



Permanent Mission of Ukraine
to the International
Organizations in Vienna

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF UKRAINE

101st Joint Meeting of the FSC and PC (15 July 2026)

Agenda Item 1, Security Dialogue: OSCE Code of Conduct – Conflict-related Human Rights Violations

Distinguished Chairpersons

Ukraine welcomes today's Security Dialogue and thanks all speakers.

As was already mentioned, for Ukraine, conflict-related human rights violations are the daily consequence of Moscow's full-scale war of aggression.

For one, sexual violence is deeply embedded in Russia's methods of warfare, occupation and detention.

According to the OSCE ODHIR interim reports it is used to torture, humiliate and extract confessions from prisoners of war and civilian detainees, including men and boys, while women and girls in the temporarily occupied territories remain exposed to rape and other abuse.

According to the latest Secretary-General's annual report on conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV), the United Nations verified 310 cases perpetrated by Russian armed and security forces, affecting 280 men, 26 women and four girls. At least 52 were committed in 2025 against male prisoners of war and civilian detainees.

The inclusion of Russia's armed and security forces in the report's annex is the result of years of documented patterns, not a political decision.

Moscow's persistent denial of access for international observers to detention facilities and occupied territories means that verified cases represent only part of the actual scale.

In this context Ukraine stresses three priorities:

First, armed forces and security structures must be subject to effective command responsibility, comprehensive training, robust oversight and individual accountability.

Second, independent monitors must receive full and unimpeded access. Targeted sanctions, Women's Protection Advisers and international networks of prosecutors and judges along with the targeted sanctions should be strengthened.

According to the relevant UNSC resolutions countries repeatedly listed in the annexes to the Secretary-General's reports on Children and Armed Conflict or Sexual

Violence in Conflict, and Russia is listed in both “lists of shame” are prohibited from participating in United Nations peacekeeping operations.

Third, every response must be survivor-centred, and inclusive. Women and girls remain disproportionately affected, but Ukraine’s experience demonstrates the particular vulnerability of men and boys in detention. All survivors must receive medical, psychological, legal and social support without stigma.

Esteemed Chairs,

The latest OSCE Moscow Mechanism "Report on Violations and Abuses of International Humanitarian and Criminal Law and International Human Rights Law Related to the Militarisation and Indoctrination of Ukrainian Children by the Russian Federation." clearly proven that Russia's actions constitute a gross violation of children's rights and the norms of international humanitarian law.

The UN International Commission of Inquiry has also concluded that Russia's deportation of Ukrainian children constitutes a crime against humanity.

In this context Ukraine is particular calls on partners and IOs, including OSCE, ODHIR and other international mechanisms to strengthen support for the International Coalition for the Return of Ukrainian Children.

In closing,

Ukraine remains committed to cooperation with comprehensive investigations, survivor support and accountability.

Russia must cease its crimes, grant access to independent monitors and end its aggression against Ukraine.

The OSCE should connect politico-military commitments with human rights protection in operational reality.

Thank you.