Transatlantic Dialogue Center

Weekly briefing

August 30 – September 5

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International situation

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

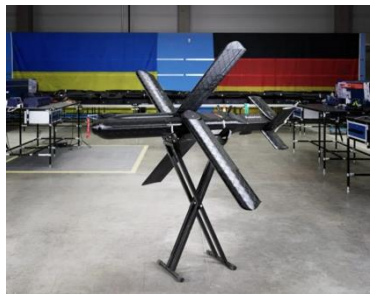
- **Trump's envoys in Moscow and Kyiv.** CIA Director John Ratcliffe, during an unannounced visit to Moscow on August 25, proposed holding a trilateral meeting between Trump, Zelenskyi, and Putin. According to Axios, another purpose of the trip was to determine whether Russian intelligence officials could persuade Putin to resume negotiations mediated by the United States. In response, Kremlin spokesperson Dmitry Peskov said that a meeting in this format would only be possible to "formalize agreements," and accused Ukraine of being unwilling to pursue a "real settlement."
- U.S. presidential envoys Steve Witkoff and Jared Kushner on September 5 held more than three hours of talks with Putin at the Kremlin. According to Putin, Russia suspended strikes on Kyiv but had "never agreed to a broader ceasefire"; Witkoff thanked Russia for the three-day pause in strikes on Kyiv and Moscow. At the same time, Bloomberg reported that Moscow had low expectations for the visit because Putin is prepared to stop the war only on his own, increasingly tougher terms. The following day, the U.S. delegation was due to arrive in Kyiv for a meeting with Zelenskyi.
- **Ceasefire regime surrounding the visit.** Peskov said that Putin had ordered strikes on Kyiv to be suspended for three days starting at midnight on September 6, linking the decision to preparations for the visit of the U.S. envoys. Zelenskyi confirmed his readiness to refrain from airstrikes against Russia during this period and called on Moscow to observe a similar regime. Meanwhile, the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine emphasized that a ceasefire cannot be unilateral and that defensive operations are being carried out in full. Kyrylo Budanov reported that a proposal for a ceasefire covering strikes on Ukraine and combat operations at the front had been conveyed to Putin, but he did not respond.
- **Putin's position and the international context.** Putin said that Ukraine and Russia should directly agree on ending the war, while other countries, including China, only facilitate the process. On the sidelines of the G20, U.S. Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent warned his Russian counterpart Anton Siluanov that Moscow should not expect economic pressure to ease before the war ends. This highlights the divergence between Russia's desire to narrow the format of negotiations and the U.S. position of maintaining pressure on Russia.
- **Sanctions and military assistance.** A Senate-passed bill introducing new sanctions against Russia, including 100% tariffs on the largest buyers of Russian oil, has stalled in the House of Representatives until at least the November elections due to concerns about oil prices and the consequences for businesses. The United States and Ukraine also continue negotiations over a Patriot license, although Secretary of State Marco Rubio noted that this would not meet immediate operational needs quickly. Meanwhile, the issue of using Starlink for strikes against Russia remains unresolved: according to FT, the decision must be made by the White House, although later reports emerged that Elon Musk is opposed to such use of the system.

International Support

- Germany officially accuses Russia of sabotage targeting a Ukrainian aircraft and introduces retaliatory measures. The German government acknowledged the involvement of Russian intelligence services in an incident at Leipzig Airport, where a drone carrying explosives was found near a Ukrainian An-124 "Ruslan." Interior Minister Alexander Dobrindt said that Berlin was considering the incident in connection with other Russian hybrid activities. In response, Germany will terminate the agreement with the "Russian House" in Berlin, close the Russian consulate general in Bonn, tighten controls on the entry of Russian citizens and pressure on the shadow fleet, and initiate an expansion of EU sanctions lists. The United Kingdom summoned the Russian chargé d'affaires, while the European Commission announced preparations for a joint EU and NATO response to Russian hybrid threats. This shifts Europe's response to Russian sabotage from diplomatic gestures toward sanctions and security measures.
- **Germany increases financial support for Ukraine amid escalating tensions.** The German Ministry of Economic Affairs announced an additional €250 million for the reconstruction of destroyed energy infrastructure; Germany's total contribution to the Energy Support Fund for Ukraine from 2022 will reach €810 million. The defense ministers of Ukraine and Germany discussed preparations for the upcoming "Ramstein" meeting, where Kyiv expects further defense needs to be coordinated.
- **Allies increase pressure on Russia's shadow fleet and assets.** Norway, according to Naftogaz, seized the Russian vessel "Professor Molchanov" at the port of Barentsburg as part of the enforcement of a decision awarding $4.22 billion in compensation for Naftogaz assets illegally seized in occupied Crimea. On August 29, Albania barred the Russian shadow-fleet tanker Hanuman from entering the port of Durrës; Ukraine's military intelligence agency added the vessel to the War&Sanctions database in January, and since the beginning of 2025 it has transported at least 452,000 tonnes of Russian fuel from Novorossiysk. Both cases demonstrate the increasingly practical application of sanctions and compensation mechanisms against Russian assets.
- **The issue of frozen Russian assets remains a point of disagreement within the EU.** Belgian Defense Minister Theo Francken said that Brussels was not ready to transfer assets frozen at Euroclear to Ukraine. At the same time, Sweden, the Netherlands, Spain, and Poland support using them to finance Ukraine, but EU countries are currently not ready to revisit the issue. Meanwhile, Lithuania called on European partners to accelerate military assistance to Ukraine over the next 6–9 months, using the current moment to increase defense investments.

Other Developments

- **Russia has nearly doubled its shadow fleet for liquefied natural gas exports despite existing sanctions.** According to Bloomberg, the sanctioned Arctic LNG 2 project is currently served by at least 20 vessels with opaque ownership structures, compared with 11 at the end of December. China remains the only buyer of the sanctioned gas, and the United States has not yet threatened it with additional restrictions. This indicates that Moscow is adapting its export infrastructure to sanctions and exploiting gaps in oversight of buyers of Russian LNG.
- **Russia is secretly helping Iran develop supersonic missiles capable of threatening U.S. ships.** According to an investigation found by Financial Times, a secret C430L program has been operating since 2023, under which Russian specialists are helping develop a ramjet engine for cruise missiles. Iran has already tested such an engine, although there is no evidence that a completed missile has been deployed; correspondence obtained by the FT indicates that negotiations continued as recently as this summer. This increases the risk of expanding Russian-Iranian military cooperation beyond the war against Ukraine and creates an additional source of pressure on the United States.
- **The International Basketball Federation has admitted athletes from Russia and Belarus to its competitions.** The FIBA decision applies to players, referees, and officials from both countries, including the 3×3 format. The federation will consider the participation of national teams, including in the qualification for the 2028 Olympics in Los Angeles, jointly with the IOC in December.



Military Support

- **Germany launches serial production of strike drones for Ukraine.** At the joint Ukrainian-German-American Airlogix and Auterion facility near Munich production has begun of the first Anubis and Seth X UAVs, with more than 5,000 units planned in total. The project is financed by the German government under a contract worth about €300 million, scheduled to be completed by mid-2027. Both platforms use Auterion software with artificial intelligence for terminal guidance and are designed to be resilient to electronic warfare. The project strengthens Germany's role not only as a donor but also as a production hub for Ukraine's long-range capabilities.
- **The National Guard receives ground robotic systems, while Spain continues supplying Patriot missiles.** Units of Ukraine's National Guard received 10 heavy Protector ground robotic systems purchased with financial support from the German government. Separately, several European countries announced their intention to strengthen Ukrainian air defense with additional systems under agreed assistance programs, while Spain confirmed that it would continue supplying Ukraine with Patriot missiles.
- **Ukraine will receive new self-propelled artillery systems financed by Germany.** In 2027, Ukraine will receive 200 "Marta" self-propelled artillery systems mounted on Mercedes-Benz Zetros chassis. The €750 million production agreement was financed by the German government as part of military assistance.
- **A Swedish airborne early warning aircraft is already operating over Ukraine.** Ukraine's Ministry of Defense confirmed that the ASC 890, or Saab 340 AEW&C, has been conducting operational flights over the country since March 2026. According to the ministry, it can detect airborne targets at considerable distances and coordinate aviation operations, increasing the effectiveness of F-16, Mirage 2000, and Gripen fighter aircraft. This strengthens the Air Force's transition toward an air-combat system based on NATO standards.
- **The Air Force Coalition has identified assistance priorities.** The Air Force Capabilities Coalition identified five priority areas of support for Ukraine, including the development of the military helicopter fleet as a separate priority. This broadens the focus of aviation assistance from fighter aircraft and air defense to mobility, evacuation, and battlefield operational support.

Situation at the Front

Key Events of the Week:

- The intensity of hostilities remained very high. Over the seven-day period, the General Staff recorded 1,560 combat engagements, with more than 200 recorded each day. The lowest figure was recorded on September 1, with 210 engagements; activity then increased to 240 engagements on September 4 and 236 on September 5.
- The main Russian pressure was concentrated in the Pokrovsk and Kostiantynivka directions. Over the week, 245 attacks were recorded in the Pokrovsk direction and 172 in the Kostiantynivka direction — 417 assaults in total, or more than a quarter of all combat engagements recorded during the week. Activity peaked in the Pokrovsk direction on September 1, with 45 attacks, and in the Kostiantynivka direction on August 30, with 31 attacks.
- Russian forces also maintained activity across a broad stretch of the front. The Southern Slobozhanshchyna direction saw 77 attacks over the week; the Lyman direction, 67; the Huliaipole direction, 64; and the Sloviansk direction, 45. The Northern Slobozhanshchyna and Kursk directions remained areas of localized pressure, while no signs of Russian offensive groupings were detected in the Volyn and Polissia directions.
- Airstrikes remained a systematic component of Russia's campaign. Over the week, Russia conducted 641 airstrikes and used 2,176 guided aerial bombs. The highest figures were recorded on September 4, with 100 airstrikes, and on September 3, with 353 guided aerial bombs. Russia also made extensive use of loitering munitions — around 76,300 over the week, averaging nearly 10,900 per day — as well as ballistic and cruise missiles.
- Ukraine continued to systematically strike Russian reconnaissance, command-and-control, air defense, and UAV infrastructure. Over the course of the week, Ukrainian strikes targeted command posts, UAV control points, relay stations, radar stations, electronic warfare systems, and warehouses. Among the notable targets were Kasta and Nebo-SV radar stations, Krasukha-4 electronic warfare systems, a MESH-network relay station, and Russian reconnaissance infrastructure.
- Ukrainian long-range strikes continued to disrupt Russia's fuel and energy infrastructure. During this period, Ukrainian forces struck the Kirishi oil refinery, the NOVATEK-Ust-Luga complex, and other fuel supply facilities. A major result was the confirmed shutdown of the Lukoil-Nizhegorodnefteorgsintez oil refinery and the NOVATEK-Ust-Luga complex, both of which are involved in supplying the Russian Armed Forces.

30.08

- On the night of August 30, Russia attacked Ukraine with two Iskander-M ballistic missiles launched from Kursk Oblast, as well as 130 attack drones, including Shahed, Gerbera, S8000 Banderol, and Parodiya decoy drones. Most of the Shaheds were jet-powered.
- According to the General Staff, 221 combat engagements were recorded throughout the day.
- Ukraine's Defense Forces struck a UAV depot used by the Rubikon unit in Khartsyzk, a UAV command post near Chumatske, command posts in Sukhodilsk, logistics depots in Donetsk Oblast and Crimea, an ammunition depot in Kadiivka, and a radar station in Pavlychi, Bryansk Oblast. The destruction of a Pantsir-S1 surface-to-air missile and gun system near Kletnya, Bryansk Oblast, was also confirmed.
- On the same night, Ukrainian forces struck the Kirishi oil refinery in Leningrad Oblast, one of Russia's largest refineries and a facility involved in supplying the Russian military; a fire broke out at the plant. A site used to store, prepare, and launch attack drones in Millerovo and the Yeysk airfield were also hit, with fires reported at both locations.

31.08

- On the night of August 31, Russia attacked Ukraine with a Kh-59 missile launched from the Black Sea and 121 attack drones, including Shahed, Gerbera, and Parodiya decoy drones. Most of the Shaheds were jet-powered.
- According to the General Staff, 225 combat engagements were recorded throughout the day.
- Ukraine's Defense Forces struck sites used to store, prepare, and launch attack drones in Donetsk and Hvardiiske, Crimea; a communications hub in Myrne; a command-and-observation post in Polohy; an area where military equipment was concentrated in Verkhnokamianka; and a fuel and lubricants depot in Borysivka, Belgorod Oblast.
- Ukrainian forces also struck a radar station in Desnianske, Bryansk Oblast; a command vehicle from an S-400 Triumf surface-to-air missile system near Ploskobukreivka; a communications hub in Zymovne; a UAV command post near Huliaipole; and logistics depots in Crimea, Luhansk Oblast, and Kursk Oblast.

01.09

- On the night of September 1, Russia carried out a massive combined attack using ballistic, cruise, anti-ship, and anti-radiation missiles, S8000 Banderol munitions, as well as 218 Shahed attack drones and Parodiya decoy drones. The main targets were Odesa and Kyiv oblasts.
- According to the General Staff, 210 combat engagements were recorded throughout the day.
- Ukraine's Defense Forces struck the NOVATEK-Ust-Luga complex in Slobodka, Leningrad Oblast. A fire was reported at the facility. The complex is an important part of Russia's production and logistics infrastructure in the Baltic region and is involved in supplying the Russian Armed Forces.

02.09

- On the night of September 2, Russia attacked Ukraine with two Iskander-M ballistic missiles launched from temporarily occupied Crimea, two Kh-59/69 guided air-launched missiles from the Black Sea area, and 174 attack drones, including Shahed, S8000 Banderol, Gerbera, and Parodiya decoy drones. The main targets were Odesa and Kyiv oblasts.

Losses of the Russian army from 30.08.2026 to 05.09.2026

Liquidated personnel	**6 800**
Tanks	**11**
IFVs	**21**
Artillery systems / MLRS	**306/17**
Anti-aircraft warfare systems	**8**
Aircraft / helicopters	**1/1**
UAVs	**9 067**
Ships/boats	**0**
Vehicles & fuel tanks	**2 103**
Special equipment	**21**

Situation at the Front

02.09	➢ According to the General Staff, 213 combat engagements were recorded throughout the day. ➢ Ukraine's Defense Forces struck a BK-16 landing craft in Sevastopol, a Krasukha-4 electronic warfare system, a UAV command post near Maryine in Crimea, a UAV depot in Zhelanne, an ammunition depot near Ilovaisk, and Russian facilities at the Vostochny training ground in Novopetrivka, Zaporizhzhia Oblast. ➢ Ukrainian forces also struck an ammunition depot in Volodymyrivka, a logistics depot in Ocheretyne, and an area where weapons and military equipment were concentrated in Rechytsia, Bryansk Oblast. Separately, the destruction of a Ka-27 helicopter at the Yeysk airfield and a MiG-29 aircraft at the Millerovo airfield was confirmed.
03.09	➢ On the night of September 3, Russia attacked Ukraine with 163 attack drones, including Shahed, S8000 Banderol, Gerbera, and Parodiya decoy drones. Around half of the Shaheds were jet-powered. ➢ According to the General Staff, 215 combat engagements were recorded throughout the day. ➢ Ukraine's Defense Forces struck a site used to store, prepare, and launch attack drones near Donetsk; a command post in Fedorivka; a command-and-observation post in Petrivka; a radar station in Bobryk, Bryansk Oblast; Grenader automated reconnaissance posts in Suvorove and Rysove in Crimea; a MESH-network relay station in Hustomoi, Kursk Oblast; and a fuel and lubricants depot in Rovenky, Luhansk Oblast. ➢ Separately, it was reported that over the three summer months of 2026, Ukraine's Defense Forces struck 952 pieces of Russian armored equipment, including 354 tanks and 598 armored combat vehicles. A September 1 hit on the antenna and hardware station of a Kasta radar system near Vyshneve, Zaporizhzhia Oblast, was also confirmed. This radar is used to detect aerial targets and transmit data to air defense command posts.
04.09	➢ On the night of September 4, Russia attacked Ukraine with a Kh-31P missile launched from the Black Sea, as well as 121 attack drones, including Shahed, Gerbera, S8000 Banderol, and Parodiya decoy drones. Around half of the Shaheds were jet-powered. ➢ According to the General Staff, 240 combat engagements were recorded throughout the day. ➢ Ukraine's Defense Forces struck a radar station in Kartushyne, Bryansk Oblast; an electronic warfare system near Pohar; a MESH-network relay station in Zlynka; and a repair base used by Russian units in Sokologirsk, Luhansk Oblast. ➢ The shutdown of two major Russian oil-refining facilities was confirmed: the Lukoil-Nizhegorodnefteorgsintez refinery in Kstovo following the August 26 strike, and the NOVATEK-Ust-Luga complex following the September 1 strike. At NOVATEK-Ust-Luga, pipelines, a gas condensate processing unit, and hydrocracking elements were hit. Both facilities are involved in supplying the Russian military.
05.09	➢ On the night of September 5, Russia attacked Ukraine with Iskander-M/KN-23 ballistic missiles launched from Russia's Rostov and Voronezh oblasts, as well as 167 attack drones, including Shahed, Gerbera, and Parodiya decoy drones. Around half of the Shaheds were jet-powered. The drones were launched from the directions of Orel, Millerovo, Kursk, occupied Donetsk, and Hvardiiske in temporarily occupied Crimea. ➢ According to the General Staff, 236 combat engagements were recorded throughout the day.

Losses of the Russian army from 30.08.2026 to 05.09.2026

Liquidated personnel	**6 800**
Tanks	**11**
IFVs	**21**
Artillery systems / MLRS	**306/17**
Anti-aircraft warfare systems	**8**
Aircraft / helicopters	**1/1**
UAVs	**9 067**
Ships/boats	**0**
Vehicles & fuel tanks	**2 103**
Special equipment	**21**

This week shelling and strikes

Massive attacks per week

- **Attack on the night of August 30:** Air defense neutralized 125 out of 130 UAVs. Hits by enemy air attack weapons were recorded at 13 locations, as well as falling debris from downed targets at 4 locations.
- **Attack on the night of August 31:** Air defense neutralized 96 out of 121 UAVs. Hits by enemy air attack weapons were recorded at 11 locations, as well as falling debris at 8 locations.
- **Attack on the night of September 1:** Air defense neutralized 199 enemy targets. The main directions of the strike were the Odesa and Kyiv oblasts. Hits by enemy missiles and strike UAVs were recorded at 28 locations, as well as falling debris at 10 locations.
- **Attack on the night of September 2:** Air defense neutralized 141 enemy targets. The main directions of the strike were the Odesa and Kyiv oblasts. Hits by enemy missiles and strike UAVs were recorded at 16 locations, as well as falling debris at 4 locations.
- **Attack on the night of September 3:** Air defense neutralized 135 enemy targets. Hits by enemy air attack weapons were recorded at 15 locations, as well as falling debris at 4 locations.
- **Attack on the night of September 4:** Air defense neutralized 103 out of 121 UAVs. Hits by enemy air attack weapons were recorded at 15 locations, as well as falling debris at 6 locations.
- **Attack on the night of September 5:** Air defense neutralized 128 out of 167 UAVs. Hits by enemy missiles and strike UAVs were recorded at 23 locations, as well as falling debris at 1 location.

Donetsk oblast

- Throughout the week, the Donetsk oblast suffered from attacks using UAVs and FABs (high-explosive aerial bombs). On August 30, Russians attacked the city of Kramatorsk with FPV drones. One person was injured as a result of the attack. Russia also dropped two aerial bombs on the settlement of Bylbasivka. The attack killed two people, including one child, and injured two others. On August 31, Russians launched an airstrike on the city of Sloviansk. Four people were injured. In addition, 34 apartment buildings and private houses, as well as six cars, were damaged. On September 1, an airstrike was launched on the city of Sloviansk. One person was injured. On September 2, Russians attacked the city of Sloviansk. A teenager was injured. On September 5, Russians attacked the city of Kramatorsk using an FPV drone. One person was injured.
- In addition, the following settlements suffered from attacks during the week:
  - Pokrovsk district: Bilozerke.
  - Kramatorsk district: Zavydo-Kudasheve, Stepanivka, Znamenivka, Druzhkivka, Starovarvarivka, Serhiivka, Seleznivka, Petrivka Druha, Ocheretyne, Novodonetske, Iverske, Sukhanivka, Troitske, Novopetrivka, Andriivka, Mykolaivka, Raihorodok, Holubivka, Yasnohirka, Shevchenko, Novoznamenivka.

Odesa oblast

- Throughout the week, the Russian army attacked the Odesa oblast with ballistic and cruise missiles, KABs, and strike UAVs. Residential neighborhoods, energy, port, border, warehouse, and educational infrastructure were targeted, notably including the Odesa TEC (Combined Heat and Power Plant), the "Orlivka" checkpoint, and "Nova Poshta" terminals. 1 person was killed, and 38 others were injured, including 4 children. On August 31 – September 1, Russians attacked the Odesa TEC, the "Orlivka" checkpoint, and a "Nova Poshta" terminal; operations at the checkpoint were temporarily suspended, equipment was damaged at the TEC, and 7 people were injured. On September 2–3, strikes on Odesa damaged multi-story buildings, educational institutions, and infrastructure objects; 25 people were injured, including 4 children. On September 4, 1 person was killed and 5 were injured in an attack; housing, warehouses, and transport were damaged.
- The following locations were under fire: Odesa, the Odesa district, and the Izmail district (specifically Orlivka).

Zaporizhzhia oblast

- Throughout the week, the Zaporizhzhia oblast suffered from airstrikes and UAV attacks. On August 30, Russians attacked the city of Zaporizhzhia with UAVs, injuring two people. On August 31, Russia attacked the city of Zaporizhzhia with UAVs, injuring six people. On September 1, Russians attacked the settlement of Kushuhum with drones. Two people were killed and five others were injured. On September 3, Russians attacked the village of Bilenke with a drone. One person was killed and another injured. Additionally, one person was injured following an FPV drone attack on the city of Zaporizhzhia. On September 4, Russians attacked the village of Pidhirne with a drone, injuring one person. Furthermore, two people were injured in drone attacks on the settlement of Kushuhum and the village of Kuschove.
- During the week, the following settlements were also attacked: Komyshuvakha, Zarichne, Nove Zaporizhzhia, Yuliivka, Zhovta Krucha, Pavlivka, Yasna Poliana, Chervonyi Yar, Novotroitske, Orikhiv, Soniachne, Preobrazhenka, Mykilske, Chervona Krynytsia, Omelnyk, Zaporizhzhia, Vilniansk, Kanivske, Adrianivka, Vasylkivske, Pavlivske, Novooleksandrivka, Maksymivka, Stepnohirsk, Prymorske, Stepove, Lukianivske, Zaliznychne, Shcherbaky, Novoandriivka, Novodanylivka, Mala Tokmachka, Charivne, Bilohiria, Huliaipilske, Vozdvyzhivska, Rybne, Hirke, Dobropillia, Pryluky, Staroukrainka, Sviatopetrivka, Tsvitkove, Novoselivka, Kosivtseve, Verkhnia Tersa, Ternuvate, Veselianka, Malokaterynivka, Yurkivka, Richne, Novoivanivka, Novorozivka, Vasynivka, Balabyne, Novomykolaivka, Rodynske, Storchove, Lysohirka, Barvinivka, Zhovtenke, Odarivka, Samiilivka, Ternivka, Chervonodniprovka, Rozumivka, Hryhorivka, Zapasne, Lezhene, Petropavlivka, Plavni, Luhivske, Liubymivka, Tavriiske, Yehorivka, Dolynka, Novoiakovlivka, Novotavriiske, Matviivka, Zalyvne, Myrivka, Novosoloshyne, and Kopani.

Kyiv oblast

- Throughout the week, the Russian army attacked Kyiv and the Kyiv oblast with ballistic and cruise missiles, as well as UAVs, notably striking rescuer workstations repeatedly. Residential buildings, "Ukrzaliznytsia" (Ukrainian Railways) facilities, warehouse, industrial, commercial, and social infrastructure, as well as transport, were targeted. 12 people were killed, and another 53 were injured. On the night of September 1, Russia launched a massive strike on Kyiv and the Boryspil area: 12 people were killed, and over 25 were injured. In the Darnytskyi district of Kyiv, "Ukrzaliznytsia" facilities were hit, killing 7 people, including 6 railway workers. In Boryspil, an enterprise, a service station, a five-story building, a store, and residential houses were damaged. On August 31, in the village of Pohreby, Brovary district, 8 people were injured, and in the Solomianskyi district of Kyiv, 4 people were injured, including 2 children. On September 2, in the Shevchenkivskyi district of the capital, a 6-story residential building was partially destroyed, and 11 people were injured. On September 5, in Boryspil, a multi-story building was damaged, and 2 people were injured.
- The following locations were under fire: Kyiv (specifically the Obolonskyi, Holosiivskyi, Podilskyi, Shevchenkivskyi, Solomianskyi, Dniprovskyi, Darnytskyi, Sviatoshynskyi, and Desnianskyi districts); Brovary district (Brovary, Pohreby, Velyka Dymerka); Boryspil, Bucha, Fastiv, Vyshhorod, and Obukhiv districts; Vyshneve.

Other Oblasts

- **Poltava oblast**: Throughout the week, the Russian army attacked the Poltava oblast with strike UAVs targeting enterprises, residential buildings, and open terrain. 6 people were injured. On September 1, strikes on enterprises in Poltava and the Poltava community damaged residential buildings and an educational institution, injuring 4 people. On September 3, in the Myrhorod district, falling UAVs caused a fire in outbuildings, injuring 2 people. Additionally, throughout the week, UAV debris sparked dry vegetation fires, and civilian enterprise warehouses were damaged in the Kremenchuk district. The following locations were under fire: Poltava, Lubny, Kremenchuk, and Myrhorod districts, and the city of Poltava.
- **Khmelnytskyi oblast**: On September 2, following a Russian attack on the Khmelnytskyi community, a man was injured; falling debris on the territory of an enterprise set a truck and a warehouse on fire.

This week shelling and strikes

Dnipropetrovsk oblast

- Throughout the week, the Russian army attacked the Dnipropetrovsk oblast daily with UAVs, artillery, aerial bombs, and "Banderol" missiles. Residential buildings, enterprises, social and critical infrastructure, warehouses, gas stations, and transport were targeted. 12 people were killed, including 2 police officers, and another 60 people were injured, including 1 child. On September 2, 4 people were killed and 14 were injured; educational institutions and multi-story buildings in Dnipro were damaged. There were also fatalities in the Nikopol and Synelnykove districts. On September 4, 3 people were killed, including 2 police officers, and 4 were injured. On September 5, at least 5 people were killed, particularly due to a strike on an industrial enterprise in Kamianske; another 11 were injured, including 5 following a "Banderol" missile strike on a service station in the Dniprovskyi district.
- The following locations were under fire: Dnipro, Pavlohrad, Kamianske; Nikopol district (Nikopol, Marhanetska, Pokrovska, Myrivska, Chervonohryhorivska, Tomakivska, Mozolevska communities); Kryvyi Rih district (Zelenodolska, Apostolivska, Hrushivska communities); Synelnykove district (Mykolaivska, Petropavlivska, Shakhtarska, Vasylkivska, Raivska, Bohynivska, Dubovyhivska, Slavhorodska, Yavornytska, Pokrovska communities); Pavlohrad district (Bohdanivska, Troitska, Verbkivska, Yuriivska communities); Dniprovskyi district (Petrykivska community); Kamianske district (Verkhivtsevska community); Samar district (Mahdalynivska, Chernechchynska, Hubynynska communities).

Mykolaiv oblast

- Throughout the week, the Russian army attacked the Mykolaiv oblast daily using Shahed, "Molniya", and "Lancet" UAVs, FPV drones, artillery, and a "Banderol" missile. Residential buildings, warehouses, transport, a shopping center, and a social facility were targeted. 1 person was killed, and another 6 were injured. On August 30, in the Mykolaiv district, 1 person was injured; a warehouse and transport were damaged. On September 4, in Mykolaiv and the Kutsurub community, 3 people were injured, and a shopping center was damaged. On September 5, in the Halytsynivka community, a driver was killed due to a Shahed-238 strike on a truck; in Mykolaiv, trucks and trolleybuses were damaged.
- The following locations were under fire: Mykolaiv district (Kutsurub, Ochakiv, Halytsynivka, and Stepove communities); Kryve Ozero community; city of Mykolaiv.

Kharkiv oblast

- Throughout the week, the Kharkiv oblast suffered from attacks using KABs (guided aerial bombs) and UAVs. On August 31, Russians attacked the settlement of Zolochiv with UAVs. Two children suffered an acute stress reaction following the attack. On September 3, Russians launched a missile strike on the settlement of Pechenihy. Ten people were injured, including two children.
- In addition, the following settlements suffered from attacks during the week: Andriivka, Blyzniuky, Kharkiv, Ohultsi, Shevchenkove, Voloska Balakliia, Izium, Slatyne, Budy, Dobrovillia, Lozova, Prymorske, Slobozhanske, Kovali, Nova Oleksandrivka, Hnylytsia, Komarivka, Yazykove, Derhachi, Vesele, Novovolodymyrske, Chervona Khvylia, Zelenyi Hai, Chornohlazivka, Sadove, Odnorobivka, Tsyrkuny, Bezruky, Vyshneve, Enerhetykiv, Samiilivka, Vilne Druhe, Yavirske, Postolne, Kartamysh, Shestakove, Khotimlia, Prudianka, Zamirtsi, Bohodarivka, Cherkaski Tyshky, Orilka, Lymanivka, Pisky-Radkivski, Klynova-Novoselivka, Kalynove, Barvinkove, Verbivka, Vysokyi, Kozacha Lopan, and Mykhailivka.

Kherson oblast

- Throughout the week, Russian forces shelled Kherson oblast daily, using airstrikes, drone attacks, and artillery. Residential areas and critical and public infrastructure came under attack. Thirty-three apartment buildings and 56 private houses were damaged, as were a church, a Resilience Point, administrative buildings, shops, an enterprise, mobile communications towers, gas pipelines, agricultural machinery, minibuses, a bus, ambulances, and cars. Six people were killed and 97 others were injured, including four children. On August 24, two people were killed and 23 others were injured, including one child. A Resilience Point and agricultural machinery were damaged. On August 26, 18 people were injured, including one child. Three apartment buildings, five private houses, administrative buildings, and a mobile communications tower were damaged. On August 28, one person was killed and 26 others were injured, including one child. Seven apartment buildings, 15 private houses, ambulances, and a gas pipeline were damaged.
- The following settlements came under fire: Kherson, Antonivka, Berehove, Beryslav, Bilozerka, Biliaivka, Borozenske, Bruskynske, Burhunka, Veletenske, Vitrove, Vysokopillia, Havrylivka, Darivka, Dniprovske, Dudchany, Zarichne, Zolota Balka, Ivanivka, Inhulets, Inhulivka, Kachkarivka, Kizomys, Kyselivka, Komyshany, Kostyrka, Lymanets, Lvivski Otruby, Mykilske, Mykolaivka, Mylove, Mykhailivka, Myroliubivka, Nova Kuban, Novovorontsovka, Novovoskresenske, Novodmytrivka, Novokairy, Novoraisk, Odradokamianka, Oleksandrivka, Olhivka, Osokorivka, Poniativka, Rakivka, Respublikanets, Rozlyv, Romashkove, Sadove, Sahaidachne, Stanislav, Stepne, Tarasa Shevchenka, Tokarivka, Tomaryne, Tomyna Balka, Tryfonivka, Tiahynka, Ulianovka, Urozhaine, Fedorivka, Khreshchenivka, Chaichyne, Charivne, Chervone, Shevchenkivka, Shyroka Balka, Ukrainka, and Yasna Poliana.

Chernihiv oblast

- Throughout the week, the Russian army daily shelled the border communities of the Chernihiv oblast, using UAVs, FPV drones, KABs, artillery, and mortars. Residential houses, civilian, educational, energy, agricultural, and industrial infrastructure were targeted. No human casualties were recorded. On August 31, in the village of Budysche, a "Geran" UAV strike destroyed a residential house; in Novhorod-Siverskyi, a woodworking enterprise, housing, and a store were damaged. On September 1, in the settlement of Kholmy, educational institutions and a residential house were damaged; in Semenivka, a fiber-optic FPV drone destroyed the premises of the Koriukivka Power Grid district and damaged utility vehicles.
- The following locations were under fire: Novhorod-Siverska community (Novhorod-Siverskyi, Mykhalchyna-Sloboda, Krasnyi Khutir, Budysche, Chaikyne, Buchky, Vorobivka, Buda-Vorobivska); Semenivska community (Semenivka, Liskivshchyna, Lohy, Prohres, Karpovychi, Zoria, Halahanivka, Yanzhulivka, Leonivka, Mykolaivka); Snovska community (Khrinivka, Huta-Studenetska, Kliusy, Mistky); Horodnianska community (Berylivka, Senkivka); Koriukivka district (settlement of Kholmy); Pryluky district (Ichnianska community); Chernihiv district (territory of a poultry farm).

Sumy oblast

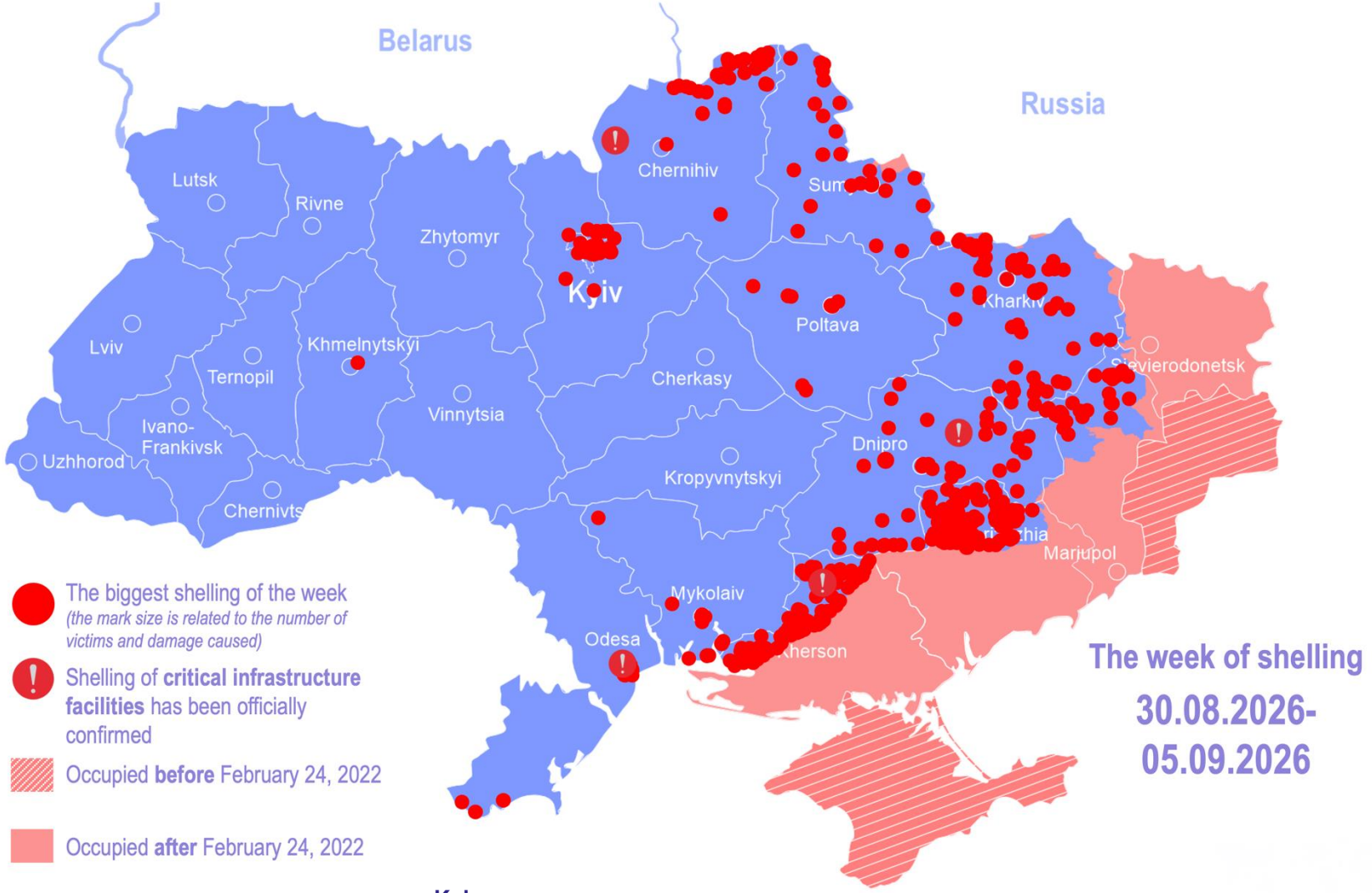
- Throughout the week, the Sumy oblast faced attacks involving artillery and UAVs. On August 31, Russians attacked the city of Sumy with UAVs, injuring four people. Additionally, one person was injured following a mortar attack on the Seredyna-Buda community. On September 1, Russians attacked the city of Sumy with drones, injuring two people. On September 3, Russians attacked the city of Hlukhiv with drones, injuring one person. One person was also injured following a Russian UAV attack on the Seredyna-Buda community.
- In addition, the following communities were attacked during the week: Mykolaivska (rural), Myropilska, Krasnopilska, Yunakivska, Esmanska, Putyvlska, Bochechkivska, Okhtyrska, Velykopysarivska, Stepanivska, Khotinska, Shalyhinska, Sveska, Novoslobidska, Bezdrytska, Berezivska, Znob-Novhorodska, Khutir-Mykhailivska, Andriyashivska, Romenska, and Chupakhivska.

The week of shelling

Donetsk oblast

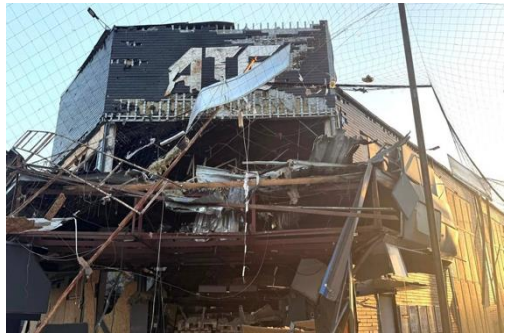
Sumy oblast

Kherson oblast



Odesa oblast

Dnipropetrovsk oblast



Kyiv

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Humanitarian situation

Temporarily Occupied Territories (TOT) and Evacuation

- In the temporarily occupied territories of Kherson Oblast, the humanitarian isolation of the civilian population is worsening. In occupied Oleshky, people are surviving amid a severe shortage of food and medicine: there are virtually no regular supplies, so locals rely on their gardens, old stockpiles, and exchanging food.
- In Donetsk Oblast, nearly 70,900 civilians remain in the zone of active hostilities, including more than 3,600 children. This was reported by Dmytro Pozharskyi, a representative of the Donetsk Regional Military Administration. Such a large number of civilians in areas of active hostilities poses constant risks to their lives, access to medical care, evacuation, and basic services.
- Twenty-eight Ukrainians have been returned from the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine: five on September 3 and another 23 at the end of August. Among those rescued are children and young people, families with children, elderly and mobility-impaired people, as well as people in need of medical care. Their return was made possible by the Bring Kids Back UA initiative and assistance from the civil society organizations Helping to Leave and Compass of Dreams.
- In Lysychansk, Rubizhne, and Sievierodonetsk in the temporarily occupied Luhansk Oblast, the occupiers have banned the use of mobile communications for several years now. Oleksii Kharchenko, head of the Luhansk Regional Military Administration, reported that residents are being offered the use of payphones and landline phones; however, in Lysychansk, most requests to have landline phones installed are rejected due to an alleged lack of equipment. This exacerbates the population's information isolation and complicates access to assistance.
- For the fourth year in a row, the fate of two men from Kherson – 35-year-old Yehor Kysel and 36-year-old Mykola Vidmuk – remains unknown. They were detained by Russian security forces on July 2, 2022, in Kherson, tortured, and taken to Simferopol. The men were held in isolation for nearly three years, and on April 26, 2025, they were taken out of their cells under the pretext of being returned home, after which they disappeared. It is currently unknown where they are or whether they were taken to the Russian Federation.

International Support

- International partners continue to provide Ukraine with equipment to support critical infrastructure and public utilities. Between August 24 and 30, Odesa and Dnipropetrovsk oblasts received nearly €1.8 million worth of power equipment to restore and strengthen their infrastructure. Zaporizhzhia received 20 diesel generators from an international fund financed by the governments of seven countries.

Violations of International Humanitarian Law by Russia

- Russian forces continue to attack civilians, medical facilities, and personnel from services working at the sites of previous strikes. On September 3, in Dnipropetrovsk Oblast, two police officers were killed and another was wounded while documenting the aftermath of a previous attack; overall, Russian forces attacked the area more than ten times with drones and artillery. In Kherson, a Russian drone struck a medical facility, injuring two employees. In Bilenke, Zaporizhzhia region, Russian forces attacked a civilian vehicle: a man was killed and a woman was injured.
- Russia also continues to strike civilian, cultural, and social infrastructure. According to the Ministry of Culture, Russian aggression in Ukraine has damaged or destroyed 2,138 cultural heritage sites and 2,640 cultural institutions, 569 of which have been completely destroyed. In the last month alone, the number of damaged cultural heritage sites increased by 148, while the number of damaged cultural institutions increased by 15.

Infrastructure, Energy and Economy

- Russia continues to attack Ukraine's energy infrastructure and essential civilian infrastructure systematically. Russian troops have attacked certain energy facilities in Kharkiv Oblast more than 50 times, attempting to destroy equipment again after it had been repaired. According to Kharkivoblenergo, since the start of the full-scale war, nine energy workers have been killed and another 24 injured in the region as a result of Russian shelling. Such attacks complicate efforts to restore power supplies in frontline communities and pose additional risks to repair crews.
- Russian strikes on logistics and warehouse infrastructure pose risks to the supply of goods, humanitarian aid, and medical supplies. In Kyiv Oblast, a Russian attack damaged one of the WHO's main warehouses in Ukraine, where humanitarian medical supplies were stored; access to the facility was restricted for safety reasons due to heavy smoke. That same week, civilian business and logistics facilities were damaged or destroyed, including a PepsiCo production facility in Mykolaiv Oblast, a VARUS warehouse in Kyiv Oblast, a distribution center operated by the Aurora chain, and a Nova Poshta depot and branch in Dnipro, where one person was killed and five others were injured.
- Russia continues to attack railway infrastructure, which remains crucial for evacuations, passenger transportation, and the delivery of supplies. On September 1, Russian forces launched ballistic missile strikes against railway facilities in Kyiv; seven people were killed in the attack, six of them employees of Ukrzaliznytsia, while another employee remains hospitalized. Separately, a Russian UAV struck a locomotive on the Prydniprovska Railway; passengers, the train crew, and the locomotive crew had been evacuated to a safe distance in advance.

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