



OAR IN BRIEF

This eighth report submitted by the Special Inspector General for Operation Atlantic Resolve (OAR) summarizes U.S. Government support to Ukraine and the broader response to Russia's full-scale invasion, including support for the Ukrainian Armed Forces (UAF), support for NATO partners, and U.S. military, diplomatic, and humanitarian activity. This report covers two quarters due to the 2025 federal government shutdown.



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U.S. Intensifies Diplomatic Efforts, but No Agreement Reached

pp. 9–10

- **President Trump** and other senior officials held several **high-level engagements** with Russian and Ukrainian counterparts.
- Russian President **Putin demanded** that Ukraine **surrender territory** still held by the UAF.
- Ukrainian President **Zelenskyy** stressed that any **secession of territory** would require a **public referendum** under Ukraine's constitution.
- Zelenskyy also sought **security guarantees**, but **Putin refuses** to accept **NATO troop** deployments inside Ukraine.

U.S. Presses NATO Allies to Assume Greater Security Responsibilities

pp. 12, 34–35, 40–41

- The 2025 **National Security Strategy** shifted U.S. security priorities to the **Western Hemisphere**.
- The Trump Administration pressed **NATO** allies to **increase defense spending** and take the lead role in **defending Europe** from Russian aggression.
- The U.S. and NATO established a new system through which **allies fund** the purchase of **U.S. weapons** and materiel for Ukraine.

OAR Oversight is Improving Operations

pp. 66–77

Special IG, partner agencies, and others issued **19 oversight reports** related to OAR and the Ukraine response over the last 6 months. They recommended:

- The Military Services **reevaluate certain contracts** to ensure that the **costs** associated with Ukraine assistance were **reasonable**.
- The Army and Air Force **improve processes** for providing supplies through the **Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative**.
- State build on USAID's **oversight of Direct Budget Assistance** to Ukraine.
- U.S. Government agencies define objectives with targets for **sanctions and export controls on Russia**.

The UAF Slows but Does Not Stop Russian Advances

pp. 14–15

- Russian forces took **1% (1,865 sq. mi.)** of Ukrainian territory in 2025, which included **no operationally significant cities**.
- **Russian** forces continued to enjoy **advantages in numbers and equipment** over the Ukrainians.
- Russia held roughly **20% of Ukraine's territory** at the end of 2025, an approximate **3% gain** since December 2024.

Russia Increases its Long-Range UAV and Missile Strikes on Ukraine

pp. 12–13

- These attacks targeted **population centers** and **critical infrastructure**, especially around **Kyiv**.
- The rate of these strikes **increased by 44.5%** over the previous 6-month period.
- The UAF **intercepted most** of these strikes, but the increased volume **stressed Ukrainian air defense** and **increased reliance** on foreign donations.

Russia Increases Hybrid Warfare in Europe and Violations of NATO Airspace

pp. 16–19

- There were at least **6 incidents** of Russian **large unmanned and manned aircraft** violating NATO airspace.
- In many of these events, NATO allies **scrambled fighter jets** to respond.
- There were also several incidents of **small UAVs** of unknown origins flying over **airports, military bases**, and other sensitive areas in Europe.
- U.S. forces in Europe deployed a **new system to counter small UAVs**, which uses cost-effective interceptor UAVs.
- There were also incidents of alleged Russian **sabotage, espionage, election interference, and cyber operations** against NATO members.