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**STATEMENT BY
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RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS ON MILITARY
SECURITY AND ARMS CONTROL, AT THE 1141st PLENARY MEETING OF
THE OSCE FORUM FOR SECURITY CO-OPERATION**

1 July 2026

**Agenda item: General statements
Subject: Special military operation to demilitarize and denazify Ukraine**

Mr. Chairperson,

Every week, Western participating States assure us of the defensive nature of the North Atlantic Alliance and insist on the exemplary peace-loving nature of the Kyiv regime. However, outside the walls of the Hofburg, the globalist elites of the European Union and NATO are exploiting the pretext of an imaginary “Russian threat” to successfully capitalize on both the Ukrainian people’s suffering and the skilfully stoked fears of their own populations.

Unfortunately, the military preparations accompanying this charade are all too real.

The NATO bloc is entering a high-risk zone, seeking to squeeze the most out of Ukraine, which has been assigned a highly unenviable role in this “grand” scheme, namely that of a “sacrificial lamb” and, at the same time, a testing ground for existing and prospective new military technologies and combat systems. The fact is that NATO strategists frankly could not care less about that country’s future (for them, as our delegation noted as long as 12 years ago, Ukraine is not even a pawn, but merely a square on the global chessboard). Yet they are ignoring the risk of further escalation of the Ukrainian crisis, including horizontal escalation.

The gradual integration of relevant entities of the Kyiv regime into the operations of NATO command structures is gathering pace, with a view to jointly identifying, developing and adopting combat solutions for use against Russia. This is taking place alongside the embedding of Ukrainian military-industrial enterprises in the Alliance’s countries. They plan to jointly develop advanced weapons systems drawing on the experience gained from the hostilities being waged by Volodymyr Zelenskyy against our country. Specifically, this involves the development of weapons capable of striking and disabling Russian airfields and air bases, including those deep within our territory, in order to “fundamentally undermine the ongoing aerial campaign”. The specifications to be met by potential Western and Ukrainian contractors include, among other things, “full autonomy” of weapon platforms, the maintenance of their battlefield effectiveness when faced with electronic jamming, and the incorporation of artificial intelligence

(AI) elements, including for target acquisition. This is being openly reported on official Internet resources of NATO organizational units.

Given the level of modern weaponry, though, the very idea of a protracted direct conflict between Russia and NATO is absurd. As Einstein said, “I do not know what weapons will be used in a third world war, but a fourth world war will be fought with sticks and stones.”

Now, the danger of proxy wars lies, *inter alia*, in the fact that they tend to spiral out of control, eventually boomeranging on their instigators as well.

One of the most cynical and dangerous gambits out there is the international programme called “Build with Ukraine”, under which a sprawling Ukrainian-NATO production network is being established. Ukraine is providing the testing ground and cannon fodder for the “fine-tuning” of new military technologies – based on the testing of these in combat conditions and, simultaneously, on the civilian population of the Russian Federation. The Kyiv regime’s partners are no longer merely financing Zelenskyy’s terrorist activities and providing him with diplomatic cover. They are relocating Ukraine’s strategic military production facilities to their own territory, thereby turning their very own citizens into human shields.

We are carefully monitoring such moves. For example, on 25 May, with the support of the Directorate of Military Assistance Coordination of Canada’s Department of National Defence, a joint venture for the production of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) was established between the private companies Sentinel R&D Inc. (based in Hamilton) and Airlogix (based in Kyiv). As the basis for the development of further designs it is planned to use the Sentinel ReKam 3.2, a multipurpose, low-flying, fixed-wing drone, which has a stated flight range of up to 500 km and can be employed as a loitering munition.

On 13 May, on the sidelines of the Bucharest Nine summit, Lithuanian President Gitanas Nausėda signed an agreement with Zelenskyy on co-operation in the field of defence expertise and the defence industry under a “drone deal” format, which, *inter alia*, provides for “localizing in Lithuania” the production of interceptor drones and unmanned combat aerial vehicles, including long-range ones, “in the shortest possible timeframe”. That being said, according to media reports, local companies such as Granta Autonomy, RSI Europe, Unmanned Defense Systems, Baltic Viper and others are already working closely with their Ukrainian counterparts and even with the Ukrainian armed forces directly.

The second Drone Summit in Riga proved equally revealing. In particular, on the margins of that international event, a bilateral agreement was signed between the host country and the Netherlands granting Dutch partners access to the Sēlija training area for the purposes of testing unmanned technologies. We have taken note of the egoistic attitude of the authorities in The Hague, who stated that in the Netherlands itself such measures were “difficult to implement owing to regulatory requirements, airspace restrictions and high population density”. Latvia, meanwhile, as confirmed by the country’s former Prime Minister, Evika Siliņa, intends to turn the Mārupe municipality into a centre for the joint production of drones with Ukraine (a memorandum of understanding to that effect was signed in March this year).

And so it goes on.

Some of the information gathered by the Russian Defence Ministry regarding foreign-made equipment and software used in the Ukrainian armed forces’ terrorist activities was already presented at the Forum for Security Co-operation a few weeks ago in the form of a table. Row 1 (“Fire Point”) refers to the slaughter of children and teenagers in Starobelsk; row 9 (“Liutyi”) to the endangering of the lives of, among

others, foreign participants in the 2026 St. Petersburg International Economic Forum. It seems that products manufactured by the Canadian company Sentinel R&D Inc. and by firms in the Baltic States will soon have to be added to that table as further “tools” for the killing of civilians.

We have this to say to Western OSCE participating States: what we have just outlined provides the Russian military with additional grounds to apply heightened scrutiny to any enterprises involved in the development and production of weapons used against our country. We will assess both the current situation and the prospects for its further escalation taking into account the aspects touched upon here.

Mr. Chairperson,

During the previous discussion, we already saw several Western delegations pointedly disregarding fundamental provisions in the field of responsible transfers of conventional arms. In order to fill in the gaps in my colleagues’ knowledge of the subject matter, I shall quote some provisions from what may fairly be described as a bible for the OSCE Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC), namely the Principles Governing Conventional Arms Transfers adopted on 25 November 1993. Under paragraph 3(d), the participating States reaffirm “their strong belief that excessive and destabilizing arms build-ups pose a threat to national, regional and international peace and security”.

In considering proposed arms transfers, each participating State – acting very much in a national capacity, it must be noted – should therefore take into account, *inter alia*, “the internal and regional situation in and around the recipient country, in the light of existing tensions or armed conflicts” (paragraph 4(a)), and, in doing so, should avoid arms transfers which, to quote paragraph 4(b), would be likely to “be used for the violation or suppression of human rights and fundamental freedoms”, “be used for the purpose of repression”, “be diverted within the recipient country or re-exported for purposes contrary to the aims of this document”, “support or encourage terrorism”, etc.

The lack of adequate oversight over the weapons being supplied to Ukraine has become proverbial. Back in the summer of 2022, the US television company CBS released an investigative documentary according to which one third, at most, of supplies were reaching the front line. The documentary was then thoroughly “redacted”. However, tackling the illicit trafficking in weapons has proved to be far more difficult. It is no secret that weapons from Ukraine are falling into the hands of terrorists and criminal groups around the world.

Everyone knows that the plying of the criminal regime in Kyiv with military hardware began long before the escalation of 2022. Western governments did not hesitate to deny the civilian population of Donbass even the right to life, let alone other human rights. For eight years, ever since the deadly air strikes of 2014 on Lugansk, Staraya Kondrashovka, Sukhodolsk, Gorlovka and other localities, they turned a blind eye to the overtly punitive actions perpetrated against civilians by the putschists making up that regime. At the time, in breach of the provisions we cited earlier, those weapons were being used by the Ukrainian side to physically exterminate the people of Donetsk and Lugansk; at present, they continue to be used to carry out terrorist attacks against Russian civilians and Russian civilian infrastructure.

The International Court of Justice in The Hague is currently hearing a case concerning the Kyiv regime’s possible perpetration of genocide in Donbass. Is this not a compelling argument for reconsidering certain steps taken in the past, for reconsidering them also from the perspective of foundational documents of the OSCE, national interests and common sense?

Against this backdrop, Ukraine’s *de facto* leadership – which had previously not shied away from terrorist methods – has stopped denying its crimes and begun openly presenting them as the key to “victory”.

The use of extreme forms of violence against civilians to achieve political ends is not an “innovative peace initiative”, nor a “successful battlefield strategy”, nor a case of exercising the “right to self-defence”, but rather a classic terrorist tactic. Do its Western patrons realize that, by supporting such a regime, they are in effect encouraging the use of terror as an instrument of political struggle?

I would remind you that, according to the United Nations Security Council declaration of 20 January 2023 on the issue of combating terrorism (adopted through Security Council resolution 1456 (2003)), “any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivation, whenever and by whomsoever committed and are to be unequivocally condemned, especially when they indiscriminately target or injure civilians.” Furthermore, in accordance with Section II, paragraph 6, of the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security, “the participating States will not support terrorist acts in any way and will take appropriate measures to prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms.”

However, NATO and EU member States are doing the opposite. They stubbornly and irresponsibly continue to ply the Kyiv regime with armaments. They have long secured for themselves the status of accomplices in that regime’s numerous crimes. They bear direct political and moral responsibility for these.

During the week of 22 to 28 June, the highest weekly number of civilian casualties on Russian territory in the past 12 months was recorded: at least 285 people were injured, including nine minors, while 42 civilians were killed, including two children. This rise in civilian casualties coincides with the surging intensity of strikes against civilian infrastructure conducted by the Ukrainian armed forces, which fired more than 5,000 munitions in a seven-day period for the first time. Over two thirds of those killed or injured were the victims of attacks by Ukrainian UAVs equipped with advanced target acquisition systems.

At around half past one in the morning on 24 June, a Ukrainian armed forces drone attacked a five-storey residential building on Millerovskaya Street in the city of Gorlovka in the Donetsk People’s Republic. A direct hit by the UAV, which was carrying a charge of around 12 kg of TNT caused a whole entrance to the building to collapse. Seven residents managed to evacuate via the undamaged section of the stairwell. Rescue workers from the Russian Ministry of Emergency Situations who arrived at the scene recovered the bodies of a young man born in 2004 and two women aged 75 and 87 from under the rubble. According to experts, the murder weapon was a Fire Point-2 drone manufactured by the eponymous company.

On 25 June, a Ukrainian kamikaze drone struck a civilian vehicle in the Starodubsky district of the Bryansk region, killing a 15-year-old girl and the man who was driving the vehicle.

On 26 June, a female paramedic was killed when a Ukrainian armed forces drone deliberately struck an ambulance in the Kakhovsky district of the Kherson region.

On 27 June, during the “Wings of Glory” patriotic festival, the Sambek Heights military-historical museum complex near Taganrog came under attack from a Ukrainian drone. One civilian was killed and a further 11 people were injured, including a seven-year-old girl.

In the course of that week, while extinguishing fires caused by Ukrainian drone strikes on civilian objects in the Donetsk People’s Republic, five firefighters fell victim to “double-tap” strikes by the Ukrainian armed forces’ UAVs. Specifically, an employee of the Russian Ministry of Emergency Situations was injured when a tanker truck was hit, while a further three rescue workers were injured in the early hours of 30 June. The commander of a fire crew succumbed to his injuries.

All this amounts to acts of terrorism, which the Kyiv regime has elevated to State policy. The only possible outcome for the terrorist regime in Ukraine, whose hard core is made up of neo-Banderites, is an inevitable demilitarization.

The armed forces of the Russian Federation continue to conduct precision strikes against military-industrial nodes in Kyiv, Kharkov and Dnepropetrovsk, against fuel and transport infrastructure facilities serving the interests of the Ukrainian armed forces, against military airfields (Vasylkiv, Uman, Cherkasy, Krasna Slobidka), and against the enemy's territorial recruitment centres, whose staff are rounding up their fellow citizens and packing them off to be slaughtered.

On the battlefield, the Russian armed forces are firmly in possession of the initiative. To date, at least 83.5 per cent of Donbass and Novorossiia has been liberated in total. Work continues on the establishment of a security zone along the Russian Federation's borders in the areas around Sumy and Volchansk. Our troops have broken through a triple line of engineered obstacles, approximately 400 metres deep, in four sectors and are engaged in fighting to capture the fortified defensive line within Battlegroup Centre's area of responsibility. The Russian army is successfully advancing in Konstantinovka and Krasny Liman. The Kyiv regime is hurriedly evacuating the most important industrial enterprises from Druzhkovka and Slavyansk. In the Dobropolye sector, our troops have breached a well-prepared, three-tier line of engineered obstacles that had previously been considered impregnable, and they have entered the settlement of Annovka, which is contiguous with the city of Dobropolye. Advances are being made in the direction of both Zaporozhye and Orekhov, and along the shores of the Kakhovka reservoir. Over the course of a month, the Russian armed forces have liberated Novoselovka, Rovnoye and Lesnoye in the Zaporozhye region; Bogodarovka, Novoskelevatoye and Pisantsy in the Dnepropetrovsk region; Ivoltzhanskoye in the Sumy region; and, just yesterday, Malinovka in the Donetsk People's Republic, among other population centres – a good two dozen of them in total.

Contrary to all the deceitful messaging we are hearing, not least here at the FSC, the Ukrainian armed forces are retreating along the entire line of engagement. The Ukrainian army's morale is so low and the front-line situation so hopeless that the Kyiv regime's European sponsors are seriously considering imposing a ban on conscription-age men entering the European Union from Ukraine. Moreover, the constitutional term of office of those who are sending Ukrainians off to be slaughtered has long since expired. There you have human rights in all their "splendour"; apparently, these are "best practices" worthy of a candidate for EU membership.

Mr. Chairperson,

It is high time the other side realized that Russia does not accept ultimatums, will not bow to pressure, and will not allow decisions to be imposed on it that run counter to its fundamental national security interests. Our troops will continue doing their job – until the objectives of the special military operation have been fully achieved.

Thank you for your attention.