazis expanded the geography of their attacks to target civilian infrastructure in regions located far away from the combat zone.

Over the past year, civilian targets in a total of 51 regions of the Russian Federation were struck by long-range fixed-wing drones operated by the UAF<sup>1</sup>.



The Kiev regime most frequently targeted residential buildings (both multi-storey and private homes), civilian transport (including private vehicles, buses, and commercial civilian vehicles), energy infrastructure, educational and medical institutions, as well as social, commercial, and industrial civilian facilities.

Notably, during the harvesting season, Ukrainian militants carried out large-scale attacks against agricultural machinery, crops, and farmland. This practice was most commonly recorded in the Belgorod, Kherson, Bryansk, and Kursk regions, as well as in the Lugansk People's Republic.

## Civilian victims

**Over the course of 2025, at least 6,483 civilians were affected by the actions of Ukrainian militants, including at least 5,418 wounded or maimed and at least 1,065 killed.** These civilians fell victim to deliberate strikes, indiscriminate attacks, extrajudicial killings, and other criminal acts carried out by Ukrainian armed formations under the directives of the political leadership in Kiev.

<sup>1</sup> UAF (Ukrainian armed formations, armed formations of Ukraine) - the Armed Forces of Ukraine (AFU), along with special services and other security and paramilitary units engaged in military activities on the Ukrainian side.

The deadliest months of 2025 were March and July. In March, at least 636 civilians were affected by Ukrainian attacks, including 117 fatalities. In July, there were 635 civilian victims, 78 of whom died. During March, HIMARS multiple launch rocket systems struck civilian infrastructure over several consecutive days. Long-range missiles specifically targeted a market in the village of Velikiye Kopani in the Kherson Region and the village of Belaya in the Kursk Region. These attacks resulted in 27 killed or injured civilians, nine of whom died on the spot.

The most devastating tragedy of late 2025 and early 2026 was the series of airstrikes by the Ukrainian Nazis on the village of Khorly in the Kherson Region on New Year's Eve. A brutal attack on a hotel using three long-range drones armed with incendiary munitions resulted in 29 civilian deaths and left more than 30 civilians injured.

**Since February 2022, the total number of civilian victims of Ukrainian militants has reached at least 26,148: no less than 7,746 civilians have been killed by Ukrainian political leadership and Kiev regime's militants targeting civilians on its illegal orders, at least 18,402 were wounded or maimed to varying degrees.**

**Since the onset of Ukrainian armed aggression against the civilian population of Donbass (the so-called "Antiterrorist Operation"), launched by the authorities who had taken power in Kiev as a result of a coup d'état, the number of killed and injured civilians resulting from the criminal actions of the Ukrainian regime have totalled at least 40,230, including 12,381 fatalities<sup>2</sup>.**

## Child victims

**Over the past year, at least 293 minors fell victim to attacks carried out by Ukrainian militants, including 22 killed and 271 wounded.** The youngest injured was a three-month-old baby. These children were harmed as a result of both deliberate and indiscriminate attacks.

Since February 2022, at least 1,082 innocent children have been injured, and at least 236 have been killed. **Since 2014, a total of at least 1,936 children and adolescents have suffered at the hands of Ukrainian Nazis, including 345 fatalities.**

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<sup>2</sup> In all cases, the total number of civilians, killed or injured as a result of the Ukrainian aggression, includes both adults and children.



The criminal actions of the Kiev regime against minors extended beyond causing injury and death. Various measures were employed that created extremely difficult living conditions for children, depriving them of the opportunity for normal physical, educational, and social development. Frequent shelling forced schools and vocational institutions, particularly in frontline and border regions of Russian territory, to operate on irregular part-time schedules, limiting children's access to a full education. Many children have been confined to shelters around the clock, negatively affecting both their health and social development.

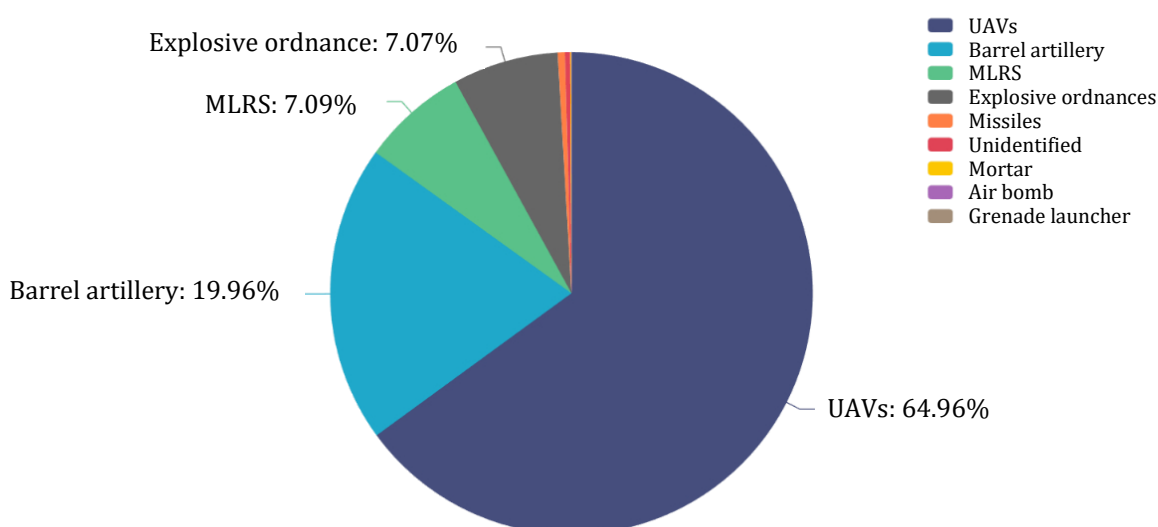
## Deployed weapons

Ukrainian militants have commonly deployed short-range and long-range UAVs, artillery, high-precision multiple-launch rocket systems, long-range missiles, aviation and mortar launchers to destroy or damage civilian targets, and deliver indiscriminate strikes. **Since February 2022, the Ukrainian militants have launched at least 360,186 shells at civilian targets in Russia.**

The overwhelming majority of munitions deployed by Ukrainian militants in 2025 to strike civilian facilities were purchased using funds allocated by the European Union and the Ramstein group.

In the 2025 attacks, civilians were primarily killed and maimed by attack drones that allowed operators to accurately identify that their target was a civilian person or a civilian site. Over the past 12 months, the share of civilians hit by Ukrainian drones has consistently grown, from 35-40 percent in January to 70-75 percent in December 2025. As of early 2026, three-quarters of affected civilians have suffered Ukrainian drone strikes.

**Number of killed and injured civilians as of the type of munition in 2025**





**Over the reporting period, the number of civilian victims attacked by drones reached 3,391. As many as 2,958 civilians were wounded, including 176 minors, and 433 were killed, including 13 children.**

The number of intentional drone strike victims has doubled compared to 2024 (in 2024, as many as 1,481 civilians were affected: 1,271 were wounded, including 44 minors, and 210 killed, 11 children among them).

## **Main trends in Kiev's criminal activity in 2025**

Shelling intensity and the number of civilian victims peaked during the periods of intensified talks focused on settling the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, specifically in March, May and July 2025, which was directly linked to the start of regular contacts between the leaders of Russia and the United States, as well as the Istanbul format meetings. By intensifying attacks on civilian targets and committing terrorist attacks against the civilian population, Kiev openly demonstrated its intention to sabotage any attempts to reach peace agreements through political and diplomatic means.

In spring 2025, Russia's initiatives regarding an energy ceasefire, an Easter ceasefire, and a Victory Day ceasefire received no support from Kiev and, furthermore, were ostentatiously violated by the Zelensky regime through indicative attacks on significant sites. For example, on March 28, the Ukrainian militants attacked the Sudzha gas metering station in the Kursk Region. They also organised drone attacks on the Korenovskaya gas compressor station (which serves TurkStream) and the Temryuk gas distribution plant.

Hundreds of civilians remaining in the Kursk Region areas that had been temporarily seized by Ukrainian militants became victims of torture, beatings, humiliation, murder, sexual violence, and other atrocities by Ukrainian armed formations. In the village of Russkoye Porechnoye alone, Ukrainian militants killed 22 civilians, including eight women who were raped and subsequently shot dead. More than 1,700 civilians were either killed or injured by the Nazis' invasion of the Kursk Region, including more than 500 fatalities. On top of that, 600 civilians are still missing. As of late 2025, 12 civilian residents of the Kursk Region brought to Sumy, Ukraine, remained hostages of the Kiev regime.

Vladimir Zelensky's regime has increasingly deployed UAVs to attack civilian transport. Ukrainian drones have targeted city buses, trams, civilian cars and commercial cargo vehicles delivering vital supplies to the civilian residents of the frontline areas. Entire families, including women and children, have become victims of such targeted strikes.

Ukrainian militants intentionally attacked rescue teams, medical workers, and housing and utilities services involved in providing medical assistance and conducting repair works following UAF attacks on civilian facilities. Follow-up strikes and hindering rescue efforts has become a common practice for the Ukrainian military. In 2025, 210 emergency and utilities workers suffered at the hands of the Kiev regime in the line of duty: twenty-six were killed and 184 sustained wounds of varying severity.

When retreating, Kiev's armed formations consistently purged the territories they gave up under Russian troops' control of civilian residents. Following the stage of forced evacuation, the Ukrainian militants committed mass strikes, arson attacks and bombardments of streets and entire towns, to drive the remaining civilian population out of the territories the armed groups were leaving. The Krasnoarmeysk-Dimitrov (Pokrov-Mirnograd) conurbation was subjected to the most intensive purges.

Ukrainian armed units deliberately hindered the evacuation of civilians to the territory controlled by Russian forces. Groups of refugees under white flags were targeted by mortar launchers, artillery and drones. The Kiev regime's militants systematically ignore international humanitarian law, which stipulates that humanitarian corridors must be provided for the evacuation of civilians. Actions of the Ukrainian armed formations that eliminated the groups of refugees that were crossing over to the Russian side from Chassov Yar, Krasnoarmeysk and Dimitrov in the DPR, and Kupyansk and Volchansk in the Kharkov Region, received widespread public attention.

In 2025, Ukraine openly declared its intention to cause maximum damage to Russian civilian infrastructure. Power substations in the LPR and the DPR, and the Zaporozhye, Kherson and Belgorod regions were under massive attacks multiple times. Throughout the year, four Russian nuclear power plants were targeted by the Ukrainian armed groups, which constitutes a borderline act of nuclear terrorism.

Ukrainian armed formations have substantially scaled up their remote mine planting tactics at civilian facilities using UAVs and cluster munition, increasing the number of civilians killed and wounded by explosives.

Throughout 2025, the Kiev regime continued its practice of extrajudicial killings, calculated murders and assassination attempts targeting Russian civilian officials and public figures. A terrorist attack in the LPR killed former mayor of Lugansk Manolis Pilavov; civilian officials of different levels were wounded in the DPR, and the Belgorod, Kherson and Kursk regions.

Ukrainian militants committed a series of terrorist attacks on railways in the Bryansk, Belgorod, Voronezh and Kursk regions. More than 120 civilians became victims of terrorist attacks. Bridges over the railway were destroyed, and passenger and civilian freight trains derailed.

By organising deadly terrorist attacks and committing daily outrageous crimes against Russian civilians, the Kiev regime sought to provoke the Russian side into rejecting peace talks.

## **Sabotage of the negotiation process by the Kiev regime**

In 2025, despite its ostensible peaceful rhetoric, the regime of Vladimir Zelensky demonstrated its true attitude towards efforts to achieve a peaceful resolution of the conflict by escalating shelling attacks against civilian targets, including energy infrastructure and industrial enterprises, alongside orchestrating terrorist acts. All such actions were distinctly provocative and aimed at coercing Russia into abandoning peace negotiations.

The peak in the number of shelling attacks against Russian civilian objects by Ukrainian armed formations invariably coincided with the days preceding each new round of negotiations.

With the commencement of the negotiation process between the leaders of Russia and the United States in February-March 2025, the intensity of UAF strikes against civilians and civilian infrastructure in the Russian Federation increased by approximately a quarter.

Following the announcement of the forthcoming meeting between Vladimir Putin and Donald Trump, the daily frequency of strikes doubled. This culminated on the eve of the summit in Alaska, where the figures reached 430–460 hits per day, resulting in a proportional increase in the number of killed or injured civilians.

Moreover, before the second round of Russian-Ukrainian negotiations in the Istanbul format, the Kiev regime demonstrated its “capacity and peace-loving nature” through a series of terrorist attacks on the railway in the Bryansk, Kursk, and Voronezh regions (collectively resulting in more than 120 injured civilians, including seven fatalities), while there was a sharp increase in the number of drone attacks on peaceful targets in the Rostov, Kursk, and Belgorod regions on the eve of the August summit of the Russia-US leaders in Alaska.

For instance, on August 14, 2025, in the Bryansk, Kursk, and Voronezh regions, targeted strikes by Ukrainian drones on civilian infrastructure, civilian

vehicles, and pedestrians in the streets resulted in over 40 injured Russian civilians.

Before the meeting of Donald Trump with Vladimir Zelensky and his European patrons, held on August 18, 2025, Ukraine demonstrated its “military potential” with a strike on the Druzhba international gas pipeline, another attempt to blow up the Crimean Bridge using a mined vehicle (foiled), as well as a drone attack on the Smolensk Nuclear Power Plant (suppressed by electronic warfare means).

In response to Donald Trump’s proposal of a new peace plan draft in December 2025, the Ukrainian side reacted with an attack on the residence of the Russian President in the Novgorod Region and a subsequent terrorist act in the community of Khorly in the Kherson Region.

Against this backdrop, Western governments and Euro-Atlantic elites, who have nurtured the Ukrainian regime, provide Kiev with diplomatic cover and continue to ignore the direct link between attempts at peaceful settlement and Kiev’s terrorist provocations.

Such actions not only undermine the norms and principles of international humanitarian law but also destroy international mechanisms for countering terrorism and extremism in all its manifestations.



## UAF MOST HEINOUS CRIMES AGAINST CIVILIAN POPULATION

### HIMARS MLRS STRIKE ON BEKHTERY COMMUNITY, KHERSON REGION: 3 KILLED, 26 INJURED, INCLUDING 4 CHILDREN

On January 20, at approximately 08:20 a.m., militants of the AFU launched a strike on the Bekhtery community using two HIMARS multiple-launch rocket system projectiles. The attack targeted a residential area, including the grounds of a local school. 27 civilians were wounded, eight severely. One of the injured later succumbed to his injuries in hospital. In total, the attack claimed the lives of three civilians.

The shelling occurred as children were heading to school. The projectiles detonated in close proximity to the school, injuring four children, one of whom – a girl – was hospitalised in critical condition. Among the wounded were four school students, the school's headteacher, and three school security personnel.

The strike left a vast area around the school contaminated with unexploded cluster submunitions.



Source: Press Service of Governor of the Kherson Region Vladimir Saldo.  
Date: January 20, 2025.

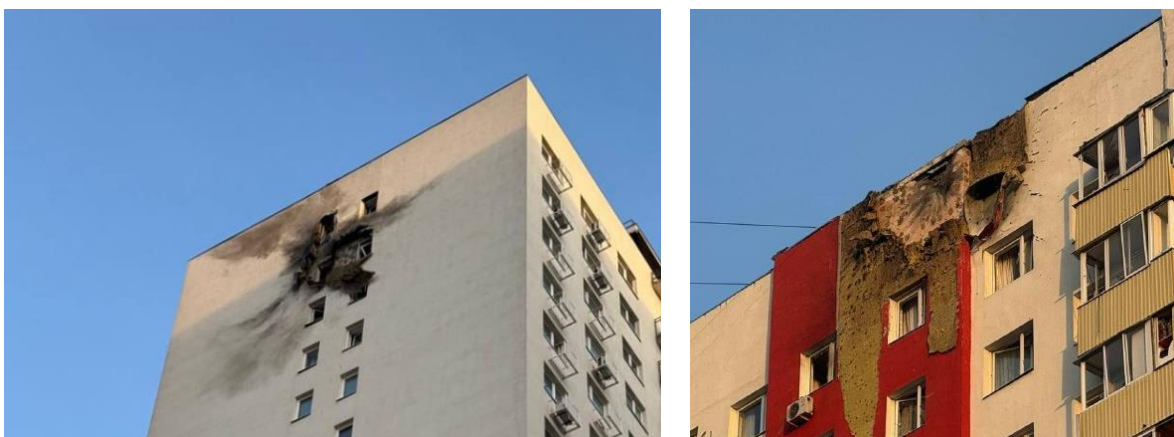
## MASSIVE UKRAINIAN UAV ATTACK ON MOSCOW REGION: 4 KILLED, 17 INJURED

On the night of March 11, militants of the AFU launched no fewer than 74 fixed-wing UAVs towards Moscow. The attack resulted in the deaths of four civilians. Two of the victims – employees of the Miratorg company, aged 38 and 43 – were killed by a drone strike in the car park adjacent to a production complex in Domodedovo. The strike occurred at around 5 a.m., shortly after the men had begun their shift. The 43-year-old victim is survived by his wife and five-year-old son. Two other men perished in the private residential sector of Vidnoye. Seventeen individuals sustained injuries of varying severity, including two children, aged three and four, and a 17-year-old teenager.



Source: Press Service of Governor of the Moscow Region Alexey Vorobyov.  
Date: March 11, 2025.

The majority of the UAVs targeted multi-storey residential buildings in dormitory districts. One drone struck an apartment block in Ramenskoye, igniting a fire in a top-floor flat. Another UAV damaged seven flats between the 19th and 22nd floors of a building on Severnoye Motorway, necessitating the evacuation of 12 residents, among them three children.



Source: TASS.  
Date: March 11, 2025.



## UAV STRIKE ON PASSENGER BUS IN GORLOVKA, DPR: 14 INJURED, A PERSON KILLED

On April 1, at 06:10 a.m., a Ukrainian UAV attacked a municipal bus (Route No. 2) on Victory Square in central Gorlovka. At the time of the strike, the bus was carrying civilians on their way to work. The attack left 15 injured, five of whom were hospitalised in critical condition. One of the wounded women later succumbed to her injuries in hospital.



Source: Donetsk News Agency (DAN DPR).  
Date: April 1, 2025.



Source: Press Service of Mayor of Gorlovka Ivan Prikhodko.  
Date: April 1, 2025.

## HIMARS MLRS STRIKE ON RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT IN GORLOVKA, DPR: 1 KILLED, 15 INJURED

On April 29, at approximately 04:30 p.m., militants of the Kiev regime shelled the Central-City District of Gorlovka using a HIMARS multiple-launch rocket system. A high-precision M31 rocket with a fragmentation warhead struck a residential building on Pushkinskaya Street. The attack claimed the life of a woman, with 15 other civilians sustaining injuries of varying severity, including a four-month-old infant. Extensive damage was recorded to a social facility, the Museum of History on Pushkinskaya Street, the Gerkules-Moloko supermarket, Kindergarten No. 11 on Pervomaiskaya Street, School No. 1 on Victory Avenue, and ten multi-storey residential buildings on Pushkinskaya, Pervomaiskaya, and Sudeyko Streets.



Source: Press Service of Mayor of Gorlovka Ivan Prikhodko.  
Date: April 29, 2025.



## **MASSIVE UAV ATTACK ON MARKET IN ALYOSHKY, KHERSON REGION: 8 KILLED, 19 INJURED**

On May 1, at 09:30 a.m., Ukrainian armed formations launched a mass FPV drone strike targeting a local market in Alyoshky, Kherson Region. The market was crowded with civilians. After the initial wave of strikes, militants of the Kiev regime conducted a follow-up attack to eliminate survivors and obstruct the evacuation of the wounded.



Source: Press Service of Governor of the Kherson Region Vladimir Saldo.  
Date: May 1, 2025.

The second drone wave struck injured civilians, bystanders attempting to render aid, and medical personnel. Seven individuals were killed outright, while 20 sustained injuries of varying severity. One of the wounded men later died in hospital.

## **RAILWAY BRIDGE BLOWN UP IN BRYANSK REGION: 7 KILLED, 113 INJURED**

On the evening of May 30, at 10:44 p.m., Ukrainian saboteurs remotely detonated pre-planted explosives on the supports of a road bridge spanning the Pilshino-Vygonichi railway section in the Bryansk Region, while passenger train No. 86 (Klimov–Moscow) was passing beneath.



Source: Press Service of the Russian Emergencies Ministry.  
Date: May 31, 2025.

The blast caused the bridge's collapse, derailing the locomotive and carriages. The terrorist attack claimed seven lives, including the train driver, with over 113 injured, among them children. Rail traffic was restored only the following day.

## UAV ATTACK ON CITY BEACH IN KURSK, KURSK REGION: 4 KILLED, 6 WOUNDED, A 5-YEAR-OLD SUCCUMBS TO HIS INJURIES

On July 8, militants of the Kiev regime attacked a public beach in Kursk using fixed-wing UAVs. After the first drone detonated, civilians and emergency responders rushed to the scene – prompting the attackers to employ terrorist tactics by launching a follow-up strike. Three civilians and a National Guard officer assisting the wounded were killed instantly. Six others sustained injuries, including five-year-old Tolya, who suffered severe burns covering over 30 percent of his body. Despite medical efforts, the child later died. His mother also sustained severe burns and injuries. No military infrastructure was present near the attack site.



Source (both photographs): Vesti. Kursk.  
Date: July 8, 2025.

## UAV STRIKE ON RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN KURSK, KURSK REGION: 15 INJURED, A WOMAN KILLED

On the night of August 15, militants of the Kiev regime launched a fixed-wing UAV strike targeting a multi-storey residential building on Soyuznaya Street in a dormitory district of Kursk. The attack ignited a fire within the building. A female local resident was killed, while 15 other civilians sustained injuries of varying severity, including a 15-year-old teenager. Damage was recorded in nine residential buildings, with 26 civilian vehicles affected, four of which were completely destroyed by the blaze.



Source (both photographs): Press Service of Governor of the Kursk Region Alexander Khinshtein.  
Date: August 15, 2025.



## COMBINED STRIKE ON RESIDENTIAL AREA IN YENAKIYEVO, DPR: 2 KILLED, 21 INJURED

On August 21, at 05:12 p.m., militants of the Kiev regime conducted a combined strike on a residential area in Yenakiyevo. The attack employed various strike UAVs and HIMARS



multiple-launch rocket systems, including at least 20 high-precision, long-range M30A1 rockets with shrapnel warheads. One rocket struck a multi-storey residential building, killing a woman born in 1952 and a man born in 1975. A further 21 individuals were injured, including one minor.



Source (both photographs): Office for Documentation of Ukrainian War Crimes, Administration of the Head and Government of the Donetsk People's Republic.  
Date: August 21, 2025.



## **MASSIVE UAV ATTACK ON CIVILIAN FACILITIES IN FOROS, REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA: 4 KILLED, 17 INJURED**

On the evening of September 21, the community of Foros came under a mass fixed-wing UAV attack. The strikes targeted the Terletsky civilian recreation center and the Luciano Hotel. Four civilians were killed, and 17 others sustained injuries of varying severity. Fires broke out in the recreation centre and the Alexander Terletsky Secondary School.



Source: TASS. Date: September 22, 2025.

## **HIMARS STRIKE ON MASLOVA PRISTAN COMMUNITY, BELGOROD REGION: 3 KILLED, 12 INJURED**

On October 8, militants of the Kiev regime launched a mass artillery strike on the Maslova Pristan community in the Shebekinsky District, Belgorod Region, using HIMARS multiple-launch rocket systems. The primary target was the Pristan Sports fitness and wellness centre, which was partially destroyed. Three multi-storey residential buildings suffered damage to roofs, windows, balconies, and facades, while five vehicles were riddled with shrapnel. The attack claimed three civilian lives, with 12 others injured, three of whom were hospitalised in critical condition.



Source: Press Service of Governor of the Belgorod Region Vyacheslav Gladkov. Date: October 8, 2025.

## UAF CRIMES AGAINST MINORS

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In 2025, the Ukrainian regime continued to deliberately target children. Over the past year, hundreds of attacks against minors were documented. As a result of the criminal actions of the Kiev regime, 293 children suffered: 271 were wounded, and 22 were killed.

Throughout the year, children fell victim to strikes by UAVs of various modifications. Since the beginning of the year, 189 minors have been harmed in deliberate Ukrainian drone attacks: 176 were wounded, and 13 children perished. Additionally, minors sustained blast injuries from artillery and missile strikes, as well as from mines and unexploded cluster submunitions. Cases were recorded of children triggering explosive devices disguised as toys or household items, which Ukrainian militants had planted in civilian public spaces.

In 2025, tens of thousands of children in frontline areas remained deprived of proper education due to systematic shelling of educational institutions by the UAF and attacks on energy and transport infrastructure by Ukrainian militants. Regional authorities had to evacuate a great many children deeper into Russian territory, to regions far from the combat zone. The highest numbers of students unable to attend school in person resided in Belgorod Region, the DPR, the Kherson Region, and the LPR.

## UAV STRIKE ON SCHOOL BUS IN VASILYEVKA, ZAPOROZHYE REGION: DRIVER AND 5 CHILDREN INJURED

On February 4, at approximately 07:50 a.m., Ukrainian militants launched a kamikaze drone strike on a school bus transporting children from the Podgornoye community to Secondary School No. 1 in Vasilyevka. At the time of the attack, the bus carried 20 children and two adult escorts. The drone struck the vehicle's windshield, leaving five children with multiple shrapnel wounds: three girls (born in 2015 and 2016) and two boys (born in 2017 and 2011).



Source: Press Service of Governor of Zaporozhye Region Yevgeny Balitsky.  
Date: February 4, 2025.

The bus driver sustained severe shrapnel wounds to the chest, eye injuries, and facial burns. All children aboard required psychological assistance following the attack.

## UAV STRIKE ON CHILDREN IN RESIDENTIAL COURTYARD IN DONETSK, DPR: 6 CHILDREN INJURED

On the evening of June 15, at approximately 08:50 p.m., Ukrainian militants struck the courtyard of a residential building on Lugovtsova Street in Donetsk using a fixed-wing UAV. At the time of the attack, a group of teenagers was playing outside. The detonation wounded six minors: two girls (born in 2010), two girls (born in 2011), and a girl and boy (born in 2009).



Source: Office for Documentation of Ukrainian War Crimes, Administration of the Head and Government of the Donetsk People's Republic. Date: June 15, 2025.



## UAV ATTACK ON GORLOVKA, DPR: 4 CHILDREN INJURED

On August 12, at approximately 05:20 p.m., a Ukrainian drone dropped an explosive device on a playground on Marshal Zhukov Street in Gorlovka.

Two girls (born in 2012 and 2013) and two boys (born in 2012 and 2015) were hospitalised with moderate shrapnel wounds.



Source: VGTRK Rossiya.  
Date: August 12, 2025.

## UAV ATTACK ON KIRILLOVKA VILLAGE, BRYANSK REGION: TEENAGER INJURED

On August 23, in Kirillovka village, Klimovsky District, Bryansk Region, a moped carrying two civilians detonated an explosive device dropped by a Ukrainian drone.

The blast killed one young man instantly. The other passenger – a teenager born in 2008 – sustained a blast injury, multiple shrapnel wounds, and traumatic amputation of his left lower limb.



Source: NTV.  
Date: October 2, 2025.



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## HUNTING JOURNALISTS

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The armed formations of Ukraine systematically targeted representatives of Russian media fulfilling their professional duty to report on the situation along the battle contact line and the adjacent “grey zone.” Hunting Russian journalists became a key element of the Kiev regime’s criminal strategy, aimed at suppressing the dissemination of accurate information about the actual state of affairs on the frontline and the war crimes committed by the UAF.

In 2025, there was a significant increase in attacks against Russian journalists. Over the reporting period, seven members of the press were killed by Ukrainian militants, with ten others sustaining injuries of varying severity. The escalation of attacks on media employees was directly linked to a series of military failures by the UAF, which the Zelensky regime sought to conceal. Following the liberation of several settlements in the Kursk Region and the DPR, evidence emerged of Ukrainian militants committing crimes against civilians. To prevent the exposure of such sensitive information, the Kiev regime drastically intensified strikes against Russian journalists.

The overwhelming majority of attacks on media crews were carried out after deliberate tracking and pursuit of press workers in frontline areas. For these attacks on journalists, militants of the Kiev regime employed precision-guided MLRS and strike UAVs.

## UAF DRONE-ASSISTED MURDER OF IZVESTIA CORRESPONDENT IN DPR

On January 4, journalists from Izvestia and RIA news agencies arrived in Gorlovka, DPR, to film a report on the aftermath of UAF shelling of civilian infrastructure. After completing their work, the journalists departed for Donetsk in a private civilian vehicle. En route, their car was attacked by a Ukrainian kamikaze drone on the Gorlovka-Donetsk highway. The UAV struck the front passenger seat, killing Izvestia correspondent Alexander Martemyanov. Four colleagues in the vehicle suffered minor injuries and concussions.



Source: DAN DPR.  
Date: January 8, 2025.

## HIMARS STRIKE ON MEDIA EMPLOYEES IN MIKHAILOVKA COMMUNITY, LPR: 7 KILLED, 2 INJURED

On March 24, militants of the Kiev regime struck Mikhailovka community in the Kremensky municipal district, LPR, using HIMARS multiple-launch rocket systems. The attack targeted a group of correspondents from federal media outlets who had arrived to document UAF shelling of civilians in the LPR. The strike killed six individuals: local residents born in 1992, 1975, and 1982, and three federal media employees – Alexander Fedorchak, Izvestia correspondent, as well as Andrey Panov and Alexander Sirkeli, Zvezda TV channel operator and driver. Two others civilians were severely wounded: a 14-year-old boy and Zvezda war correspondent Nikita Goldin. Despite medical efforts, Nikita Goldin succumbed to his injuries on the morning of April 22.



Source: Zaporozhye News Agency.  
Date: March 24, 2025.

## CHANNEL ONE JOURNALIST KILLED IN BELGOROD REGION

On March 26, a Channel One film crew traveling in a civilian vehicle arrived in the Krasnoyarskiy District, Belgorod Region, to prepare a report. During transit to the filming location, the vehicle struck a mine remotely planted by Ukrainian forces. The blast killed Anna Prokofyeva – a 35-year-old female war correspondent for Channel One and author of the Telegram channel Zhurnalistka\_Z. The operator, Dmitry Volkov, who was in the car with her, sustained serious injuries.



Source: RIA Novosti.  
Date: March 30, 2025.

## UAF ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON CHINESE JOURNALIST IN KURSK REGION

On June 26, militants of the UAF attacked a film crew in Korenevo community, Kursk Region, using an FPV drone. The strike wounded Lu Yuguang, a 63-year-old correspondent for the Chinese broadcaster Phoenix TV.



Source: RIA Novosti.  
Date: June 27, 2025.



## UAV ATTACK ON FILM CREW IN ZAPOROZHYE REGION

On October 16, a RIA Novosti film crew came under attack by Ukrainian strike drones. War correspondent Ivan Zuyev was killed, and his colleague Yury Voytkevich sustained severe injuries.

Ivan Zuyev had previously survived assassination attempts by militants of the Kiev regime in November 2023 and summer 2024 while reporting near Avdeyevka, DPR, where artillery and kamikaze drones were deployed against him.

He was among the journalists who, in February 2022, exposed evidence of war crimes committed by Azov militants in Volnovakha, DPR.



Source: ANNA-NEWS.  
Date: October 23, 2025.

## TARGETED STRIKES ON EMERGENCY RESPONDERS

In 2025, the Kiev regime continued to deliberately obstruct the rescue and provision of aid to civilians affected by UAF attacks. Over the past 12 months, Ukrainian shelling has claimed the lives of five rescuers, with a further 78 sustaining injuries of varying severity.

Emergency service employees have repeatedly fallen victim to deliberate attacks while carrying out their duties. The militants of the Kiev regime have employed terrorist tactics of repeated strikes against rescuers: first, the UAF would deliver one or more strikes against civilian infrastructure, followed by drone launches targeting rescue and firefighting teams arriving at the impact sites to mitigate the aftermath and assist the injured.

Additionally, in the DPR and the Kherson, Kursk, and Belgorod regions, instances have been recorded where Ukrainian drones attacked rescue team vehicles en route to shelling sites.

To illustrate, several of the most egregious cases of interference with civilian rescue operations are highlighted below.

### DRONE STRIKE ON EMERGENCIES MINISTRY FIRE TRUCK IN GORLOVKA, DPR: 4 INJURED

On March 21, at 11:05 p.m., Ukrainian militants attacked an Emergencies Ministry fire truck using an FPV drone. The strike occurred while emergencies personnel were extinguishing a fire in a residential building in the private sector of Gorlovka's Nikitovsky District. Four emergencies employees were injured, and specialised equipment sustained damage.



Source: Emergencies Ministry of Russia Press Service.  
Date: March 21, 2025.



## **FOLLOW-UP DRONE STRIKES ON RESCUERS IN GORLOVKA, DPR: 8 INJURED**

On May 2 at approximately 04:30 p.m., an emergencies Ministry rescue team arrived in Gorlovka's Nikitovsky District to extinguish a fire in an outbuilding caused by a Ukrainian drone strike. While working at the bombing site, the rescuers came under repeated attacks from Ukrainian strike UAVs. The unmanned aerial vehicles circled the fire site for an extended period, periodically targeting rescuers attempting to contain the blaze. Eight emergencies employees were injured, and a command vehicle was damaged.



Source: Emergencies Ministry of Russia Press Service. Date: March 2, 2025.

## **DRONE STRIKE ON EMERGENCIES MINISTRY SPECIAL VEHICLE IN GORLOVKA, DPR: 4 INJURED**

On November 12 in Gorlovka, DPR, a fire broke out at a household waste landfill. A fire and rescue unit was dispatched to the scene. En route, their fire truck was attacked by a Ukrainian kamikaze drone. The rescuers spotted the drone in time, enabling them to swiftly exit the vehicle and save their lives. Nevertheless, as the drone struck the roof of the personnel compartment, four employees sustained injury. The fire tanker suffered severe damage.



Source: Emergencies Ministry of Russia Press Service.  
Date: November 12, 2025.

## UAF ATTACKS ON MEDICAL PERSONNEL AND FACILITIES

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Pursuant to Article 12 of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions, “medical units shall be respected and protected at all times and shall not be the object of attack.” Nevertheless, Ukrainian armed formations have systematically obstructed medical personnel from fulfilling their professional duties, including by deliberately targeting ambulances arriving at shelling sites and civilian medical facilities hosting no military or paramilitary units.

The Ukrainian command not only fails to counter violations of international humanitarian law in the form of attacks on medical infrastructure and personnel but has instituted a system of bonuses for striking ambulances and medical teams. Over the past year, no less than 81 attacks on medical institutions have been recorded. Additionally, UAF militants have disabled at least 56 ambulances.

In 2025, 50 medics fell victim to AFU attacks on ambulances, medical facilities, and individual medical teams. Of these, 10 were killed in the line of duty, while 40 sustained injuries of varying severity.

Compared to 2024,<sup>3</sup> there has been an almost twofold increase in the number of medical personnel deliberately targeted by the UAF.

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<sup>3</sup> Over 12 months in 2024, five medical service employees were killed and 24 injured.

## ARTILLERY STRIKE ON HOSPITAL IN GORLOVKA, DPR: 11 INJURED

On January 31, at 08:00 a.m., AFU militants carried out an artillery strike using American 155-mm cluster munitions M483A1/M864 DPICM targeting the Central City District. The strike was directed at City Hospital No. 2. No fewer than five impacts were recorded on the medical facility's grounds. As a result of the shelling, 11 civilians sustained injuries of varying severity, with one woman admitted to hospital in critical condition.

Extensive damage was documented across the hospital complex. Affected buildings included City Hospital No. 2, the neuropsychiatric hospital, the oncology clinic, and the centre for maternal and child health. Unexploded submunitions M42/M46 were discovered at the site.



Source: Press Service of Gorlovka Mayor Ivan Prikhodko.  
Date: January 31, 2025.

Additionally, the attack caused damage to 15 apartment blocks and private homes.

## DRONE STRIKE ON AMBULANCE IN POLOGI, ZAPOROZHYE REGION: 1 KILLED, 2 INJURED

On the morning of July 24, at around 06:00 p.m., a Ukrainian kamikaze drone struck an ambulance on Magistralnaya Street in Pologi, Zaporozhye Region. The driver was killed, while a nurse and a paramedic sustained injuries.



Source: Administration of the Zaporozhye Region. Date: July 24, 2025.



## **DRONE STRIKE ON AMBULANCE IN GORLOVKA, DPR: 2 KILLED, 1 INJURED**

On August 11, at approximately 11:20 p.m., an ambulance crew in Gorlovka came under attack by a kamikaze drone. The strike claimed the lives of two female doctors, while another medical worker suffered severe injuries, including blast trauma, barotrauma, and multiple shrapnel wounds to the right upper limb, chest, and abdomen.



Source: News Front.  
Date: August 12, 2025.

## **DRONE STRIKE ON HOSPITAL IN SVATOVO, LPR: 2 INJURED**

On December 4, UAF militants targeted Svatovo Central City Hospital with a fixed-wing unmanned aerial vehicle. The attack wounded two medical staff members: the head of the outpatient clinic (born 1991) and a surgical nurse (born 1986). Both were diagnosed with blast injuries and concussion. Damage to the main building's facade and glazing was also recorded. At the time of the attack, 210 individuals were present in the hospital's two wings, including 111 patients. Miraculously, none of the patients were harmed.



Source: Press Service of LPR Health Minister Natalya Pashchenko.  
Date: December 4, 2025.

## UAF ATTACKS ON UTILITY WORKERS

In 2025, the militants of the Kiev regime persisted in executing their criminal strategy aimed at rendering living conditions intolerable for civilians in frontline areas. Most frequently targeted were energy infrastructure facilities, which provide power to tens of thousands of civilian consumers.

The UAF, employing strike UAVs, barrel, or rocket artillery, not only attacked utility enterprises and facilities for electricity, water, and gas supply but also impeded their restoration and the work of emergency services. Typically, after the initial strikes, Ukrainian UAV operators would await the arrival of repair crews at the shelled sites before launching follow-up attacks, deliberately targeting these repair teams.

Over the past 12 months, 77 utility workers were harmed while performing their professional duties as a result of such attacks – 11 of them were killed, and 66 sustained injuries of varying severity. Compared to the same period last year, the number of affected workers has increased by 40 percent.

These strikes most frequently occurred in the Svatovsky and Kremensky municipal districts of the LPR, the Golopristsansky and Alyoshkinsky municipal districts of the Kherson Region, the Pologovsky municipal district of the Zaporozhye Region, border areas of the Belgorod Region, and the urban district of Gorlovka in the DPR.

### ATTACK ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS WORKERS IN BEKHTERY VILLAGE, KHERSON REGION: 1 KILLED, 4 INJURED

On March 5, AFU militants struck a radio and television transmission station in Bekhtery village, Kherson Region. At the time of the shelling, a team of specialists from the Russian Television and Radio Broadcasting Network telecommunications company was present at the station. They had been dispatched to the Kherson Region from other regions of Russia to conduct maintenance on broadcasting equipment. As a result of the attack, one worker was killed on the spot, and four others sustained injuries of varying severity.



Source: Tavria television  
and radio company.  
Date: March 5, 2025.

## UAV STRIKE ON ENERGY FACILITY IN LISSICHANSK, LPR: EMPLOYEE INJURED

On July 6, militants of the Kiev regime carried out an attack on an electric power substation in Lissichansk, LPR. The strikes cut off electric power supply to residential consumers in seven communities.



Source: Ambassador-at-Large Rodion Miroshnik.

Date: July 28, 2025.

During efforts to repair the damage, specialists and rescuers were subjected to a follow-up drone strike. Viktor Romashev, an injured employee of the Lissichansk Power Grid, recounted the details of this criminal act:

“On the 6<sup>th</sup>, around half past two in the morning. I was resting after my shift. I realised there was no power in my flat, which meant the nearest substation I maintain had been cut off. It happens often – they call me out at night or during the day. I go, assess the situation, fix everything, and restore the city’s supply.

This time, I was told the substation was on fire and that I needed to prepare the site for the emergency services to extinguish the blaze. I’m experienced – I know what this entails. I jump into their vehicle, and we head to the substation. When we arrive, there are loads of vehicles, emergency crews, and the firefighting commander at the scene. I approach, introduce myself, and greet them. They ask if I’m authorised to reconfigure the substation. I confirm I am – I know the job and how to do it. ‘Stay here,’ I say, ‘I’ll go onto the substation grounds, assess the situation, and alter the circuit.’ Essentially, I’m preparing the site for the emergency crews so they won’t be electrocuted. I take the key to the control room and start moving toward the door. The fire is about 40 metres away. The heat is intense. Flames leap high – one moment they light everything up, the next, they shift, plunging the area into darkness. It’s hard to orient oneself. The noise is unbelievable. Over 30 tonnes of transformer oil are burning in the open. Still, key in hand, I press on, unlock the door, and reach for the handle to enter. Then – a white explosion right in front of my face. That’s it. I feel like a lump of dough – I drop and curl into a ball. Next thing I know, I’m in the trauma ward in Lissichansk, being bandaged up and prepped for transfer. <...> So, the drone must have been hovering somewhere, lying in wait, ready to strike once repair work began. Thank God I was alone – the others were far enough away that only I was hurt.”



## UAV STRIKE ON UTILITY SERVICE VEHICLE IN LPR: 4 KILLED, A WOMAN INJURED

On August 5, in the Svatovsky municipal district of the LPR, a Ukrainian FPV drone attacked a service vehicle carrying employees of the Svatovsky Vodokanal municipal enterprise. The workers were targeted while en route to repair water supply infrastructure damaged by UAF attacks. The strike killed four employees and left one female worker seriously injured.



Source: Operativny Prostor Telegram channel.  
Date: August 5, 2025.

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## UNMANNED STRIKE SYSTEMS

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Over the past year, Ukraine has significantly increased the number of attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure using UAVs of various modifications, including FPV drones. Among the weapons employed by the UAF against civilians, strike drones have become the leading cause of civilian deaths and injuries. The most frequent targets of Ukrainian drones have been residential buildings and civilian transport. Ukrainian unmanned systems have targeted school buses, public transport, agricultural machinery, and private civilian vehicles. Other objects deliberately struck by UAVs include petrol stations, cafes, shops, and social and humanitarian centres.

For the UAF, unmanned systems have become the primary tool for terrorising the civilian population of the Russian Federation. Over the past 12 months, Ukrainian drone strikes have claimed 3,391 civilian victims, including 189 minors. Of these, 433 civilians were killed, among them 13 children.<sup>4</sup>

Throughout 2025, the number of deliberate strikes on civilian targets using UAVs nearly doubled. By the end of 2025, strike drones had become the primary means of attacking civilian infrastructure, both in the “grey zone” and at significant distances from the battle contact line. Over the year, Ukrainian forces employed long-range fixed-wing drones to target civilian facilities in 51 regions of the Russian Federation.

The UAF have actively utilised both long-range fixed-wing drones (with a range of up to 1,500 km) and short-range drones of various modifications (with engagement zones from 3-5 km to 50 km) for terrorist attacks on civilian infrastructure. Without exception, all strike drones used by Ukraine could not have been assembled without foreign-made components supplied to the Kiev regime by Western sponsor states.

The drones used by militants of the Kiev regime can be broadly categorised into three types: FPV drones, which detonate upon impact with a target; payload-carrying drones, capable of delivering one or multiple munitions with precision; and fixed-wing drones, designed for medium- and long-range strikes.

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<sup>4</sup> During the same period in 2024, Ukrainian UAV attacks harmed 1,481 civilians, with 1,271 injured (including 44 minors) and 210 killed (including 11 children).

## **FPV DRONES USED BY UAF AGAINST CIVILIANS**

Ukrainian militants have widely deployed various FPV drones (kamikaze drones), both factory-made and improvised, to attack civilian infrastructure, medical and rescue personnel, passenger vehicles, private transport, and civilians in communities located near the battle contact line. Depending on the model, such drones can strike within a radius of 6-12 km. When equipped with fibre-optic guidance systems, their operational range can extend to 20-30 km.

Depending on modifications, these UAVs can carry munitions weighing between 400 g and 5 kg. Ukrainian FPV drones are most commonly armed with standard military-grade ordnance, including RGD-5 and F-1 hand grenades, RPG-7 warheads, and other fragmentation or shaped-charge munitions. To increase lethality, munitions are often modified in an improvised manner, sometimes incorporating elements of “inhumane weapons” prohibited under international humanitarian law.

The operational scope of these drones spans the Belgorod, Bryansk, Kursk, Kherson, and Zaporozhye regions, as well as the DPR and the LPR. The highest number of civilians killed or injured by FPV drone strikes have been recorded in the Belgorod and Kherson regions, as well as in the LPR and the DPR.

Modern combat drones are typically equipped with high-resolution cameras, allowing operators to identify targets in real time via live feed. The likelihood of misidentifying a civilian target as a military one is virtually eliminated, underscoring the deliberate nature of Ukrainian militants’ use of UAVs against civilians and civilian infrastructure.

To illustrate the consequences of such UAV deployments, several indicative cases of their criminal use against civilians can be cited.



## UAV ATTACK ON VOLUNTEER MINIBUS IN ZAPOROZHYE REGION: 2 INJURED

On January 16, Ukrainian militants used an FPV drone to attack a civilian minibus traveling along the Vasilyevka-Shirokoye highway in the Vasilyevsky District of the Zaporozhye Region. The vehicle was carrying volunteers from Stavropol delivering humanitarian aid to civilians affected by Ukrainian aggression in the Zaporozhye Region. The attack left two volunteers wounded.



Source: Pioner Zapasa Telegram channel.  
Date: January 16, 2025.

## UAV STRIKE ON CIVILIAN CAR IN ZAPOROZHYE REGION: PRIEST AND HIS TWO SONS INJURED

On August 14, in the Vasilyevsky municipal district, an FPV drone attacked a civilian car. The attack injured three people: the driver, a protopriest of the Vasilyevsky church district, and his two sons, aged 19 and 16, who suffered multiple shrapnel wounds. The vehicle was completely destroyed.



Source: Press service of Zaporozhye Region Governor  
Yevgeny Balitsky. Date: August 14, 2025.

## UAV STRIKE ON CIVILIAN CAR IN SVATOVO, LPR: 2 INJURED, A WOMAN KILLED

On August 6, a Ukrainian FPV drone targeted a civilian VAZ 2106 car in the town of Svatovo, LPR. The attack killed a woman inside the vehicle instantly, while two other civilians sustained multiple shrapnel wounds.



Source: Napravlenets po Ukraine Telegram channel.  
Date: August 6, 2025.

## USE OF HEXACOPTER UAVs AGAINST CIVILIANS

Another type of drones widely employed by UAF militants to strike civilian targets near the battle contact line is the Baba Yaga hexacopter. These UAVs have a payload capacity ranging from 5 to 50 kg. Depending on the modification, the Baba Yaga can carry 5-6 kg of explosives, up to four TM-62 anti-tank mines, or several mortar, anti-tank, or aerial munitions. Its operational range extends up to 10-12 km. For night-time strikes, the drones are equipped with thermal imaging systems.

Over the past year, militants of the Kiev regime have frequently used Baba Yaga drones to attack civilian infrastructure in the DPR and the LPR, and in the Bryansk, Belgorod, Kherson, Zaporozhye, and Kursk regions. Primary targets include courtyards of private homes, commercial facilities, parking areas for civilian private cars and agricultural vehicles, and rescue equipment. To maximize the number of civilian victims, munitions are often augmented with additional lethal elements.

Several illustrative cases demonstrate the consequences of Baba Yaga drone attacks.

### BABA YAGA UAV STRIKE ON BELAYA BEREZKA COMMUNITY, BRYANSK REGION: 1 INJURED, 1 KILLED

On the night of April 4, a hexacopter UAV, Baba Yaga, released several munitions onto a courtyard of a multi-storey residential building, killing a civilian. Another civilian person sustained shrapnel injury.

The attack caused damage to two blocks of flats, over 10 civilian cars, and a gas pipeline.



Source: Readovka Telegram channel.  
Date: April 4, 2025.



## UAV ATTACK ON GROCERY STORE IN POLOGI, ZAPOROZHYE REGION: A CIVILIAN KILLED

On July 24, a Baba Yaga drone released munitions onto a food store in Pologi, Zaporozhye Region, resulting in the death of a civilian born in 1960.



Source: Press Service of  
the Zaporozhye Region Administration.  
Date: July 24, 2025

## BABA YAGA UAV RAID TARGETING CIVILIAN CARS IN KHERSON REGION: 4 KILLED

On October 6, a series of UAV attacks on civilian vehicles was carried out by Ukrainian militants on the road between the communities of Gornostaevka and Zavodovka in the Gornostaevsky municipal district of the Kherson Region. A Baba Yaga hexacopter drone tracked down civilian passenger cars to release explosives on them. The attacks killed four civilians. Several cars sustained damage.



Source: Press Service of Governor of the Kherson Region Vladimir Saldo.  
Date: October 7, 2025.

## USE OF FIXED-WING UAVS AGAINST CIVILIANS

In 2025 – which exacerbated in October-December – Ukrainian formations have systematically deployed fixed-wing UAVs to conduct mass strikes against civilian infrastructure located at considerable distance from the special military operation zone. The primary targets of such attacks have been energy facilities, residential apartment blocks, and civilian industrial sites.

Ukrainian fixed-wing UAVs possess an operational range exceeding 1,000 km at low altitude while carrying payloads ranging from 20 to 50 kg of explosives.

Over the past year, attempts to employ such drones against civilian targets were recorded in 51 constituent entities of the Russian Federation, including the Donetsk People's Republic, the Lugansk People's Republic, the Republics of Adygea, Bashkortostan, Dagestan, Komi, Crimea, Mari El, North Ossetia – Alania, Tatarstan, Udmurtia, the Chechen Republic, the Chuvash Republic; Krasnodar, Perm, and Stavropol territories; the regions of Astrakhan, Belgorod, Bryansk, Vladimir, Volgograd, Voronezh, Zaporozhye, Ivanovo, Kaluga, Kostroma, Kursk, Leningrad, Lipetsk, Moscow, Nizhny Novgorod, Novgorod, Orenburg, Oryol, Penza, Pskov, Rostov, Ryazan, Samara, Saratov, Smolensk, Tambov, Tver, Tula, Tyumen, Ulyanovsk, Kherson, and Yaroslavl; and the federal cities of Moscow, St Petersburg, and Sevastopol.

To target civilian infrastructure facilities on the Russian territory the UAF most frequently utilised Lyuty, Chaklun-B, and Darts UAVs.

## USE OF DARTS UAVs FOR ATTACKS ON CIVILIAN INFRASTRUCTURE

Since July 2025, militants of the Kiev regime have been extensively using Darts UAVs for targeted strikes on civilian infrastructure in Belgorod and the Belgorod Region. This kamikaze drone has a range of up to 50 km and can carry approximately 4 kg of explosives. The warhead is often equipped with additional shrapnel elements to maximize the number of civilian victims.

Mass strikes on Belgorod and other settlements within 40 km of the state border were carried out ahead of major international events, such as the Alaska Summit and the High-Level Week of the 80<sup>th</sup> UN General Assembly.

On August 14, the UAF launched at least 173 drones against civilian targets in the Belgorod Region within 24 hours, most of which were Darts UAVs. The attack killed one civilian and injured nine others. At least 32 drones targeted the city of Belgorod, striking apartment buildings, private residences, civilian vehicles, administrative buildings, and commercial facilities.



Source: Press service of Belgorod Region Governor Vyacheslav Gladkov.  
Date: August 14, 2025.



## USE OF CHAKLUN-B UAVs FOR ATTACKS ON CIVILIAN INFRASTRUCTURE

Since June 2025, militants of the Kiev regime have increasingly employed jet-powered Chaklun-B fixed-wing UAVs to attack civilian infrastructure in Donetsk, as well as the Torez and Gorlovka urban districts of the DPR. Primary targets include apartment buildings, educational facilities, and private residences. The Chaklun-B has a range of up to 500 km and can carry 20-30 kg of explosives and lethal payloads.



Source: Documentation Office for Ukrainian War Crimes,  
Administration of the Head and Government  
of the Donetsk People's Republic.  
Date: December 24, 2025.

On December 23, a UAV struck an apartment building on Kramarchuk Street in Donetsk, DPR, injuring a civilian (born 1967). The attack caused extensive damage to the building's facade, windows, and interior.

## USE OF LYUTY UAVs FOR ATTACKS ON CIVILIAN INFRASTRUCTURE

To target constituent entities of the Russian Federation situated far from the frontline, UAF militants predominantly utilised the Lyuty UAV. This fixed-wing unmanned aerial vehicle possesses the capability to traverse distances up to 1,000 km while bearing up to 75 kg of explosives. It is powered by a two-cylinder internal combustion engine, the Hirth F-23, delivering 50 horsepower. These engines are manufactured by Hirth Engines, a company headquartered in Germany.

The following incidents exemplify the repercussions of attacks executed with such drones.

## UAV RAID ON VORONEZH, VORONEZH REGION: 1 FATALITY, 24 INJURED

On July 15, Ukrainian fixed-wing Lyuty UAVs carried out a full-fledged raid on the city of Voronezh. This attack resulted in the death of one civilian, with an additional 24 individuals, including four minors, sustaining injuries. Two men were hospitalised in critical condition, one of whom fell into a coma due to severe head trauma and subsequently succumbed to his injuries in hospital. Among the injured were a one-year-old child, a 12-year-old boy, and teenagers aged 16 and 17. One of the adolescents was admitted to hospital in a grave condition.

Several apartments in high-rise buildings in Voronezh, as well as private homes in the suburbs as well as in a district of the Voronezh region, incurred damage. Numerous civilian passenger vehicles were incinerated.



Source: Vesti Voronezh.  
Date: July 15, 2025.

## UAV ATTACK ON CHEBOKSARY, CHUVASH REPUBLIC: 14 INJURED

In the early hours of December 9, the city of Cheboksary in the Chuvash Republic was subjected to an attack by Ukrainian Lyuty UAVs. The drones targeted residential areas of the city. As a result of the raid, no fewer than 10 apartment blocks and civilian vehicles parked in courtyards were damaged. Fourteen civilians, including a five-year-old child, sustained injuries of varying severity.



Source: NTV. Date: December 9, 2025.

## EXTRAJUDICIAL EXECUTIONS

Pressure, intimidation, and the orchestration of terrorist acts, which claimed the lives of Russian local self-governance senior officials, remained a default strategy of the Kiev regime in 2025. In addition to placing the 'undesirable' on sanctions lists and exerting pressure on their relatives through internet and phone scams, the Kiev regime embarked on a series of attempts against individuals who enjoy respect and wield well-deserved authority among the residents of Russia's frontline regions.

### TERRORIST ACT IN LUGANSK, LPR

On July 3, a terrorist act was committed in the centre of Lugansk on Taras Shevchenko Street. As a result of the explosion, the former head of the Lugansk City Administration, Manolis Pilavov, who had held this position for nine years, was killed. Three other civilians sustained injuries of varying severity. The explosive device was detonated remotely. A woman was used by the Ukrainian terrorists to deliver the device most likely as an unwitting suicide bomber. The Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation has initiated a criminal investigation on charges of terrorism.



Source: Readovka Telegram channel.  
Date: July 3, 2025.

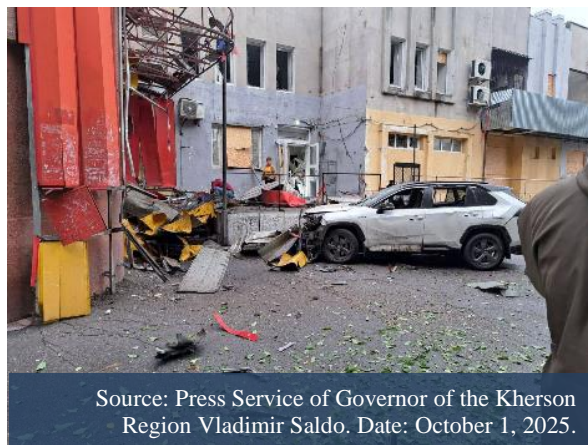


Source: Readovka Telegram channel.  
Date: July 3, 2025.



## ASSASSINATION OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF DEPUTIES OF THE NOVAYA KAKHOVKA DISTRICT

On the morning of October 1, Ukrainian militants attacked the city of Novaya Kakhovka, Kherson Region, using a Baba Yaga hexacopter UAV. The target of the strike was the Chairman of the Council of Deputies of the Novaya Kakhovka District, Vladimir Leontyev. As a result of the attack, the official sustained severe injuries.



Source: Press Service of Governor of the Kherson Region Vladimir Saldo. Date: October 1, 2025.

Two nearby female civilians were also affected by the impact. V. Leontyev was hospitalised in a critical condition and, despite the doctors' efforts, succumbed to his injuries in the hospital. Vladimir Leontyev had long led the city of Novaya Kakhovka.

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In addition to the extrajudicial executions in the LPR and Kherson Region during the reporting period, **several assassination attempts on public officials were recorded in the Belgorod Region.** Among the most heinous cases are the following attempted murders.

On October 17, the head of the Kazinka Territorial Administration of the Valuysky District, Viktor Gozhenko, was injured by a Ukrainian drone strike on an official vehicle. He sustained shrapnel wounds during a territorial inspection on the Kazinka – Mikhailovka road section.

On October 18, the head of the Mokraya Orlovka Territorial Administration of the Graivoronsky District was injured in a UAF drone attack. The drone struck a passenger vehicle on the Mokraya Orlovka – Dunayka road section. The head of Mokraya Orlovka, Sergey Kulakov, was taken to the Graivoronsky Central District Hospital, where he was diagnosed with a mine-explosive injury and shrapnel wounds to the head and leg.

On November 7, in the village of Posokhovo, a drone strike on a passenger vehicle injured the deputy head of the Koloskovskaya Territorial Administration, Yulia Lomonos.

On December 5, as a result of an AFU drone attack, the head of the Beryozovka Rural Community Administration of the Borisovsky District was injured. The drone struck a moving vehicle in the community of Borisovka. The head of Beryozovka, Valery Borisenko, was taken to the Borisovka Central District Hospital, where he was diagnosed with a mine-explosive injury and multiple shrapnel wounds to the face and shoulder.

## UAF STRIKES ON NUCLEAR ENERGY FACILITIES

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Throughout 2025, the Ukrainian side repeatedly attempted strikes on facilities whose destruction could lead to the release of dangerous forces, primarily nuclear power plants. Damaging these facilities poses a risk of radioactive contamination over vast areas affecting a large number of people, irrespective of which side of the conflict they belong to.

The dangers of such strikes were highlighted in August 2024 by Rafael Grossi, the head of the IAEA, during his visit to the Kursk Nuclear Power Plant: the reactor of the Kursk Nuclear Power Plant may not withstand a strike if one were to occur – then there could be a release. The plant is constructed like an ordinary building, with a reactor inside.

However, during the reporting period, at least 29 attempts to strike Russian nuclear energy facilities were recorded. The Zaporozhye Nuclear Power Plant was targeted 23 times, while the Novovoronezh, Kursk, and Smolensk NPPs were each attacked twice. Due to shelling of the Zaporozhye NPP territory by the UAF, the rotation of IAEA observers was disrupted twice. Furthermore, due to ongoing UAF strikes on power transmission lines, the Zaporozhye NPP operated autonomously, without connection to the power grids, for one and a half months.

Given the number of strikes, it is extremely difficult to consider them unintentional on the part of the UAF, especially against the backdrop of Vladimir Zelensky's claims that the strikes on NPPs are allegedly carried out by Russian forces, who indeed control all the aforementioned nuclear power plants.

Below is the list of documented UAF attempts to strike Russian nuclear power plant infrastructure from January 1 to December 31, 2025.

### ZAPOROZHYE NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

On January 5, a strike drone attacked the training centre building. The drone's detonation damaged the roof.

On February 5, the shelling of the ZNPP territory disrupted the rotation of IAEA observers.

On February 12, a planned rotation of IAEA experts at the Zaporozhye NPP was disrupted by Kiev regime militants attacking the observer column with mortars, artillery, and UAVs.

At 10:20 a.m., as the Russian column approached the agreed meeting point with IAEA experts, UAF militants shelled it with mortars. Subsequently, at 11:15 a.m., the column was attacked by a Ukrainian strike FPV drone, which detonated 10-20 meters from the lead vehicle. Later, at 1:45 p.m., UAF began artillery shelling. Six explosions were recorded (four artillery and two mortar rounds). Due to the continued shelling, it was decided to return the group of experts to the ZNPP. The column was later attacked by four more FPV drones.



Source: Press Service of the Russian Ministry of Defence.  
Date: February 12, 2025.

On February 14, at nighttime, artillery shelling of a thermal station disabled the 330kV Ferrosplavnaya-1 power supply line.

On April 17, an attempted attack on the ZNPP training centre using a kamikaze drone was recorded.

On May 21, a strike UAV attacked the ZNPP training centre. The detonation resulted in non-critical damage to the centre's roof.

On May 25, the UAF conducted artillery shelling of the area adjacent to the ZNPP site during an IAEA observer rotation. No injured were reported.

On June 5, a strike UAV attacked the ZNPP training centre, causing non-critical damage to the centre's roof.

On June 27, Ukrainian forces used drones to attack a group of ZNPP employees conducting repairs on hydraulic structures. A service vehicle was damaged in the attack.

On July 14, Kiev regime militants attacked the ZNPP training centre with three strike UAVs. Protective measures helped avoid serious consequences.





Source: NTV.  
Date: July 18, 2025.

On July 17 and 18, two artillery shellings of the ZNPP territory were recorded. No injured were reported.

On July 25, in the morning, a Ukrainian drone dropped an ordnance on the parking area of the ZNPP. The detonation damaged seven civilian cars, and dry grass caught fire. Fortunately, there were no killed or injured.

On August 2, the UAF conducted artillery shelling of the ZNPP territory, resulting in the death of one civilian. Dry grass ignited in an open area, and during firefighting efforts, an Emergency Ministry vehicle was hit by a subsequent drone strike. The firefighters managed to take cover from the attack.

On August 6, artillery shelling occurred in the industrial zone of Energodar, near the transport workshop and printing house of the Zaporozhye NPP, causing multiple damages to several buildings.

On August 12, Ukrainian militants launched a massive artillery strike on the ZNPP territory, leading to a large-scale fire in the station's hydraulic structures area.



Source: ANNA-NEWS Telegram channel.  
Date: August 12, 2025.

On September 6 and September 11, two more UAV strikes were attempted on the station's training centre, resulting in no serious damage.

On September 18, artillery shelling by the UAF set dry grass ablaze near the fuel storage on the ZNPP territory.

On September 20, Kiev regime militants attempted to attack the ZNPP training centre with three strike drones.

On September 23, Ukrainian militants conducted artillery shelling on the substation supplying electricity to the ZNPP, seriously damaging equipment and power transmission lines. The Zaporozhye NPP's power supply was switched to backup diesel generators.

On October 6, Kiev regime militants shelled the fire station area at the Zaporozhye NPP.

On December 16, a connection line between the open switchgear of the nuclear and thermal stations was damaged due to shelling.

## SMOLENSK NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

On August 17, at approximately 00:23 a.m., Ukrainian forces attempted to attack the third power unit of the Smolensk NPP using a fixed-wing UAV. The drone was neutralised by technical means and crashed onto the industrial site of the power plant. Upon impact, the device detonated, damaging several windows in the third power unit building.



A piece of engine of the neutralised UAV.  
Source: RIA Novosti. Date: August 17, 2025.

On September 12, Kiev regime militants used a fixed-wing UAV to attack the building of an operating power unit at the Smolensk NPP. The drone's detonation broke several windows in auxiliary facilities. The drone attack did not impact the plant's operational safety.

## KURSK NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

On August 24, UAF militants attempted to attack the Kursk NPP with a fixed-wing UAV. The fall and detonation of the UAV ignited a transformer. Despite the prompt extinguishing by fire crews, Unit No. 3 was reduced to 50 percent capacity.

On September 25, on the site of the Kursk NPP-2 construction, a Ukrainian UAV was neutralised by electronic warfare. The falling drone clipped an auxiliary building of the replacement station, resulting in wall damage. Serious destruction and civilian victims were avoided.

## NOVOVORONEZH NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

On the night of October 6-7, a Ukrainian combat drone crashed into the cooling tower of Unit No. 6 at the Novovoronezh NPP. While significant damage was avoided, the attack on a radiation-hazardous facility remains a concern.

On the night of November 13, Ukrainian militants directed at least eight drones towards the Novovoronezh NPP. All were shot down or neutralised. However, upon crashing, one UAV damaged the common switchgear, necessitating a 50 percent power reduction in three power units for approximately 24 hours.



Source: Vesti Voronezh.  
Date: October 7, 2025.



## CRIMES OF THE UAF IN THE KURSK REGION

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On April 26, 2025, the official liberation of the Kursk Region from the armed formations of the Kiev regime was completed. The Ukrainian terrorist incursion into the Kursk Region lasted for just under nine months. More than 200,000 civilians were affected to varying degrees. During this period, over 155,000 civilians were evacuated from areas captured by Ukrainian militants or zones deemed unsafe for civilian habitation due to constant shelling and provocations by Ukrainian armed formations.

The number of deceased and injured civilians in the Kursk Region remains preliminary. As investigative actions proceed, these figures are expected to rise. As of today, according to the regional Ministry of Health, 1,739 civilians are considered to have been physically harmed by Ukrainian militants. Of these, 460 people have died, including two children. A total of 1,279 individuals sustained injuries of varying severity, including 46 children and adolescents. Approximately 600 civilians remain on the list of missing persons, whose fate is still unknown. By the end of the year, 12 civilians from the Sudzhansky District were forcibly held as hostages in Sumy, Ukraine, by Ukrainian authorities, having been taken there under the pretext of evacuation from the war zone.

In the liberated territories of the Kursk Region, sites of mass executions of civilians by Ukrainian militants were discovered.

In the village of Russkoye Porechnoye, an inspection of private homes revealed the bodies of 22 murdered locals, 17 of whom were shot in the head at close range. Eight murdered women were subjected to sexual violence before their deaths. In one basement, the bodies of six elderly locals were found, killed by multiple shrapnel wounds. Ukrainian forces, aware that people were in the basement, threw hand grenades inside. Investigations revealed signs of torture and violent actions on the bodies of several murdered locals.

In the village of Makhnovka, an inspection of private homes by the Investigative Committee uncovered the bodies of nine civilians with signs of violent death. Six of these victims were shot at close range. Three others died as a result of a targeted artillery strike on a private home.

In the village of Cherkasskoye Porechnoye, an inspection of the partially destroyed Church of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross uncovered three bodies of tortured and brutally murdered locals – two women and one man. One of the

women was missing a hand and a foot. Another body was found in a private home; the victim was a local resident with a disability. Investigations established that he had been subjected to prolonged beating before his death.

In the village of Malaya Loknya, the bodies of two murdered locals were found. Three UAF militants were convicted for the crimes committed in this village. These individuals intimidated the local population under the threat of weapon use, seized private homesteads, and repeatedly opened fire on civilians.

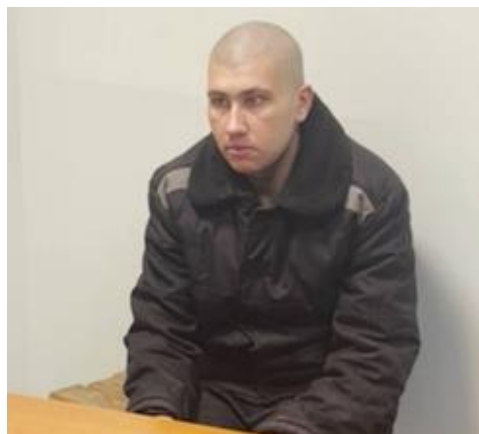
The reported crimes against the civilian population are also corroborated by confessions from Ukrainian militants captured by Russian military forces.

## **RAPES AND MASS EXECUTIONS OF CIVILIANS IN THE VILLAGE OF RUSSKOYE PORECHNOYE, KURSK REGION: 22 DEAD**

On January 19, following the liberation of the village of Russkoye Porechnoye in the Sudzhansky District of the Kursk Region, Russian servicemen discovered the bodies of local residents during an inspection of homes in a residential area. Subsequent investigative activities established that most of the deceased had been shot in the head at close range. The bodies showed signs of torture and sexual violence.

Ukrainian militants committed these crimes as a group under the direct orders of their unit commander. Captured militant of the 92<sup>nd</sup> Brigade of the AFU, Yevgeny Fabrisenko, confessed to a series of rapes and murders of civilians:

*“There was a yard. We saw a house and went inside. There was a girl aged 18–20. Three of us, with fellow soldiers, raped her with extreme cruelty. I forced the girl to her knees and shot her in the back of the head. <...> From the first house, we went into the next one. There were two men and a woman. The men were killed. One had his hands cut as well. We decided to mock and torture him. <...> We returned to our position and celebrated. The group leader had a bottle of vodka and a packet of heroin. <...> We heard a noise in the barn. We opened it, and there were three elderly women and three elderly men hiding in a haystack. We brought them out, tied their*



Source: Investigative Committee  
of the Russian Federation.  
Date: January 31, 2025

*hands [and threw them into the basement]. An elderly man resisted physically. He tried to struggle and break free. One of my fellow soldiers went down and punched him twice in the head. 'Guide' [militant's call sign] went up, 'Moth' [militant's call sign] took out an F-1 grenade and threw it into the basement. No one survived there. In the same barn, in another room, there were two girls and a man. The man resisted physically, lunging at me with a brick. He was shot in the back of the head by my fellow soldier with an AK-74. The girls were raped. I raped one, Moth raped the other. I killed both, shooting them in the back of the head while they were kneeling, tied. <...> We went into a house on Shepelevka Street. Men were killed immediately by my fellow soldiers. During this time, I was raping a woman. Another woman was raped by my fellow soldier. Then he put her on her knees, and I shot her. <...> We saw two women in the yard and two men. One of the men resisted physically. The men were shot. The two women started screaming and ran into the house. We chased them down, raped them, put them on their knees, and shot them in the back of the head. <...> I committed these crimes on the orders of the company commander and the group leader. The order was to enter and clear the village of civilian population."*



Source: Komsomolskaya Pravda.  
Author: Alexander Kots.  
Date: January 31, 2025.



## TESTIMONY OF A UKRAINIAN MILITANT GUILTY OF RAPE AND MURDERS OF CIVILIANS IN THE VILLAGE OF RUSSKOYE PORECHNOYE, KURSK REGION

Vladimir Parafilo, a militant of the 92<sup>nd</sup> Assault Brigade, committed a series of crimes in the village of Russkoye Porechnoye, Kursk Region. Acting under orders from his commander, known by the call sign Antoshka, Parafilo, along with three accomplices, encountered a 55-year-old woman in one of the homes. They subjected her to torture using an electric shock device, subsequently raped her, and carried out other acts of sexual violence before brutally murdering her. In addition, Parafilo fatally shot a civilian who attempted to assist the woman:



Source: Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation. Date: February 4, 2025

*“On December 20, I shot the man. I shot him in the back, on the left side. On the orders of the commander, call sign Antoshka.”*

In an attempt to obliterate any evidence of their crimes, the Ukrainian servicemen placed the bodies in a basement and detonated it.

The militant further disclosed that before their entry into Russkoye Porechnoye, they received explicit instructions to eliminate any civilians they encountered:

*“Anyone you see, shoot them.”*

On October 15, 2025, Parafilo was sentenced to life imprisonment, to serve the first ten years in prison, with the remainder in a strict-regime penal colony.

## USE OF EXPLOSIVE DEVICES DISGUISED AS HOUSEHOLD ITEMS

In communities within the liberated territories of the Kursk Region, there have been documented multiple violations by militants of the Kiev regime against the norms of the Convention on Inhumane Weapons. Prior to their retreat from these areas, Ukrainian armed formations mined private residences and social infrastructure with the intent to terrorise the civilian population of the Kursk Region. During their criminal activities, UAF militants utilised both industrially manufactured and improvised anti-personnel mines, camouflaged as ordinary objects.

Instances have been recorded of Ukrainian militants deploying improvised explosive devices, produced using 3D printers and disguised as moss, grass, or plants, which were planted within residential areas.

These mines comprise a small plastic container housing C4 explosive and an initiating detonator. The top lid is equipped with a pressure mechanism made from a self-tapping screw. Detonation occurs upon the application of pressure. Stepping on such a mine results in traumatic amputation of a limb.

Kiev regime militants stationed in communities of the Sudzha District of the Kursk Region left thousands of booby-trapped mines disguised as household items within residential homes and surrounding areas before their retreat.



Source: Russian Ministry of Defence.

Explosive devices were most commonly discovered in household appliances, garden tools, flashlights, canisters, power banks, and lamps.

The triggering mechanism is designed to detonate the device the moment a civilian attempts to use the mined item for its intended purpose.



Source: Russian Ministry of Defence.

Explosive devices rigged to detonate upon being handled are also frequently encountered. These include children's toys, small bundles of banknotes, cigarette packs, books, wallets, chocolate bars, etc. Such mines are typically loaded with a small amount of explosive, sufficient to inflict severe, crippling injuries. In most cases, detonation results in traumatic limb amputations.

In the library of the community of Kauchuk in the Kursk Region, several books were discovered to contain explosive devices. Pages had been hollowed out, and the resulting cavity was filled with approximately one kilogram of plastic explosive. Opening the cover would have triggered an electric detonator, activating the explosive.



Source: Russian Ministry of Defence.



In one of the communities of the Sudzha District, an explosive device was discovered in a woodpile at a private residence. The UAF militants had sawn a log in half and inserted two 200-gram TNT blocks with a fuse. Placing such a log into a stove would ignite the fuse, leading to detonation within 2-3 seconds. This amount of explosive is sufficient to completely destroy a residential house.



Source: Russian Ministry of Defence.

The UAF also frequently employed tactics of retrofitting various mines with additional inhumane fragmentation elements. In one settlement, a TM-62 anti-tank mine was discovered, its casing fitted with bolts and self-tapping screws. The initiating mechanism had been replaced with a classic tripwire, effectively converting the anti-tank mine into an anti-personnel device.



Source: Russian Ministry of Defence.

The use of such mines is prohibited under the Convention on Inhumane Weapons. Their presence in areas inhabited by civilians, particularly children, poses lethal risks. Nevertheless, these “gifts” were left in large quantities across the Kursk Region by retreating UAF militants.

Specialists engaged in demining operations in the Kursk Region neutralise over 1,500 Ukrainian mines and submunitions monthly.

## **CRIMES COMMITTED BY THE UAF AGAINST CIVILIANS IN KRASNOARMEYSK, DPR, AND OBSTRUCTION OF EVACUATION FROM COMBAT ZONES**

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As constitutional Russian territories were liberated, overwhelming evidence emerged of the Kiev regime's inhumane strategy, implemented by UAF militants during their retreat.

In violation of the norms and principles of international humanitarian law, Ukrainian authorities resorted to the cleansing of entire civilian population and the deliberate destruction of all accessible infrastructure, industry, and residential properties in abandoned territories. Survivors testified that UAF servicemen openly declared their intent to “kill everyone and destroy everything” before withdrawing. In the months preceding liberation, civilians were subjected to deliberate shelling and arson attacks on their homes. These actions were part of a systematic effort by Ukrainian armed formations to coerce civilians into fleeing their homes and ancestral lands. Victims were deprived of access to water and food, with wells and water pumps often mined or blocked.

Civilians endured humiliation, abuse, torture, and executions motivated by national, political, or religious hatred. Despite both UAF personnel and local residents being Ukrainian citizens, the armed formations behaved like Nazi occupants, treating the population with overt contempt, referring to them with slurs such as “zhduny” [derogatory term for civilians refusing to leave their homes regarded as waiting for the Russian troops], “rusnya” [derogatory term for Russians], and “separs” [separatists].

In further breach of IHL, the UAF actively obstructed the establishment of humanitarian corridors for civilians seeking to relocate to territories under Russian control. Refugee groups attempting to cross into Russian-held areas – despite displaying white flags and other identifying markers – were subjected to heavy artillery and mortar fire, as well as drone attacks.

Numerous documented testimonies detail atrocities committed by UAF militants against civilians in the vicinity of communities such as Chassov Yar, Krasnoarmeysk (Pokrovsk), and Dimitrov (Mirograd) in the DPR, as well as Kupyansk and Volchansk in the Kharkov Region.

## UKRAINIAN DRONE ATTACKS ON CIVILIANS

Ksenia, a resident of Krasnoarmeysk, DPR, recounted how Ukrainian drone operators regularly targeted local civilians using UAVs:

*“Where we lived, Ukrainian drone operators were all around us. They tormented us. They fired mortars and dropped explosives if they saw me in the garden. Once, we were just about to have dinner when our neighbours – Ukrainian drone operators – dropped an explosive on us. My husband was wounded in the face and stomach. I was knocked unconscious.”*



Source: Izvestiya. Author: Yevgeny Bykovsky.

## UAF SHELLING OF KRASNOARMEYSK, DPR

A resident of Krasnoarmeysk, DPR, described how UAF militants had been systematically shelling civilian infrastructure in the city since 2022:

“In 2022, the ukrops [derogatory term for Ukrainian militants] started levelling our city to the ground. And they did it thoroughly, then suddenly stopped when they realised it wouldn’t be so quick – because they’d need somewhere to stay. They told us: “We’ll level everything here.” They thought the front would move as fast as it did at the start of the special military operation. In the first year, 2022, they [the UAF] destroyed everything so badly it was horrifying. Then in 2023, they stopped forced to dug in where they’d already done their damage.”



Source: Ambassador-at-Large  
Rodion Miroshnik.



## CRIMES COMMITTED BY THE UAF AGAINST CIVILIANS IN THE DPR

A civilian from Krasnoarmeysk, DPR, shared how Ukrainian militants, often drunk, set fire to local residents' cars and homes:



Source: Rossiya 24.

*“They roamed the streets shooting. They’d get drunk and shoot. They came into our courtyard and set our car on fire. Neighbours ran in shouting, “Your car’s on fire!” I rushed outside and saw two Ukrainian soldiers standing in the alley. They said, “We’ve just left your yard, and suddenly your car caught fire.” They stood there watching us try to put it out. All the neighbours ran out to help. Then the doors of our house caught fire too. The militants just stood there, watched for a while, and moved on to set more fires. They also burned our neighbour’s Chevrolet – it was in the garage.”*

Ukrainian militants regularly fired on private homes and civilians with small arms:

*“People are terrified. No one dares leave their house. The moment they spot a Ukrainian soldier, everyone hides. If we see one in the distance, we all scatter indoors. No one’s outside. Everyone hides, God forbid. If a Ukrainian military vehicle passes, everyone ducks so they won’t be seen. Because they always shot at people. Our neighbour Oksana went out with her partner to visit someone. It was pear season. On the way, she stopped to pick some pears. Just then, a military pickup truck drove by with a gunner in the back. She bent down to pick up a pear, and he opened fire – rat-a-tat-tat – at them and the fence. If she hadn’t bent down, she’d have been hit.”*

## UKRAINIAN DRONE STRIKES TARGETING CIVILIANS OF KRASNOARMEYSK



Source: Ambassador-at-Large  
Rodion Miroshnik.

A resident of Krasnoarmeysk, DPR, described how she and other civilians were repeatedly attacked by Ukrainian drones:

*“They [UAF militants] deliberately target civilians. These drones strike on purpose. People had no heating and were using stoves. Smoke would rise, and they’d drop mines or send a Baba Yaga right where the smoke was. For us, a Baba Yaga attack became as routine as going to work.”*

UAF militants systematically looted civilian shelters to make living conditions unbearable:

*“We lived in a five-storey building. We’d set up a proper shelter in the basement. Then one day, they [UAF militants] threw all our belongings – food supplies, everything – into the garbage. They just barged in as a group, and we had to move to another building. The same thing happened there. So, we kept moving – from one house to another – until we ended up in a private home. That night, the building we’d just left was hit. Maybe the God was watching over us. It was like this: a strike would come – we’d move, another strike – we’d move again.”*

Eventually, the family decided to evacuate to territory controlled by the Russian Armed Forces. During the evacuation, the group of civilians came under continuous UAF fire:

*“We left two days ago. Today is the third day. We walked out from the northern part of the city “under everything” – mortars, Grad rockets, you name it. They “escorted” us, so to speak. And those endless drones. There were even “Lepestocks” [anti-personnel mines] scattered along the road.”*

## DRONE STRIKES ON CIVILIANS IN THE DPR

A resident of Krasnoarmeysk, DPR, recounted being wounded by a Ukrainian drone strike, sustaining shrapnel injuries to his leg:

*“As I was entering the basement, I heard a drone hovering above me. I signalled that there were no military personnel – pointed at my shoulders [to show no insignia] and crossed my arms. It just kept hovering. Then I saw something small detach from it. In panic, I jumped aside. The moment I moved, something hit the ground next to me.”*



Source: Aleksander Kots.

## UKRAINIAN DRONE OPERATORS TRAINED ON CIVILIANS IN THE DPR

Natalya Petrova, a resident of Krasnoarmeysk, DPR, described how Ukrainian militants used drones to attack civilians:

*“There were many drone operators stationed near us. They settled in a house across from an internet shop [a local store where residents could access the internet]. <...> And they fired into crowds. People would gather, and they’d strike directly into them with their drones. The number of wounded was horrific. I witnessed one incident. We went out when the store was still open – it was mid-summer. Before I could even reach the store, a huge drone arrived. It hovered over us, then swooped down several times near the storefront. The crowd stood frozen, unsure what it would do. After repeated dives, it suddenly veered away – then struck the crowd. I was lightly wounded by shrapnel, but others were severely injured. Later, my son came running. I was standing there, bleeding, as someone bandaged me. He said: “I knew you wouldn’t make it in time. That drone chased me first – I hid at the market, then saw it turn toward you. I ran here just as it attacked.” Right in front of me, two people were badly hurt. There might have been more; we left quickly. People later speculated the drone operators were using us for target practice. Around that time, new drone operators – women – had arrived. They were training on us.”*



Source: Ambassador-at-Large  
Rodion Miroshnik.

## MURDER OF A GROUP OF CIVILIANS DURING EVACUATION

On November 15, seven civilians, including a child, were killed by targeted strikes from Ukrainian drones and mortars during an attempt to evacuate to the Russian side. Among the victims of the UAF were the rector of the Church of the Royal Martyrs in the village of Alexandro-Kalinovo near Konstantinovka, Archpriest Vladimir Shutov, his wife, and a family of parishioners with an eight-year-old child. They had attempted to leave the combat zone on their own and reach the Russian side. The group of unarmed civilians was first attacked by Ukrainian drones, after which the UAF began shelling them with mortars. The wounded were subsequently finished off by drones throughout the night. In total, seven people were killed. According to diocesan reports, fellow villagers attempted to retrieve the bodies of the deceased for burial, but each time they tried, UAF drones began hunting them down as well.



## USE OF INHUMANE WEAPONS AGAINST CIVILIANS

In 2025, militants of the Kiev regime continued to systematically violate international humanitarian law regarding the use of prohibited weapons. Over the past 12 months, a significant increase in civilian victims has been attributed to specific submunitions used in artillery and UAV warheads.

During this period, evidence emerged of polymer and plastic shrapnel being used – hundreds of tiny, highly invasive fragments (approx. 2 mm) that embed in victims' bodies upon detonation. These fragments are undetectable by X-rays and cannot be extracted magnetically, posing severe challenges for surgical teams. Such munitions were documented in the Alyoshkinsky, Novokakhovsky, and Golopristsansky municipal districts (Kherson Region), as well as the Svatovsky District and the Lissichansk City District (Lugansk People's Republic).

This violates the Convention on Inhumane Weapons (Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects).

### UAF MILITANTS USING DRONES ARMED WITH PROHIBITED SUBMUNITIONS

Konstantin Smaly, Deputy Chief Surgeon for Surgical Care in Lissichansk, LPR, has confirmed instances of UAF militants employing inhumane submunitions against civilians in the LPR:

*“These submunitions are the size of a match head in diameter. They are grey in colour, resembling a pencil lead, graphite in appearance. These fragments are numerous and so minuscule that there is no point in “chasing” them. It can cause additional damage. The only solution is to thoroughly irrigate and drain the wound. That is the sole method of dealing with these fragments. I see no other way. People sustain such injuries from drones – both drops and FPVs. They explode into such fine shrapnel that, when you examine the X-ray, it shows a multitude of foreign bodies. It looks like a snowstorm on the radiograph.”*



Source: Ambassador-at-Large  
Rodion Miroshnik.

Shirak Mnatsakanyan, Head of the Surgical Department at the Central District Hospital of Skadovsk, Kherson Region, provided an account of patients suffering severe injuries due to Ukrainian UAVs deploying munitions with prohibited lethal elements:

*“In the town of Alyoshki, a man was walking down the street when he was attacked by a drone. He sustained multiple wounds to the small intestine, intra-abdominal bleeding, and peritonitis. Initially, we performed a resection and anastomosis. Today, a follow-up operation is planned – the final one, I believe. The patient is now stable, recovering, and conscious. He was brought in in an extremely critical condition, with blood pressure practically unmeasurable. We extracted the fragments. We collect all the fragments we retrieve and hand them over to the Investigative Committee, which, accordingly, conducts the investigation. <...> Currently, the UAF is employing drones with new features. They have introduced small lethal elements in the form of pellets. These are the size of a needle hole. If one is not careful, they can easily be missed. And that can lead to serious complications. That is why we conduct a thorough examination of the abdominal cavity. Fortunately, we do find them – these tiny pellets, no larger than a match head.”*



Source: Ambassador-at-Large Rodion Miroshnik.

## UAF ATTACKS ON ELECTRIC POWER SUBSTATIONS

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On March 18, 2025, a set of Russian-American and American-Ukrainian agreements was reached, stipulating a 30-day cessation of mutual strikes on energy infrastructure by Russia and Ukraine. From the moment of the official announcement of the cessation of strikes, the Russian side strictly refrained from targeting Ukraine's energy infrastructure. Among other measures to prevent the violation of the agreed terms, Russian air defence forces shot down Russian drones already in flight on the evening of March 18.

Thus, Russia had fully complied with its obligations to refrain from strikes on Ukraine's energy infrastructure during the cessation period. Despite this, the Zelensky regime reneged on its commitments under these agreements.

During the energy truce, Ukraine carried out 144 strikes on energy infrastructure across 19 regions of the Russian Federation, including the Republic of Crimea, the LPR, the DPR, the Krasnodar Territory, and the Zaporozhye, Kherson, Rostov, Belgorod, Bryansk, Kursk, Smolensk, Kaluga, Tambov, Lipetsk, Voronezh, Moscow, Ryazan, Tula, and Tver regions.

As a result of these attacks, more than 197,496 household consumers, two civilian industrial enterprises, and two utilities and maintenance facilities in 219 communities were left without electricity. Additionally, over 13,203 household consumers and three civilian industrial enterprises in 16 communities were deprived of gas supply.

After sabotaging the energy truce, the Kiev regime not only continued its practice of shelling Russia's energy infrastructure but also escalated the frequency of strikes, turning them into a systematic campaign.

From April 2025 onwards, a significant increase in attacks on electric power substations was recorded, along with a growing number of civilians left without power. By the end of the year, the number of civilians deprived of electricity had risen sixfold. While approximately 200,000 civilians were left without power in April due to strikes on substations, this figure exceeded 989,000 by October. By the end of the year, the number of residential consumers without electricity surpassed 1,163,000 in November and 1,264,000 in December.

Among the most heinous UAF attacks on energy infrastructure within Russia, the following stand out.



## **MASS DRONE STRIKE ON ENERGY FACILITIES IN LPR**

On the night of June 30, militants of the Kiev regime carried out strikes on several electric power substations in the Rubezhansky, Svatovsky, and Krasnoluchsky municipal districts of the LPR. As a result of the shelling, more than 100,000 civilians were left without electricity.

## **HIMARS MLRS STRIKE ON ENERGY FACILITIES IN BELGOROD, BELGOROD REGION**

On the evening of Sunday, September 28, the city of Belgorod came under two missile strikes by the UAF. Ukrainian armed formations fired from HIMARS multiple-launch rocket systems positioned within the city limits of Kharkov. At least seven impact sites of high-precision munitions were recorded. Three civilians were injured, including a 17-year-old teenager. The strikes hit a thermal power plant and an electric power substation, leaving several districts of Belgorod without power. Electricity disruptions were also reported in Stary Oskol, Shebekino, and several other communities in the Belgorod Region. In total, over 77,000 household consumers were left without electricity.

## **MASS SHELLING OF ENERGY FACILITIES IN KHERSON REGION**

On the night of October 31, militants of the Kiev regime conducted a mass artillery strike on electrical substations in the Kherson Region. As a result, over 170,000 civilians across 10 municipal districts were left without power.

## **DRONE ATTACK ON ENERGY FACILITY IN KHERSON REGION**

On November 24, the UAF used strike drones to target the Dudchino substation in the Kakhovsky municipal district of the Kherson Region. The attack left 69,000 household consumers across 108 communities without electricity.

## BRINGING PERPETRATORS TO JUSTICE

Russia's investigative authorities are undertaking consistent and systematic measures to bring Ukrainian militants to justice. Given that the overwhelming majority of criminal acts committed by the armed formations of Ukraine in accordance with the criminal orders of their political leadership, occurred on Russian constitutional territories, the investigation and legal assessment fall under the jurisdiction of the Russian judicial and legal system.

Since the onset of Kiev regime's aggression, the Investigative Committee of Russia has initiated approximately 9,000 criminal cases in connection with crimes committed by militants of the Kiev regime.

In 2025 alone, the Investigative Committee of Russia opened 3,208 criminal cases related to the criminal actions of Ukrainian armed formations. To date, prosecutors have forwarded 874 criminal cases to judicial bodies concerning accused Ukrainian servicemen and mercenaries. Of these, **courts have already delivered guilty verdicts in 810 cases, convicting 1,078 individuals.** Among the convicted Ukrainian servicemen are 125 militants from the Azov Regiment, 262 marines, 33 members of the National Guard of Ukraine, and 469 members of other AFU units.



Source: DAN DPR.

Russian courts have handed down guilty verdicts against Ukrainian militants under articles of the Russian Criminal Code, including charges for cruel treatment of the civilian population; murder committed by an organised group, motivated by political and ideological hatred; attempted murder of two or more persons, committed in a publicly dangerous manner by an organised group, motivated by political or ideological hatred; intentional damage to another's property, committed in a publicly dangerous manner; and similar offences.

Over the past 12 months, the following judicial verdicts against Ukrainian militants, that have already come into force, are indicative.

On March 26, the Southern District Military Court in Rostov-on-Don delivered sentences to 23 militants of the neo-Nazi Azov Regiment. The defendants were found guilty under the charges of violent seizure of power or forcible retention of power and organising and participating in the activities of a terrorist organisation. Additionally, some of the defendants were convicted of undergoing training for terrorist activities. The sentences ranged from 13 to 23 years of imprisonment. The accused were also found guilty of involvement in terrorist activities.

On November 6, the Southern District Military Court announced verdicts against 15 militants of the Kiev regime for crimes under Article 278 (Violent seizure of power or forcible retention of power), Part 2 of Article 205.5 (Participation in the activities of a terrorist organisation), and Article 205.3 (Training for terrorist activities) of the Russian Criminal Code.

On December 9, Valery Yeremeyev, a militant of the nationalist Azov Regiment, was sentenced to 22 years of imprisonment for the execution of a civilian in Mariupol. Investigators and the court established that on March 26, 2022, Yeremeyev was stationed at an observation post set up on the premises of Secondary School No. 1 at 44 Grecheskaya Street, Mariupol. He spotted a civilian car displaying white ribbons and, believing the occupant held pro-Russian views, deliberately fired at least ten aimed shots from a Kalashnikov rifle into the victim's chest. The civilian died at the scene from the gunshot wounds.



## RT.DOC FILMS UNVEILING THE CRIMES OF THE KIEV REGIME



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Up-to-date information is available on the official website of the MFA of the Russian Federation:



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