Transatlantic Dialogue Center

Weekly briefing

March 8 – 14

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

➢ **Ukraine's involvement in security processes in the Middle East.** Ukraine is gradually expanding its security role in the Middle East by providing technological expertise in countering unmanned aerial threats. In response to a request from the United States on March 5, **Ukrainian teams of specialists were deployed** to Jordan, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, and Saudi Arabia to help protect US military bases and critical local infrastructure from Iranian drones. In total, Kyiv has received 11 requests from countries in the region, as well as from European partners and the United States, seeking assistance with electronic warfare systems, interceptor drones, and the transfer of tactical experience gained during the war.

➢ **Interest in Ukrainian technological developments is growing among both government institutions and private actors in the Middle East.** In particular, the government of Saudi Arabia and the oil company Saudi Aramco are reportedly negotiating the purchase of Ukrainian interceptor drones produced by SkyFall and Wild Hornets to protect their oil facilities, according to The Wall Street Journal. In return for this security cooperation, Ukraine proposes that its partners help finance the production of export-oriented drones and seeks the supply of additional anti-ballistic air defense systems.

➢ **Ukraine's military-technical cooperation with Western partners has provoked a sharp reaction from Iran and sparked political debate in the United States.** The head of the Iranian parliament's National Security Committee stated that Ukraine had become a "legitimate target" due to its alleged support for the Israeli regime and the transfer of drone-related technologies. Meanwhile, US President Donald Trump publicly dismissed the need for Ukrainian assistance in countering drones, arguing that American systems already possess sufficient technological superiority. Responding to these remarks, President Volodymyr Zelenskyy described them as "rhetoric" and emphasized the importance of continuing arms procurement, particularly missiles for Patriot and HIMARS systems, through the PURL program.

Dynamics of the trilateral peace negotiations and U.S.–Russia contacts

➢ Planned **trilateral talks** between Ukraine, the United States, and Russia continue to **face logistical and political obstacles**. The meeting has already been postponed for the third time at the initiative of the American side, which, amid escalating tensions in the Middle East, insists that **the negotiations take place exclusively on US territory**, either in Miami or Washington. Official Kyiv has confirmed its readiness for such a format. However, the Russian side declined to travel to the United States, proposing neutral venues in Turkey or Switzerland instead – options that Washington has not supported.

➢ At the same time, direct diplomatic contacts between Washington and Moscow have been developing in parallel. US President Donald Trump held a phone call with Vladimir Putin, urging him to end the war in Ukraine and play a more constructive role in addressing the conflict in the Middle East. Later, on March 11, a face-to-face meeting between a Russian delegation and representatives of the US administration took place in Florida. Among other issues, the discussions reportedly addressed >>

➢ >> the possibility of intelligence sharing between Russia and Iran. In this context, the Ukrainian leadership continues to emphasize the need for stronger international pressure on Russia as a key condition for achieving a just and sustainable agreement.

Changes in U.S. sanctions policy toward Russian energy exports

➢ The United States has introduced **a temporary easing of energy-related sanctions on Russia** amid a global surge in oil prices caused by the disruption of shipping through the Strait of Hormuz. The US Treasury Department issued a 30-day license (valid until April 11) allowing transactions involving Russian oil and petroleum products that had already been loaded onto tankers as of March 12. US officials emphasize that the measure is limited in scope and is not expected to generate substantial financial benefits for the Russian government.

➢ However, experts and Ukrainian officials warn that the crisis in the Middle East may still **bring significant additional revenue to Russia**. According to estimates by the Financial Times, the recent spike in oil prices has already provided Moscow with up to $1.9 billion in additional income, and this figure could reach as much as $4.9 billion by the end of the month. President Volodymyr **Zelenskyi** criticized easing of restrictions, stressing that such funds could enable Russia to further expand its drone production, which may ultimately be used against European and American interests. At the same time, despite the temporary US exemptions, India's largest bank, the State Bank of India, has reportedly refused to process payments for Russian oil, citing concerns about potential secondary sanctions and risks to its global credit portfolio.

International Support

➢ **Financial assistance for Ukraine remains a key priority for EU institutions** despite ongoing political challenges within the Union. The European Union has reaffirmed its readiness to provide Ukraine with a €90 billion loan package for the period of 2026–2027, even amid internal disagreements among member states. As European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen noted, this issue remains a priority for Brussels, and efforts are underway to ensure that the funding is made available despite potential obstacles related to approval by individual countries. The EU's Economic and Financial Affairs Council has already begun discussing mechanisms to unlock these funds during its meetings in Brussels.

➢ At the same time, given the blocking of the initiative by Hungary and Slovakia, European leaders have started preparing **contingency options** in case a consensus cannot be reached. According to Politico, the Baltic and Nordic countries are developing **an alternative support package** worth around €30 billion in the form of bilateral loans, which would help finance Ukraine's state expenditures during the first half of 2026. In addition, the government of the Netherlands has announced its readiness to provide €3.5 billion annually until 2029 as part of sustained bilateral support for Ukraine.

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International situation

- **Strategic partnerships in defense technologies** are increasingly evolving into systematic scientific collaboration. The development of military-technical cooperation with NATO countries is expanding through the creation of specialized digital platforms and research initiatives. The organization America Ukraine Strategic Partners has launched a platform designed **to connect leading US and NATO defense companies with Ukrainian developers** of military technologies. This initiative is intended to accelerate the integration of innovative solutions directly into operational conditions on the battlefield.

- **Strengthening sanctions pressure** increasingly extends to the spheres of cultural diplomacy and international mobility. European institutions are reinforcing Russia's isolation by using financial and visa-related instruments. The European Commission has officially warned that it **may suspend funding for the Venice Biennale** due to the participation of the Russian national pavilion, viewing this as a step incompatible with the EU's collective response to Russian aggression. The initiative was supported by the culture ministers of 22 European countries, who signed a joint statement declaring Russia's participation in international exhibitions unacceptable until the war ends.

- In the area of mobility restrictions, **eight EU countries**, including Poland, Romania, and the Baltic states, **have called for a complete ban** on entry into the Schengen Area **for Russian citizens** who participated in combat operations against Ukraine.

- At the same time, Sweden continues **efforts to intercept vessels belonging to Russia's so-called "shadow fleet"** in the Baltic Sea. Among recent cases, authorities detained the tanker Sea Owl I and the vessel Caffa, the latter of which, according to Ukraine's Defense Intelligence, had been used to transport stolen Ukrainian grain.

- Developments in **energy security** and legal protection of assets show positive momentum. Ukraine is strengthening its energy independence through cross-border **infrastructure projects with Romania**. Following bilateral discussions at the presidential level, plans were announced for the construction of two new electricity transmission lines, while the parties also discussed the potential transit of American liquefied natural gas through Romanian territory.

- In the legal sphere, Naftogaz of Ukraine has secured a final victory in its arbitration dispute with Russia's Gazprom. The Federal Supreme Court of Switzerland rejected the appeal filed by the Russian company, confirming its obligation to pay more than $1.4 billion in debt and interest related to unpaid gas transit services. The ruling is final and establishes an important precedent for the potential recovery of Russian assets in favor of Ukrainian state-owned companies.

Other Developments

- **Hungarian authorities carried out the unlawful seizure of assets belonging to a Ukrainian state bank and exerted pressure on its employees**. According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, on March 6, seven cash collection officers of Oschadbank were detained in Hungary while performing a routine transport operation. Authorities confiscated $40 million, €35 million, and 9 kilograms of gold. Ukrainian citizens were reportedly held for 28 hours in handcuffs and blindfolds, subjected to psychological pressure, and denied consular assistance. One of the officers, who has diabetes, was allegedly injected with an unknown substance that caused a hypertensive crisis. Hungary's Minister of Construction and Transport, János Lázár, effectively confirmed the political nature of the actions, describing them as a response to the alleged blocking of the Druzhba oil pipeline. Subsequently, the government of Viktor Orbán urgently adopted a decree to legalize the confiscation of the currency. Such steps may indicate a shift toward open economic and diplomatic pressure on Ukraine that aligns with the interests of the Kremlin.

- Official Kyiv has characterized Budapest's actions as a serious violation of the European Convention on Human Rights and the Vienna Convention. The Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has responded actively and is engaging international legal mechanisms in order to prevent the emergence of precedents in which Ukrainian assets could be seized with impunity on the territory of EU member states.

Military Support

- **Strengthening Ukraine's air defense capabilities remains a key priority in military support provided by European partners**. In the coming weeks, the Ukrainian Armed Forces are expected to receive 35 PAC-3 interceptor missiles for Patriot air defense systems. The agreement was reached at the initiative of Germany's Ministry of Defense, which committed to supplying five missiles from its own stockpiles on the condition that an additional 30 units be provided by other countries, including the Netherlands, according to Spiegel. These US-made interceptors are critically important for countering Russian ballistic and cruise missiles.

- In addition, the German government will allocate €200 million to Ukraine to strengthen **protection against Russian aerial attacks**. These funds will be directed toward enhancing reconnaissance capabilities and improving systems designed to counter hostile drones.

- **The development of joint defense production and the integration of advanced technologies are becoming central elements of Ukraine's bilateral cooperation with allied countries**. During the President of Ukraine's visit to Bucharest, several agreements were signed, including a key joint statement on establishing defense manufacturing on the territory of Romania. Ukraine also reached an agreement with Belgium to launch the production of unmanned aerial vehicles and counter-drone systems, which will be implemented in cooperation with Ukraine's defense industrial sector.

- Beyond expanding production capacity, efforts are also underway **to enhance the technological capabilities of existing platforms**. The American company Shield AI, known for developing the V-BAT unmanned aerial system, has begun cooperating with a Ukrainian enterprise to integrate its Hivemind artificial intelligence software into Ukrainian drones. This solution is intended to significantly increase the autonomy and combat effectiveness of unmanned systems.

- Civil society initiatives in European countries continue to support the logistical and medical needs of the Ukrainian army. Slovak volunteers, in coordination with the Czech initiative "Dárek pro Putina", jointly **delivered 72 evacuation vehicles to Ukrainian forces**. The vehicles are intended for rapid medical evacuation and are expected to help save the lives of Ukrainian soldiers serving on the front line.

Key Events of the Week:

➤ The intensity of combat operations remains extremely high, with approximately 110–150 combat engagements taking place along the front line each day.

➤ The Pokrovsk, Kostiantynivka, Huliaipole, Lyman, and Kupiansk axes remain the hottest sectors, where Russian forces are conducting numerous assault operations.

➤ Russia has intensified its offensive on the Huliaipole axis and has effectively almost completely captured the city of Huliaipole, attempting to develop further advances from that position.

➤ At the same time, Ukrainian forces are conducting counteroffensive operations on the Oleksandrivka axis, where they have already restored control over more than 400 km² of territory.

➤ Russia's strategy along the northern border is to create a 20-kilometer "buffer zone" in the Sumy and Kharkiv regions by seizing border villages with small tactical units.

➤ Despite active attacks, Russian advances in some sectors are slowing due to insufficient manpower and difficult terrain, particularly in the Orikhiv direction.

➤ Ukraine is actively conducting deep strikes against Russian military infrastructure, targeting missile-component factories, oil depots, ports, and logistical hubs.

➤ The Ukrainian Defense Forces are systematically destroying Russian air defense systems; during just the first 12 days of March, 19 enemy air-defense elements were struck.

➤ The war is increasingly entering a drone-dominated phase, and Russia plans to expand its unmanned systems forces to 101,000 personnel.

➤ Russia continues mass missile and drone strikes against Ukraine: in just one week, it launched 1,750 drones and 39 missiles, concentrating attacks on energy facilities and civilian infrastructure.

08.03

➤ Russian forces continue to exert pressure along certain sectors of the front, particularly in the southern part of Zaporizhzhia Oblast, where combat operations and enemy attempts to develop further advances are ongoing, while Ukrainian units are conducting containment and counteractions on designated sections.

➤ On the Huliaipole axis, the Ukrainian Defense Forces repelled assault operations by occupying troops; about 19 attacks were recorded over the course of a day. According to the analytical project DeepState, Russian forces have practically taken control of Huliaipole and are attempting to expand their hold on the area. At the same time, in the sector between Ternove and Solodke, Russian troops have been forced to shift to defensive operations. Ukrainian units continue to operate along the Ternove–Solodke line, with active fighting ongoing for Berezove, while search-and-strike operations are being conducted against enemy infantry and logistical supply vehicles.

➤ In Donetsk Oblast, the situation remains tense in the areas of Pokrovsk and Myrnohrad. Fighting for Pokrovsk has been ongoing for more than four months. According to the 7th Air Assault Corps, Ukrainian troops continue to hold positions in the northern part of the city. At the same time, different assessments regarding control of the city exist in the public domain: the Institute for the Study of War suggests that it may be fully occupied, while the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine has not reported such a development. Ukrainian military sources note that the situation remains difficult and that the enemy is accumulating resources for further operations.

➤ Separate reports also indicate successful strikes against enemy targets in Crimea and adjacent directions. Ukrainian military sources stated that a Pantsir-S1 air-defense missile and gun system and a BK-16 landing craft were struck in occupied Crimea, as well as enemy UAV command posts in Russia's Belgorod Oblast and in the occupied territories of Zaporizhzhia and Donetsk oblasts and Crimea.

➤ President Volodymyr Zelenskyi reported that over the past week, Russia launched 1,750 drones and 39 missiles against Ukraine, with energy infrastructure and residential areas remaining the primary targets. He also stated that Ukraine is holding negotiations with European partners to strengthen its air defense. According to Zelenskyш, Russia's main objective in the spring campaign is the capture of the entire Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, although these plans are being partially disrupted by the Ukrainian Defense Forces. He added that over the past month and a half, Ukrainian forces have regained control of approximately 400–435 km² of territory in southern Ukraine.

➤ Separately, during a broadcast on Suspilne Studio, a retired General of the Army Mykola Malomuzh stated that Russian troops had entered one of the villages in Sumy Oblast and taken local residents to Russia. According to him, the Ukrainian side is conducting countermeasures to stabilize the situation. The statement referred to the village of Sopych in the Esmany territorial community, from where, according to the information presented, 19 residents were taken to Russia.

09.03

➤ According to the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, Russian forces continue intensive assault operations along key sectors of the front, with the highest activity on the Pokrovsk axis (more than 20 attacks) and the Huliaipole axis (up to 28 attacks), as well as on the Kostiantynivka, Sloviansk, Lyman, and Kupiansk axes. Russian troops attempted to advance in the areas of Pokrovsk, Myrnohrad, Rodynske, and other settlements in Donetsk Oblast. At the same time, attempts to conduct attacks were also recorded on the Oleksandrivka axis near several settlements.

➤ Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine Oleksandr Syrskyi stated that for the first time since 2024, monthly results show that Ukrainian forces have regained control of a larger area of territory than the enemy captured during the same period. He confirmed the continuation of the counteroffensive operation on the Oleksandrivka axis and reported that Air Assault Forces formations restored control over 285.6 km² in one month, and more than 400 km² in total since the beginning of the operation.

Losses of the Russian army from 08.03.2026 to 14.03.2026	
Liquidated personnel	5 130
Tanks	36
IFVs	46
Artillery systems / MLRS	309/11
Anti-aircraft warfare systems	6
Aircraft / helicopters	0/0
UAVs	12 640
Ships/boats	1
Vehicles & fuel tanks	1 224
Special equipment	6

Date	
09.03	➢ Separate reports also indicated successful strikes against enemy targets in occupied Crimea. The Ukrainian Defense Forces reported the destruction of three Pantsir-S1 air-defense missile and gun systems, the strike on a BK-16 high-speed landing craft in Novoozerne, and an attack on the Kirovske airfield, where a storage site for Orion UAVs was hit and four drone control stations were destroyed. ➢ During the night, unmanned aerial vehicles attacked Russia's Novgorod Oblast. Reports suggested that a possible target was the Akron chemical plant, which had previously been struck in December.
10.03	➢ Across most sectors of the front, combat operations remained largely positional, although both sides reported localized tactical gains. Ukrainian units conducted counterattacks in several directions, containing attempts by Russian forces to advance. ➢ Oleksandr Komarenko, Head of the Main Operational Directorate of the General Staff, stated that within the framework of the counteroffensive operation on the Oleksandrivka axis, the Ukrainian Defense Forces have liberated almost the entire territory of Dnipropetrovsk Oblast. According to him, only several settlements remain, where additional operations and clearing activities are still ongoing. He also noted that during the spring campaign, Russia's priority directions will likely remain the Pokrovsk, Oleksandrivka, and Zaporizhzhia axes. ➢ Mykhailo Drapatyi, commander of the Joint Forces grouping, stated that Russia is attempting to establish a 20-kilometer "buffer zone" along the border in Sumy and Kharkiv oblasts by conducting limited-scale operations aimed at seizing border villages. He described these actions as a "thousand cuts" tactic, adding that several sectors have been identified where the enemy may attempt to expand its zone of control. ➢ Zelenskyi reported a strike on the Kremniy El microelectronics plant in Bryansk (Russia), which, according to him, produced control systems for various types of missiles.
11.03 – 12.03	➢ 11.03: Over the past 24 hours, approximately 113 combat engagements were recorded along the front line. At the same time, Ukrainian units reported regaining several positions, particularly near the border between Dnipropetrovsk and Zaporizhzhia oblasts. ➢ Russian forces continue to maintain a high intensity of combat operations: over 120 combat engagements were recorded along the front line during the past day, while Russian offensive actions in the eastern sector are gradually slowing. On the Zaporizhzhia axis, according to Dmytro Pelykh, spokesperson for the 118th Separate Mechanized Brigade, the pace of the enemy's advance in the Huliaipole area has noticeably decreased, and Russian forces currently lack sufficient resources for a large-scale offensive toward Orikhiv. No signs have been observed indicating preparations for encircling the city. ➢ At the same time, Ukraine continues to strike Russian military capabilities. Robert "Madyar" Brovdi, commander of the Unmanned Systems Forces, reported that during the first 12 days of March, these forces destroyed 19 enemy air-defense elements. In particular, on the night of 12 March, they destroyed an S-300V launcher, a Tor surface-to-air missile system, and other targets. The General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine also reports regular deep strikes on Russian territory. ➢ Separately, according to a source of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty within the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU), SBU drones struck infrastructure at the Tikhoretsk oil pumping station in Russia's Krasnodar Krai, causing a large-scale fire at an oil depot. Russian authorities claimed that the incident was caused by "falling debris." ➢ Regarding the air threat, the Institute for the Study of War (ISW) assesses that Russia may attempt to exhaust Ukraine's stockpile of Patriot missiles by increasing the share of ballistic missiles in mass strikes, relying on Ukraine's limited ability to replenish interceptors, particularly in the context of developments in the Middle East. ➢ Concerning Huliaipole, Dmytro "Perun" Filatov, commander of the 1st Separate Assault Regiment, stated that the city is "almost occupied." However, he linked this assessment to the broader operational dynamics on the southern sector of the front, where counterattacks and efforts to restore control are ongoing near the junction of Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk, and Zaporizhzhia oblasts.
13.03	➢ Over the past 24 hours, approximately 129 combat engagements were recorded along the front line, with the main intensity of fighting concentrated in Donetsk Oblast. According to the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the analytical project DeepState, the pace of Russian assault operations on the Huliaipole axis has increased to the point that this sector has surpassed the Pokrovsk axis in the number of attacks. DeepState analysts attribute this to the concentration of additional enemy resources and the exploitation of vulnerabilities in Ukrainian defensive positions. At the same time, Russian forces continued active attacks on the Kostiantynivka axis, attempting to identify weak points and break through Ukrainian defenses. ➢ Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine Oleksandr Syrskyi stated that Russia plans to increase the strength of its unmanned systems forces to 101,000 personnel by April 1, seeking to intensify their impact on the course of combat operations, particularly in the southern sectors of the front. He also noted that in February Ukrainian drones struck more than 105,200 targets, while the Ukrainian Defense Forces maintain an advantage in the use of FPV drones, continue developing fiber-optic FPV systems, and are expanding countermeasures against enemy strike UAVs, including interceptor units and electronic warfare (EW) capabilities.
14.03	➢ Over the past 24 hours, approximately 150 combat engagements were recorded along the front line, indicating that the intensity of combat operations remains very high. ➢ On the night of March 14, the Main Directorate of Intelligence of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine (HUR) reported strikes against two Russian military vessels: the rail ferry Slavyanin was put out of operation, while another vessel, the Avangard, was damaged. Ukrainian intelligence stated that these ships were key elements of the Kerch ferry crossing and were used in Russian military logistics. It also reported strikes on infrastructure at the Port of Kavkaz in Russia's Krasnodar Krai. ➢ Separately, media outlets reported UAV attacks on facilities inside Russia, including the Port of Kavkaz, the Afipsky Oil Refinery, and the KuibyshevAzot chemical plant. According to the operational headquarters of Krasnodar Krai, a technical vessel was damaged at the Port of Kavkaz following the fall of debris, which also caused a localized fire. Ignitions were likewise reported at the Afipsky Oil Refinery.

Massive attacks per week

- Attack on the night of March 8: Air defense neutralized 98 UAVs out of 117. Two ballistic missiles and 19 UAVs hit at 11 locations.
- Attack on the night of March 9: Air defense neutralized 161 UAVs out of 197. 36 strike UAVs were recorded at 8 locations, as well as the fall of downed UAVs (debris) at one location.
- Attack on the night of March 10: Air defense neutralized 122 UAVs out of 137. 12 strike UAVs were recorded at 10 locations, as well as the fall of downed UAVs (debris) at 10 locations.
- Attack on the night of March 11: Air defense neutralized 90 UAVs out of 99. 9 strike UAVs were recorded at 6 locations, as well as the fall of downed UAVs (debris) at three locations.
- Attack on the night of March 12: Air defense neutralized 77 out of 94 UAVs. 16 strike UAVs were recorded at 11 locations, as well as the fall of downed UAVs (debris) at one location.
- Attack on the night of March 13: Air defense neutralized 117 UAVs out of 126. A missile hit and 8 strike UAVs were recorded at 7 locations, as well as the fall of downed (debris) at 5 locations.
- Attack on the night of March 14: Air defense defused 58 missiles and 402 UAVs. The main direction of the attacks was Kyiv oblast. 6 missile hits and 28 strike UAVs were recorded at 11 locations, as well as the fall of downed (debris) at 7 locations.

Donetsk oblast

- During the week, the Donetsk region was attacked using UAVs, KAB-500 and FAB-250 (guided aerial bombs).
- On March 8, Russians attacked the Kramatorsk community with the help of FAB-250. One person was killed in the attack. On March 10, Russians attacked the city of Sloviansk with 3 guided aerial bombs. As a result of the attack, four people were killed and twenty people were injured. Also, 13 residential buildings, one private house, an administrative building and 20 cars were damaged.

- In addition, the following settlements were attacked during the week:
  - **Kramatorsk district:** Mykolaivka, Raihorodok, Nykonorivka, Oleksandrivka, Druzhkivka, Shabelkivka, Serhiivka, Karpivka, Andriivka, Ocheretyne, Kostiantynivka, Lyman, Malynivka, Tetianivka, Starovarvarivka, Cherkaske, Oleksiievo-Druzhkivka.
  - **Bakhmut district:** Riznykivka.

Sumy oblast

- During the week, the oblast suffered from shelling from artillery and attacks using KABs and UAVs. The Russian Federation continued to strike civilian transport using UAVs. On March 7, a car was struck in the Sumy oblast, which led to the death of the driver and injury of the passenger. On March 10, 1 person was injured in a UAV attack on a civilian car in the Velyka Pysarivka community.
- Separately, UAV strikes on settlements and civilian buildings were recorded. On March 8, an attack on the Nova Sloboda community caused injury to 2 people, and on the same day in Sumy, as a result of a UAV strike, 2 people were injured, and 3 houses and outbuildings were damaged.
- Transport and logistics infrastructure remained another area of attack. On March 12, Russian troops attacked the railway infrastructure in the Boromlia community. Due to the attack 2 railway workers were injured (the driver and his assistant). In addition, the Russian Federation used guided aerial bombs on the city of Hlukhiv: on March 10, as a result of the strikes, 2 people were killed and 3 more were injured. In total, during this period: 3 dead and 12 wounded people.
- Also during the week, the following communities suffered from attacks: Mykolaivka, Myropillia, Yunakivka, Khotin, Bilopillia, Krasnopillia, Bereza, Esman, Shalyhyne, Znob-Novhorodske, Hlukhiv, Seredyna-Buda, Putyvl, Trostianets, Vorozhba, Lebedyn, Shostka, Popivka, Svesa, Nedryhailiv, and Korovyntsi.

Zaporizhzhia oblast

- During the week, the Zaporizhzhia oblast suffered from MRS attacks, air strikes and UAV attacks. The most serious consequences were in Zaporizhzhia, which on March 11 was hit by a series of five KABs: 11 people were injured, including two children, 75 private houses and 12 high-rise buildings were damaged.
- Then attacks continued in the districts of the oblast: on March 10, 1 person was injured in the village of Lysohirka as a result of an attack on a private house; on March 12, Komyshuvakha came under fire, where 1 person was also injured. On March 13, a drone strike on a tanker near Vilnianka 1 person was killed and 1 more was injured. On March 14, as a result of attacks in the Zaporizhzhia district, 4 people were injured, including two children; separately, a KAB strike on the village of Tavriiske led to the death of 1 person. On the same day, Zaporizhzhia was again attacked by the KAB: 1 person was killed, 18 more were wounded, 12 high-rise buildings and 12 private houses were damaged, as well as infrastructure and cars.
- In addition, the following settlements suffered from attacks during the week: Veselianka, Barvynivka, Novoukrainka, Yurkivka, Orikhiv, Vozdvyzhivka, Verkhnia Tersa, Kopani, Zahirne, Huliaipilske, Charivne, Chervonodniprovka, Bilenke, Mykhailivka, Novooleksandrivka, Shyroke, Stepnohirsk, Prymorske, Lukianivske, Pavlivka, Huliaipole, Zaliznychne, Shcherbaky, Novoandriivka, Novodanylivka, Mala Tokmachka, Bilohiria, Myrne, Sviatopetrivka, Staroukrainka, Zelene, Varvarivka, Dobropillia, Nove Zaporizhzhia, Lisne, Hirke, Pryluky, Novosoloshyne, Novoselivka, Dolynka, Trudoolenivka, Maksymivka, Marivka, Mali Shcherbaky, Olenivka, Malokaterynivka, Kushuhum, Slavne, Blakytne, Vesele, Liubytske, Shyroke, Bilenke Pershe, Stepove, Balabyne, Zalyvne, Rozumivka, Samiilivka, Baburka, Nyzhnia Khortytsia, Yurkivka, Rozivka, Tsvitkove, Preobrazhenka, Svitla Dolyna, Rizdvianka, Rivne, Novomykolaivka, Novotroitske, Ternuvate, Hryhorivka, Mykilske.

Kharkiv oblast

- During the week, Kharkiv oblast was attacked by KABs and UAVs. There were also shellings from MRS.
- During March 9-11, Russia attacked Kharkiv three times with strike UAVs, attacking residential buildings. During this period, 2 people were killed and another 17 people were injured. Damage to high-rise buildings, private households and cars was recorded as a result of shelling. On March 13, the Russians attacked the Velykyi Burluk community. The strike occurred near the village of Nova Oleksandrivka. As a result of the attack, private households and a regular bus were damaged. As a result of the strike, the bus driver was killed, and four other passengers were injured.
- Also during the week, the following settlements suffered from attacks: Kamiana Yaruha, Bilyi Kolodiaz, Chuhuiv, Velyka Babka, Baranivka, Myronivka, Odnorobivka, Dovzhyk, Turove, Prykolotne, Izium, Vilshany, Pechenihy, Zolochiv, Voloska Balakliia, Balakliia, Borova, Pivdene, Dokuchaievske, Derhachi, Slatyne, Artemivka, Zaliznychne, Stara Pokrovka, Novoosynove, Ivashky, Mlynky, Kivsharivka, Novomykolaivka, Oskil, Merefa, Martove, Kochetok, Liutivka, Lebedivka, Maslii, Zatyshshia, Lebiazhe, Oleksandrivka, Hrushivka, Tsyrkuny, Malynivka, Zarozhne, Starovirivka, Velykyi Burluk, Cherkaski Tyshky, Solonytsivka, Nova Oleksandrivka, Vodiane, Khudoiarove, Hetmanivka, Zamirtsi, Bezruky, Mala Danylivka, Bazaliivka.

Poltava oblast

- During the week, the Poltava oblast was under regular attacks by Russian Shahed and Gerbera UAVs, as well as X-101 missiles. The main target of the Russian troops was the industrial infrastructure of the region: repeated hits and falling debris on the territory of enterprises in the Myrhorod district were recorded, which led to damage to production equipment. Also, unexploded warheads of missiles and drones were found in the settlements of the region. They were defused by explosives.
- No fatalities or injuries were recorded. Under fire were: settlements of Myrhorod district and industrial facilities within the oblast.

Dnipropetrovsk oblast

- During the week, Russian troops shelled the Dnipropetrovsk oblast, delivering more than 200 strikes using guided aerial bombs, missiles, UAVs, artillery and FPV drones. Residential areas, transport, energy and social infrastructure were hit: high-rise buildings and private houses were damaged, and several homes were destroyed. One person was killed, and 31 others were injured (including two children and five police officers).
- In particular, on the evening of March 9, the Russian army launched a series of drone strikes on the Dnipro. As a result of hits and falling debris, fires broke out; 11 high-rise buildings, a school and a bank were damaged. Ten people were injured, including a 12-year-old boy. On March 10, the Russian occupiers launched a massive attack on the Nikopol district using FPV drones. The Russian army attacked the building of the district police department and the cars of law enforcement officers. As a result of these blows, 6 police officers and 3 civilians, including a 4-year-old girl, were injured. On the same day in the Synelnykove district, a 70-year-old woman was killed due to shelling.
- Under fire were: the cities of Dnipro, Kryvyi Rih, Nikopol, Synelnykove, Kamianske, Apostolove, Piatykhatky; communities of the Nikopol district (Marhanets, Chervonohryhorivka, Myrove, Pokrovske, Tomakivka), Synelnykove district (Mezhova, Petropavlivka, Mykolaivka, Malomykhailivka, Shakhtarske, Dubovyky, Bohynivka), Kryvyi Rih district (Zelenodolsk, Hrushivka, Karpivka), Dnipro district (Sursko-Lytovske, Novooleksandrivka).

Mykolaiv oblast

- During the week, Russian troops attacked Mykolaiv oblast using Shahed 131/136, Molniya UAVs, missiles and FPV drones. Under fire were transport infrastructure, industrial and social infrastructure (educational institutions), and the residential sector. There were no civilian casualties.
- On March 12, the enemy attacked the city of Mykolaiv with drones, and an object of transport infrastructure was under attack. In addition, two private houses and the roof of an educational institution were damaged by an explosion and debris. On the night of March 14, the oblast suffered from a massive missile and drone attack. The main blow came to the Bashtanka district, where damage was recorded on the territory of the industrial facility and three trucks were destroyed.
- The following settlements were under shelling: the city of Mykolaiv, settlements of Kutsurub, Snihurivka and Bashtanka communities.

Kyiv oblast

- During the week, Kyiv and the oblast were under attack by Russian troops, the peak of which was a massive missile and drone strike on the night of March 14. The main targets were energy facilities, residential areas, and social infrastructure. In total, 184 facilities were damaged in the region, including 41 high-rise buildings and 43 private houses. Also, 2 schools, a kindergarten, dormitories, a church, office premises, a restaurant and more than 60 vehicles were damaged. 4 people were killed, and another 22 people were injured (including 3 children).
- Under fire were: the city of Kyiv, the cities of Brovary, Obukhiv, Ukrainka, the villages of Novi Petrivtsi, Stoianka, Pohreby, Tarasivka, and the communities of Brovary, Vyshhorod, Bucha and Obukhiv districts.

Kherson oblast

- During the week, the Russian army shelled the Kherson oblast using UAVs, aviation, artillery and MRS. Strikes were directed at critical, transport, social and administrative infrastructure, as well as residential areas: 16 high-rise buildings and 74 private houses were damaged. 4 people were killed, and another 76 people were injured (including 5 children).
- In particular, on March 11, Russian troops carried out a series of intensive attacks on residential areas and the infrastructure of the region. As a result of shelling, 4 high-rise buildings, 10 private houses and a warehouse were damaged. One person was killed, and another 23 residents of the region were injured.
- On March 14, the Russian occupiers staged a massive shelling of the center and Dniprovskyi district of Kherson. During the morning, the city suffered several waves of blows, as a result of which 9 adults were injured. Three children also came under fire. On the same day, a man was killed in the village of Inzhenerne as a result of a Russian attack.
- Under fire were: the city of Kherson, Antonivka, Sadove, Prydniprovske, Inzhenerne, Blahovishchenske, Zelenivka, Bilozerka, Dniprovske, Veletenske, Kizomys, Rozlyv, Novodmytrivka, Stanislav, Oleksandrivka, Sofiivka, Shyroka Balka, Romashkove, Tomyna Balka, Yantarne, Vesele, Beryslav, Zolota Balka, Ukrainka, Virivka, Mykolaivka, Odradokamianka, Osokorivka, Tokarivka, Shevchenkivka, Bila Krynytsia, Novovorontsovka, Kozatske, Lvove, Mykilske, Inhulets, Darivka, Dudchany, Liubymivka, Naddniprianske, Molodizhne, Novoraisk, Burhunka, Zmiivka, Kachkarivka, Olhivka, Urozhaine, Muzykivka, Novovoskresenske, Tryfonivka, Novokairy, Havrylivka, Zorivka, Ivanivka, Mykhailivka, Novotiahynka, Poniativka, Tiahynka, Tomaryne, Khreshchenivka, Kucherske, Rakivka, Borozenske, Pravdyne, Chervonyi Maiak, Nova Kamianka, Mylove, Respublikanets, Stepne, Velyka Oleksandrivka, Fedorivka.

Chernihiv oblast

- During the week, Russian troops carried out a massive terror on the border of Chernihiv oblast, using UAVs (such as "Geranium", "Molniya", "Gerbera"), FPV drones (including fiber optic), unguided aircraft missiles (NAR), MRS, artillery and mortars. Residential neighborhoods, energy, business and social infrastructure facilities were hit. A 15-year-old girl was killed and 8 other people were injured.
- In particular, on March 11, the Russian troops massively attacked the city of Semenivka with Molniya-type drones. Five people were injured as a result of hits to the five-story building, the city center and the store. The store premises and a civilian car were damaged in the city. On the night of March 12, the Russian occupiers attacked the village of Syniavka, the Mena community. As a result of the strike, a 15-year-old girl was killed and her parents were injured. On the same day, a man was injured and a car was destroyed in Semenivka due to a drone attack on the optical fiber.
- The following communities were under fire: Novhorod-Siverskyi community (the city of Novhorod-Siverskyi, the villages of Buchky, Kamianska Sloboda, Mykhalchyna Sloboda, Yasna Poliana, Buda-Vorobivska, Hremiach, Kamin, Krasnyi Khutir), Semenivka community (the city of Semenivka, the villages of Zarichchia, Zoria, Karpovychi, Leonivka, Yanzhulivka, Liskivshchyna, Mkhy, Bleshnia, Lohy, Kostobobriv, Lubiane, Serhiivske, Oleksandrivka), Snovsk community (the villages of Kliusy, Hirsk, Khrinivka, Huta-Studenetska), Horodnia hromada (the villages of Senkivka, Polissia, Hasychivka), Mena community (Syniavka village), Koriukivka community, Kholmy community, Chernihiv district.

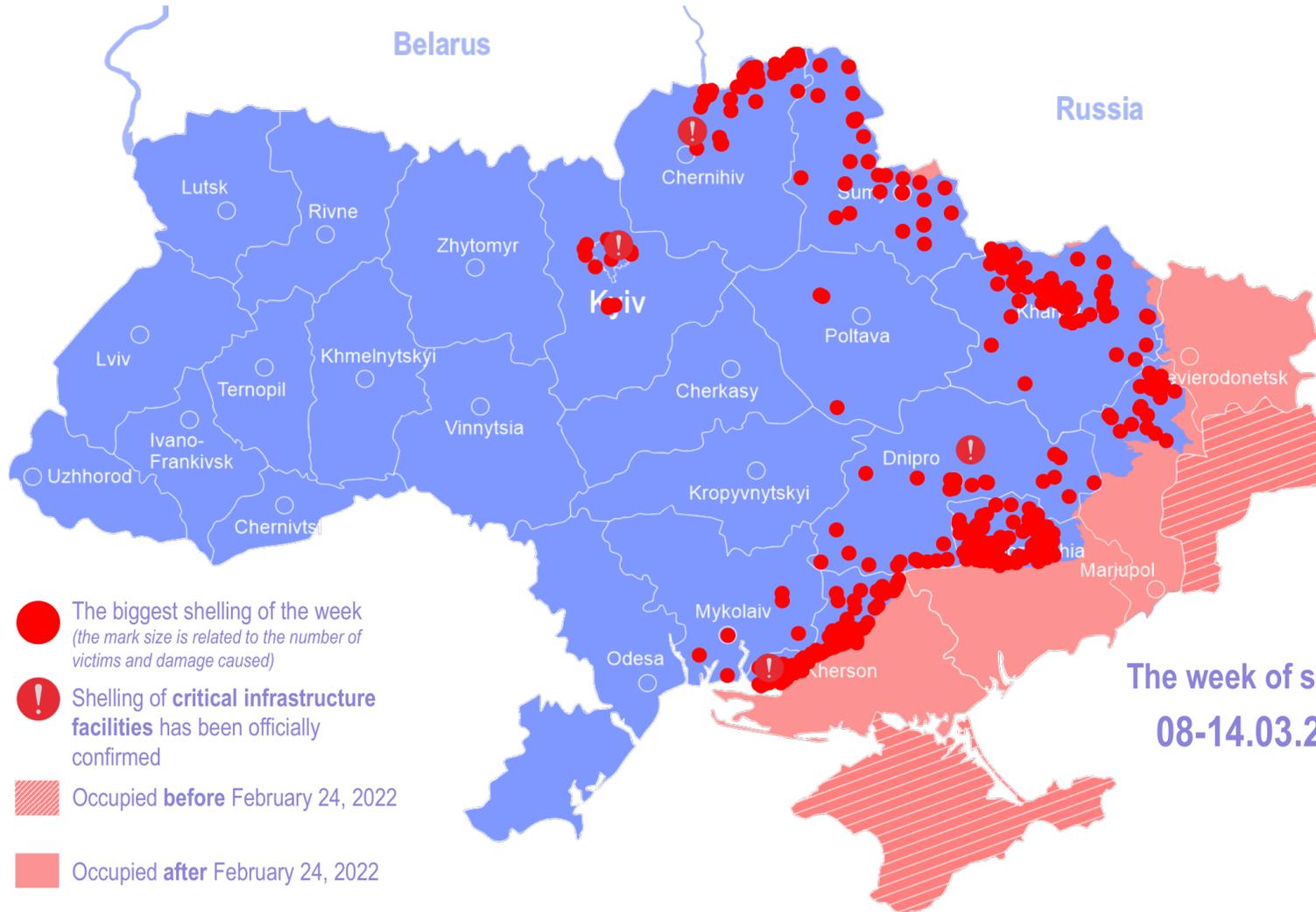**Donetsk oblast**

Zaporizhzhia oblast

Sumy oblast

Belarus

Russia

The week of shelling
08-14.03.2026

● The biggest shelling of the week
(the mark size is related to the number of victims and damage caused)

❗ Shelling of **critical infrastructure facilities** has been officially confirmed

▨ Occupied **before** February 24, 2022

▨ Occupied **after** February 24, 2022

Dnipropetrovsk oblast

Chernihiv oblast

Kyiv oblast

8

Temporarily occupied territories (TOT) and evacuation

➤ In the temporarily occupied territories, the occupation administrations are implementing a system of comprehensive social media monitoring that will cover more than 4 million accounts belonging to **schoolchildren**. The goal of this initiative is to identify so-called "destructive behavior", by which the occupiers mean any expressions of Ukrainian identity or other "undesirable" interests. Specialized algorithms will automatically record teenagers' posts, photographs, and messages, transmitting the data to security structures for further pressure on the children and their families, effectively turning the digital space into a tool of ideological control.

➤ On March 12, the occupation administration of the self-proclaimed "LPR" adopted a "law" **formalizing the seizure of Ukrainians' real estate** declared "ownerless" and providing for the transfer of such housing to Russian citizens. The occupation authorities also plan to introduce a new procedure for identifying and registering such property and to create a corresponding registry.

➤ A UN commission has officially recognized the forced **transfer of Ukrainian children** to Russia as **a war crime and a crime against humanity**. The report documents the removal of at least 1,205 minors from five regions of Ukraine to 21 regions of the Russian Federation, where they were illegally placed in adoption databases and granted Russian citizenship. According to investigators, 80% of the deported children have not yet returned home.

➤ At the same time, Ukraine's efforts are yielding results: as part of the Bring Kids Back UA initiative, **two teenagers** from Luhansk Oblast – brothers Artem and Nazar – were successfully **returned**. They had been forcibly held in Russian temporary accommodation centers under the guise of "evacuation".

➤ According to the "Yellow Ribbon" movement, the occupation authorities in Luhansk Oblast are collecting **personal data on recipients of international parcels**, forcing postal workers to hand over lists containing names and addresses to occupation "law enforcement" bodies. Particular attention is paid to shipments from Europe arriving in Luhansk via logistics hubs in the Russian Federation. In this way, the authorities are attempting **to identify residents who maintain ties with the outside world** or receive support from abroad.

Infrastructure, Energy, and the Economy

➤ Russian forces are intensifying **attacks on rail transport**, deliberately targeting passenger and freight trains. In Kharkiv Oblast, an enemy drone struck a commuter train, injuring the train driver and his assistant with shrapnel. Similar attacks were recorded in the Sumy district, where the Kyiv – Sumy train carrying around 200 passengers came under attack, and in the Kryvyi Rih region, where a nighttime UAV strike damaged a locomotive on the territory of a railway station. Another incident was reported on the night of March 7, when passengers on one train were forced to urgently evacuate into a nearby forest belt amid the sound of approaching kamikaze drones, attempting to avoid a possible direct strike.

➤ On the night of March 14, the Russian army carried out a large-scale **combined attack on the energy system** of Kyiv Oblast. Together with ongoing strikes on frontline areas, this resulted in critical damage to infrastructure. By the morning after the attack, widespread power outages affected not only Kyiv and Kyiv Oblast but also Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, Zaporizhzhia, Cherkasy, and Kirovohrad Oblasts.

Violations of International Humanitarian Law by Russia

➤ On March 7, **a Russian strike** on the Dniester Hydroelectric Power Plant caused contamination of the Dniester River, which, according to the Ukrainian side, may be linked to **a rocket fuel leak** in the area of the plant in Chernivtsi Oblast. The contamination spread downstream and reached Moldovan territory (near the village of Naslavcha), prompting Chisinau to request **assistance from the EU** in addressing the consequences.

➤ Additionally, the Russian military continues **deliberate attacks on law enforcement facilities and public transport** in various regions of Ukraine. On the morning of Wednesday, March 11, a Russian drone struck the building of the district police department in Shostka, Sumy Oblast, injuring 22 police officers.

➤ On the same day, in the Dniprovskyi district of Kherson, the occupiers used a drone to **attack a passenger route minibus**, injuring 21 people.

➤ On March 13, occupying forces launched an Iskander-M missile strike in the Kupiansk area, hitting an area where **a scheduled passenger bus** was passing. Three people were killed in the attack, and four others were injured with varying degrees of severity.

➤ Minister of Internal Affairs Ihor Klymenko reported a shocking fact: just 10 kilometers from Nikopol, the occupiers have established a combined-arms **training base** where Russian troops conduct live drone launches and artillery **strikes against the city's civilian population**, effectively using civilians as live targets for combat training.

Infrastructure, Energy, and the Economy

➤ Over the course of the week, Russia intensified **strikes on the energy infrastructure of Naftogaz**, attempting to simultaneously target both energy production and transportation. In particular, on March 7–8, Russia launched a large-scale attack on **gas production facilities** in Poltava Oblast, causing damage and forcing the shutdown of several critically important sites. Separately, over two days Russian UAVs attacked Naftogaz's **oil transportation infrastructure** in southern Ukraine, damaging one of the pumping stations.

➤ At the same time, on the evening of March 12, port infrastructure in Odesa Oblast came under attack. A **strike on the port** territory set a food warehouse on fire, underscoring the aggressor's intent not only to paralyze Ukraine's export capacity but also to destroy stockpiles of strategically important goods.

Other

➤ In Chernivtsi, during a forensic examination of the body of a deceased Ukrainian serviceman transferred from Russia as part of repatriation efforts, **an unexploded grenade was discovered inside the body**. According to reports, the munition had entered through the abdominal cavity and remained lodged beneath the right thigh. Morgue staff were evacuated, and the explosive device was removed by bomb disposal specialists. While cases of explosive objects being found in the clothing of the deceased have previously been recorded, this is reportedly the first confirmed instance of a munition being found directly inside a body.