

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REPORT | ISSUE NO. 48 (27 NOVEMBER 2025)

Northern Black Sea and Russia (Ports and Terminals)

Risk Intelligence System
Advisory Services
Intelligence Reports

www.riskintelligence.eu

Table of contents

Table of contents	1
About the report	2
Overview of current situation	3
<i>Brief update</i>	3
<i>Ukrainian Black Sea Corridor</i>	4
<i>Black Sea</i>	4
<i>Sea of Azov</i>	5
<i>Ukraine</i>	5
<i>Russia</i>	6
<i>Conflict outlook</i>	7
Ukraine and northern Black Sea ports	8
Operations and Security definitions	10
<i>Operations</i>	10
<i>Security</i>	10
<i>Note on sanctions and commercial restrictions</i>	10
Annex 1 - Illustration of reported mined areas	12
Annex 2 - Announced temporary corridor from UKR Black Sea ports	13
Annex 3- Reported Kerch Strait inspection area	14
Annex 4 – List of commercial vessel incidents	15
Annex 5 – Incidents	16

About the report

This report provides an overview of the current maritime security situation in the northern part of the Black Sea, particularly in the vicinity of specific ports and terminals. It is primarily aimed at assessing the threat of security incidents affecting operations of merchant ships operating in this area.

Comprehensive descriptions for individual incidents as well as statistics about attacks against merchant ships are available on the Risk Intelligence System.

Time of latest intelligence included in this report:
27 November 2025, 08:00 UTC.

Disclaimer

Advice given and recommendations made do not constitute a warranty of future results by Risk Intelligence or an assurance against risk. Recommendations made are based on information provided by the client and other information available at the time of writing. No express or implied warranty is given in respect of any judgment made or to changes or any unforeseen escalation of any factors affecting any such judgment.

Documents are for the benefit of the client only and may not be disclosed to any third parties without the prior written consent of Risk Intelligence; such consent not to be withheld unreasonably. The client agrees to indemnify Risk Intelligence against any claims and any resulting damages that may be caused by any unauthorised disclosure of such documents.

Overview of current situation

Summary

- Black Sea threat picture remains unchanged
- Ukrainian forces strike port of Novorossiysk and Tuapse
- Russian forces attack ports of Chornomorsk and Izmail

Brief update

Attacks on Ukrainian and Russian port infrastructure continued during the past week.

In November there were, at the time of publication, 10 maritime related incidents reported during the month – with the Russian port of Tuapse and the Ukrainian Danube port of Izmail both experiencing three separate attacks, throughout the month. Although the specific reason for these two ports experiencing the focus of military attacks cannot be verified, the attacks are likely due to the maritime traffic of both ports and their economic relevance the ports have to both countries. Nevertheless, the developments during the past week, do not change the overall and current threat picture, regarding maritime operations in the Black Sea, remain unchanged – given that the ports have been attacked several times before by both forces.

The news of last week, was dominated by the leaked US/Russia 28-point plan with a deadline of today, 27 NOV 2025, announced by US president Trump. The plan led to intensified diplomatic activity, and although it was not dismissed, by Ukraine and its partners, it was quickly unpicked and considered unworkable. A subsequent 19-point plan has been reported but specific details are not known. The deadline imposed on Ukraine by the US, has since been downplayed by the US – providing more time for further negotiations.

Diplomatic efforts continue, with reported meeting between the US and Russia and the US and Ukraine ongoing – the US Trump administration seemingly attempting to capitalize on the claimed success in Israel-Gaza settlement and trying to approach the Russian war in Ukraine in the same way. Although developments can at times move quickly, given the current circumstances it seems unlikely that a ceasefire or peace-settlement is imminent in the coming week. However, it remains likely that both Ukraine and Russia will continue to engage with the US efforts to best position themselves and to try keep the US supportive of their own respective agendas.

The current scenarios for vessel attacks are (order does not represent likelihood):

Scenario 1: The threat of collateral damage to vessels in both Ukrainian and Russian ports, remains the most likely, due to Russia's apparent disregard of damaging cargo vessels when targeting port infrastructure near civilian areas. However, collateral damage towards vessels transiting the Ukrainian Black Sea corridor, can also not be ruled out.

Scenario 2: Vessels can be targeted due to flawed intelligence from the Russian military, suggesting they carry military hardware.

Scenario 3: Attacks may be aimed at deterring vessels from using the Ukrainian transit corridor and disrupting maritime exports by creating uncertainty and danger.

Scenario 4: Russia could target vessels to increase pressure on Ukraine to influence future negotiations.

Regardless of Russian objectives, Ukrainian ports and their infrastructure remain likely targets, as part of Russia's ongoing war in Ukraine.

Ukrainian Black Sea Corridor

Vessels continued using the Ukrainian Black Sea corridor last week. The threat to ships in transit is assessed lower than the threat of collateral damage to vessels in port, due to ongoing Russian attacks on Ukrainian port cities and infrastructure.

Strikes impacting vessels underway remain assessed as less likely to occur, as this would require direct targeting. Previous incidents involving vessels, indicate that the likelihood of collateral damage while in Ukrainian ports remain greater, but future incidents involving commercial vessels – whether from collateral damage, debris, missile misidentification, or potential direct targeting – cannot be ruled out.

The Ukrainian Black Sea corridor and ports operate under IMO Circular Letter 4748 and local guidance, though operational differences should be expected.

Operational disruptions such as power outages and air raid alarms remain likely, until security improves. An elevated threat to maritime trade in the NW Black Sea and near the conflict area persists due to likely Russian actions against vessels and port infrastructure.

Black Sea

Russian and Ukrainian military activity in the Black Sea, continue to pose a threat to shipping in the area. War-related developments during the

past week, do not change the threat picture for the Black Sea region, with the north-western area still an active war zone.

The security situation varies within the Black Sea, with lower threats to maritime operations in the southern half. Potential harassment, AIS/GPS signal jamming or spoofing, and the use of warning shots remain possible. Ukrainian forces are expected to continue pressuring Russian forces in the Black Sea, including in and near Crimea, in order to achieve greater control over the maritime domain to secure the shipping in the area.

Russia, despite reduced naval capabilities in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, maintains a presence that can deploy mines or munitions into the Black Sea. Submarine deployment will be influenced by Ukrainian anti-ship capabilities. However, under current conditions, Russia is unlikely to enforce any blockade or inspection regime in the north-western Black Sea. Although the overall usage of naval drones, both on surface and submerged is likely to continue to increase by both sides, the deployment, as part of military operations, do not, in of themselves present a change to the current threat picture to maritime operations.

Mine Countermeasure (MCM) operations conducted by Romania, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Ukraine, are ongoing to address the threat of sea mines that persists in the wider Black Sea. War-related implications, such as varying degrees of naval presence, congestion at regional straits and ports, sanctions on trade to and from Russia, and complications with crew changes, have become more common since Russia's withdrawal from the UN-backed Black Sea Grain Initiative in July 2023.

Sea of Azov

The Sea of Azov is largely restricted for commercial traffic without Russian consent. Mariupol and Berdyansk ports, controlled by Russian forces, have unclear operational statuses. Reports indicate stolen Ukrainian cargo is being transported from these ports.

Ukraine monitors vessels to occupied ports in the Sea of Azov and may consider them potential military targets. Russia has increased defences around the Crimea bridge due to Ukrainian strikes. Non-Russian-flagged vessels can face disruption in the Kerch Strait, and Russia may prohibit vessels loaded outside its territory from transiting. Attacks on Russian Black Sea ports operating at ISPS level 2 are probable.

Ukraine

Port information is located in the port table.

The direct targeting of vessels remains possible, although collateral damage is the most likely threat to materialise. This is similar for all of Ukraine and Ukrainian ports.

Power-outages and air-raid alarms continue throughout the country, which can also disrupt port operations. Russian attacks on Ukrainian power infrastructure is likely intended to cause as much damage before winter as possible. Therefore, concerns regarding the operational future of the country's energy network, including sufficient supplies and making the network more resilient to aerial attacks remain. Given the constant unpredictability, future disruption should be expected.

Until any form of a ceasefire is agreed and enforced, Russia is likely to use any pretext for future attacks on Black Sea maritime operations, if deemed useful to achieve their military or political objectives.

Martial law remains in place with some local night-time curfews. All Ukrainian ports are operating at ISPS level 3 following the communication to the IMO by the Ukrainian authorities.

Russia

Port information is located in the port table.

Ukrainian forces continue military activity in the Black Sea, with numerous Russian reports of engagements with unmanned naval drones and special forces in the NW Black Sea. There are also reports of USVs reaching as far as Novorossiysk - as well as reports of attacks across Crimea.

The introduction of long-range Ukrainian produced missiles, "flamingos", may lead to strikes against Russian ports in the Black Sea, including against military assets and energy infrastructure. The same is likely if Ukraine is provided with other long-range weapon systems or assistance with targeting inside Russia.

Previous videos of naval and aerial drone attacks in Russian ports also highlight a general lack of advanced counter measures. Russian anti-air is often fired at near horizontal angles. This is likely to lead to damage to port facilities and vessels and may potentially also wound or kill sailors or port workers.

When using Russian ports other than those in the Black Sea, for example Arctic or Baltic Sea ports, it is possible that Russian authorities will try to recruit or coerce crews on visiting vessels with non-Russian flag or crew, to conduct espionage or reconnaissance on their behalf, or even sabotage of undersea cables by releasing the anchor and dragging it across cables or pipelines. Such cases of recruitment have not been confirmed, but it is possible given the ongoing Russian hybrid effort in the Baltic Sea, and the requirement for plausible deniability.

There have been a number of incidents of vessels being hit by explosions, likely due to limpet mines, after these vessels have called Russian ports, or during Russian port calls. While the circumstances are unclear, it is a possibility that Ukrainian special forces and intelligence

units are part of a wider campaign of mining vessels calling Russian ports.

Overt and direct attacks against shadow-fleet vessels is assessed to be generally less likely.

Conflict outlook

Similar to last week, the past week's developments do not alter the overall threat picture for maritime operations in the Black Sea, and the recent incidents continue to underline the increased threat to vessels while in port compared to vessels in transit. Both Ukrainian and Russian ports Black Sea (and Ukrainian Danube) ports have been attacked before. The reason for the focus of attack in November – with the Russian port of Tuapse and the Ukrainian port of Izmail, having collectively experienced over half of the maritime related attacks during the month – cannot be verified, but is likely the continued strategy by both sides to attack the sectors of economic importance to both countries. Given these priorities are unlikely to change, the ports which are deemed important will likely remain as future targets for both the Ukrainian and Russian forces. Thus, the threat to maritime operations is unchanged and therefore a vessel in a Ukrainian or Russian Black Sea port, is more likely to be impacted by an attack on the given port, compared to during transit in the Black Sea.

The leaked US/Russia 28-point plan for peace, between Ukraine and Russia, as reported during the past week, has since been more or less dismissed, by all parties, including the US and Russia. The US imposed deadline of today, for Ukraine to agree to the plan, has also since been downplayed – which does provide the possibility for further negotiations in the week and weeks. The current heightened level of diplomatic activity is likely to continue and both Russia and Ukraine are likely to continue their efforts to attempt influence the US to their respective aspects in order to place themselves as best as possible in the event of any future ceasefire or peace settlement – although this does not appear imminent given current circumstances.

Annex 1 – Illustration of reported mined areas

Annex 2 – Announced temporary corridor from UKR Black Sea ports

Annex 3 – Reported Kerch Strait inspection area

Annex 4 – List of commercial vessel incidents

Annex 5 – Incidents

Ukraine and northern Black Sea ports

Port	Current port situation	Current local situation	Operations	Security
Odesa	The port is understood operational in accordance with the IMO Circular Letter 4748, and local guidance.	Russian strikes do occur against critical infrastructure in the Odesa Oblast, including some direct targeting of Odesa city and port. Future attacks targeting Odesa port cannot be ruled out. The overall security situation remains highly unpredictable and local operational differences and issues should be expected. Disruptions to operations may occur due to power outages or air raid alarms.		
Pivdenny	The port is understood operational in accordance with the IMO Circular Letter 4748, and local guidance.	Russian strikes have occurred against targets in and near Pivdenny in the past, including targeting of the port. Future targeting in the area as part of military operations cannot be ruled out. The overall security situation remains highly unpredictable and local operational differences and issues should be expected. Disruptions to operations may occur due to power outages or air raid alarms.		
Mykolaiv	Closed. Cargo operations suspended for commercial operations.	In control of Ukrainian forces. Russian strikes against military targets and critical-infrastructure targets in or near the city do occur.		
Mariupol	Disputed operational status.	Controlled by Russian forces and part of annexed territory. Actual operational status is disputed with Russian authorities reporting the port to be open, although this is with very limited traffic prioritized by the Russian state. Reports indicate the rebuilding of the port facilities by Russian military and contractors.		
Chornomorsk	The port is understood operational in accordance with the IMO Circular Letter 4748, and local guidance.	Russian strikes have occurred against critical infrastructure in the Odessa Oblast. Future attacks targeting Chornomorsk port cannot be ruled out. The overall security situation remains highly unpredictable and local operational differences and issues should be expected. Disruptions to operations may occur due to power outages or air raid alarms.		
Ukraine Danube ports	Ukraine Danube ports are operating and handling ship calls via the Danube, and the Sulina and Bystre Canals.	Incidents involving mines have occurred in the Black Sea near the canals. Russian strikes against the ports in the Izmail region, do occur. Local weather conditions, water levels, and pilot shortages also impact maritime operations. ISPS Level 3 is in place, as communicated by the Ukrainian authorities. Delays and congestion have been reported in relation to port and canal operations.		

* Constraints and demands related to vessels with Ukrainian crewmembers. Russian crew with previous military service may be questioned by authorities withheld as part of Russian mobilization efforts.

** Risk Intelligence is not responsible for third-party content.

Port	Current port situation	Current local situation	Operations	Security
Kerch Strait	Open for navigation but only for authorized transit. Ports located within the Strait are reported to be operating. Inspection regime and additional security measures are in place.	UKR naval drone or missile strikes against the Kerch Strait Bridge and nearby naval stations and critical infrastructure remain possible. Attacks are not expected to directly target commercial maritime traffic, but collateral damage cannot be ruled out. Russian defensive fire against drones may hit commercial traffic. Russia has announced transit restriction of vessels which are not loaded in Russian ports. Scrutiny against crew is possible *. See Annex 3 for reported Kerch Strait inspection area.		
Russian Black Sea ports	Open with restrictions. Additional security measures are in place.	Ports operating at ISPS level 2, some operational delays possible. Ukrainian attacks against naval or state-affiliated vessels, and port infrastructure, using naval drones, aerial drones, or cruise missiles, is possible. Collateral damage from drones may occur in case of incidents, and Russian defensive fire against drones may hit commercial traffic. Scrutiny against crew is possible *.		
Russian Sea of Azov ports	Open with restrictions. Sea of Azov is currently closed to unauthorized navigation by the Russian authorities. Additional security measures are in place.	Ports operating at ISPS level 2, some operational delays possible. Ukrainian attacks against naval or state-affiliated vessels, and port infrastructure, using naval drones, aerial drones or cruise missiles, is possible. Collateral damage from drones may occur in case of incidents, and Russian defensive fire against drones may hit commercial traffic. Scrutiny against crew is possible *.		
Temporary corridor from UKR Black Sea ports	Operational status is reported to be open, in accordance with IMO Circular Letter 4748 – though likely influenced by local operational circumstances in the NW Black Sea.	The corridor is reported to be running without considerable issues, although disruption following attacks are to be expected. Any tacit agreement from Russia on current transits are unknown, and further Russian acceptance is unclear if the increased tempo of Ukrainian strikes on Russian assets in the Black Sea continues. Military activity in and near the corridor is possible, collateral damage to vessels is possible.		
Constanta	Open.	Operating, with additional cargo diverted to Constanta due to closed Ukrainian ports. Congestion should be expected, and although this is being managed, it could lead to delays.		

* Constraints and demands related to vessels with Ukrainian crewmembers. Russian crew with previous military service may be questioned by authorities withheld as part of Russian mobilization efforts.

** Risk Intelligence is not responsible for third-party content.

Operations and Security definitions

Operations

Green – Operations in the area are ongoing normally with no significant issues.

Yellow – Some delays or disruptions in the area may be expected, which could be due to limitations to, for example, port operations and/or congestion in the area, or other difficulties with access or operating at the required ISPS level or complying with other procedures either at port or offshore.

Red – Operations have been significantly disrupted and ports or areas might be closed or only partially operating due to restrictions, blockades, lack of functioning infrastructure, personnel disruptions, and access concerns, or other issues preventing all or most operations.

Security

Green – The area is secure and there are no direct or indirect security threats in the port vicinity or offshore area. Low threat to vessels/personnel.

Yellow – There are no direct security threats but there are possible indirect threats in the vicinity, particularly but not limited to conflict taking place in proximity either on land or offshore. Moderate threat to vessels/personnel.

Red – Direct threats are possible to the port or area and/or its immediate approaches, including collateral damage in the immediate area or direct attacks that could target infrastructure and vessels at berth/anchorages/underway. High threat to vessels/personnel.

Note on sanctions and commercial restrictions

Sanctions and commercial restrictions are being imposed on Russia in response to its invasion. These sanctions are evolving and will affect ongoing business operations in many complex legal ways. Sanctions are being applied to individual Russians, business entities, and to certain Russian export products (such as oil products). There are also restrictions on specific nationalities (such as US citizens) engaging in certain activities, restrictions on payments (in certain currencies and through certain institutions), and restrictions on Russia's import of particular dual-use items and technologies. Port entry bans for Russian vessels are being implemented (in the UK, for example).

The fine print of sanctions and restrictions might affect chartering arrangements in unexpected ways, depending on the connection to Russia. These issues, as well as insurance issues for operating in war

risk areas, are not covered in this report and might need to be assessed separately to reduce the risk of exposure.

Annex 1 - Illustration of reported mined areas



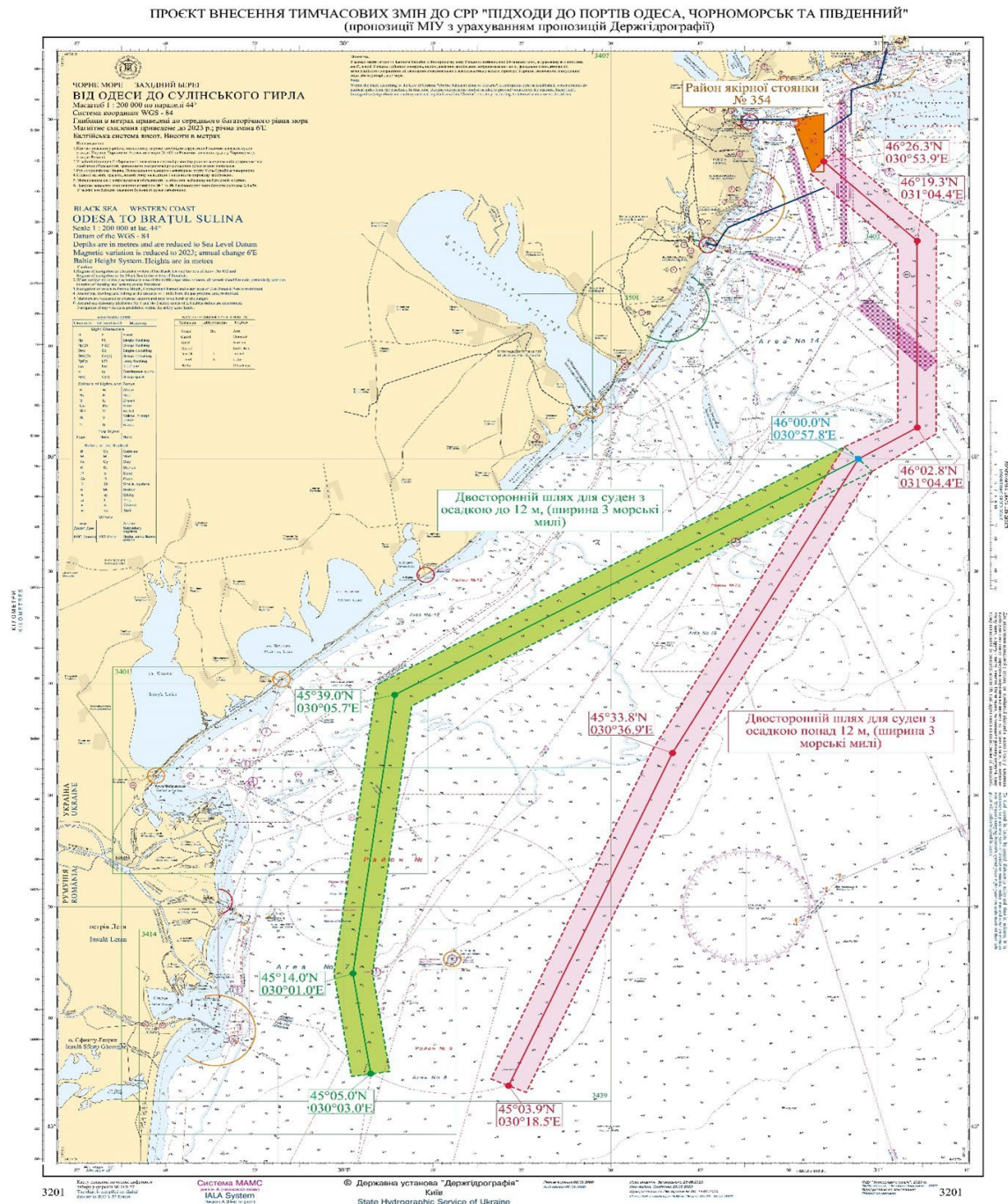
Image 1 - Risk Intelligence (Illustration for visual guidance only)

NAVAREA III: See above for visual guidance on mined areas according to the Spanish flag administration (NAVAREA III 0092).

Mined areas are most likely a combination of deeper sea mines and shallow water mines for anti-amphibious operations as well as on beaches. Mines in the sea are most likely cabled or anchored and under control.

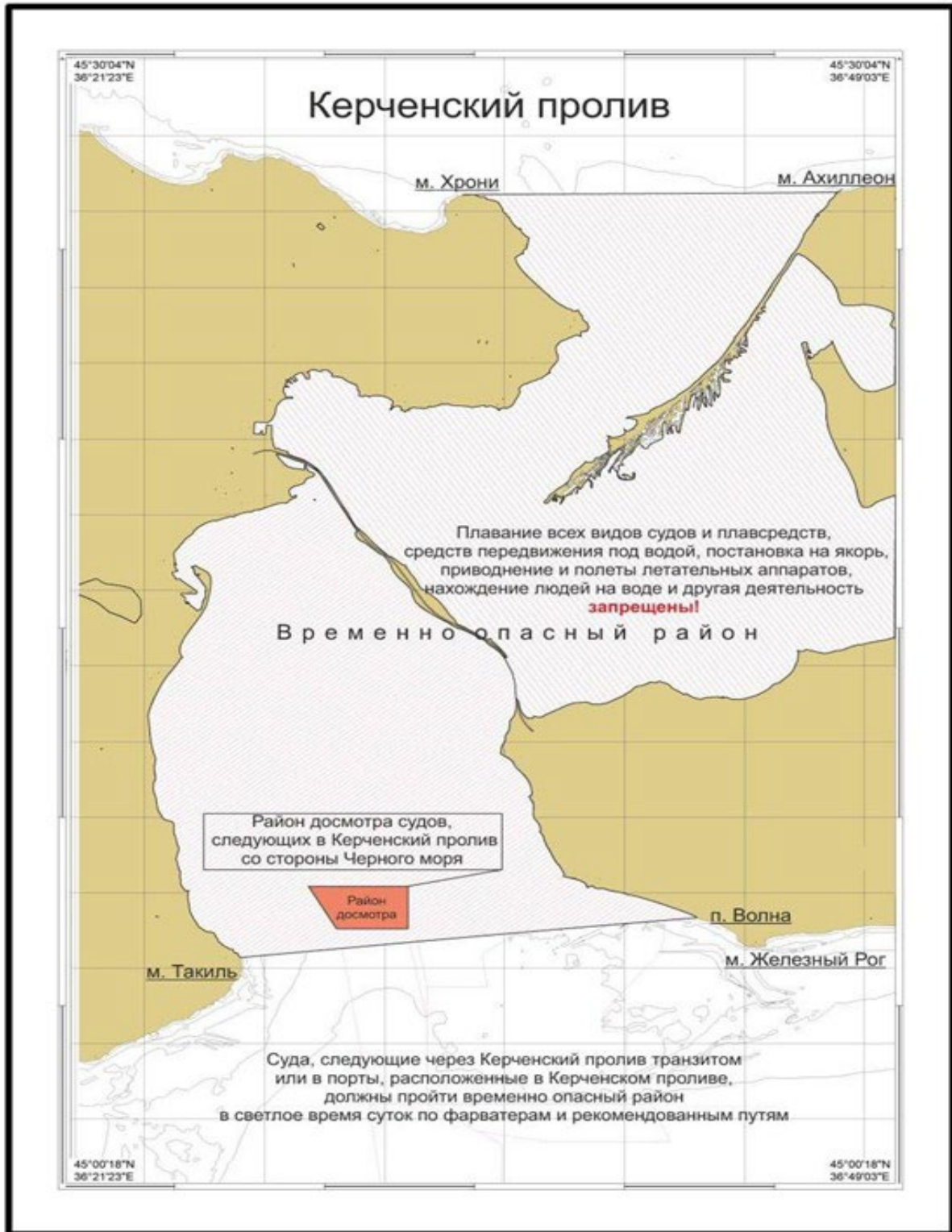
Please also note that active NAVAREA III warnings include a warning of possible drifting mines (NAVAREA III 0122) for Northwest, West, and Southwest areas of the Black Sea.

Annex 2 - Announced temporary corridor from UKR Black Sea ports



The above chart shows the announced temporary routes for civilian vessels to and from Ukrainian Black Sea ports. The Ukrainian Navy emphasizes that war risks, including mines, remain. Further details can be found in the IMO Circular Letter No.4748 (Source: IMO Illustration for visual guidance only)

Annex 3- Reported Kerch Strait inspection area



Reported Kerch Strait inspection area, as announced by the Russian authorities 02 August 2023.

Annex 4 – List of commercial vessel incidents

Date	Name of ship	Type	Flag
17 NOV 2025	ORINDA	Tanker	Turkey
14 NOV 2025	ARIAN	Tanker	Sierra Leon
31 AUG 2025	NS PRIDE	Bulk carrier	Belize
11 MAR 2025	MJ PINAR	Bulk carrier	Barbados
01 MAR 2025	SUPER SARKAS	Bulk carrier	Siera Leone
01 MAR 2025	MSC LEVANTE F	Container ship	Panama
14 OCT 2024	NS MOON	Civilian vessel	Belize
14 OCT 2024	OPTIMA	General cargo vessel	Palau
09 OCT 2024	SHUI SPIRIT	Container ship	Panama
07 OCT 2024	OPTIMA	General cargo vessel	Palau

Annex 5 – Incidents

RiskIntelligence

Port of Izmail reportedly attacked

November 24 2025

Region: Europe

The port of Izmail, Ukraine, was reportedly attacked at an unknown time on 24 November 2025.

According to reports from Ukrainian sources, a drone strike hit the town of Izmail, including some port facilities, and possibly caused damage to an unknown extent. There are no reports of injuries or casualties.

Port of Novorossiysk reports Ukrainian strike

November 25 2025

Region: Europe

A Ukrainian drone or missile strike hit the city and port of Novorossiysk, Russia at an unknown time on 25 November 2025.

According to several Russia affiliated sources the strike was part of a larger number of strikes against Russian infrastructure. Footage indicate widespread anti aircraft fire with some possible collateral damage as well.

Subsequent Ukrainian reports indicate that the strike was carried out by long range drones, and that apart from damage to oil terminal infrastructure and anti aircraft batteries, an ALLIGATOR class landing ship suffered damage.

RiskIntelligence

Port of Chornomorsk hit in Russian strike

November 25 2025

Region: Europe

The port of Chornomorsk, Ukraine, was reportedly hit in a Russian strike at an unknown time on 25 November 2025.

According to official Ukrainian sources the port was hit by unknown means and suffered damage. There are no reports as to the extent of the damage.

Refinery at Tuapse reportedly hit in Ukrainian strike

November 25 2025

Region: Europe

The refinery in Tuapse, Russia, was reportedly hit in a Ukrainian drone strike at an unknown time on 25 November 2025.

According to Ukraine affiliated sources the strike was directed against the refinery but there are no details on the level of damage.



Knowing Risk

Risk Intelligence A/S
Strandvejen 100
2900 Hellerup
Denmark

Tel: +45 7026 6230

www.riskintelligence.eu