The OSCE Secretariat bears no responsibility for the content of this document and circulates it without altering its content. The distribution by OSCE Conference Services of this document is without prejudice to OSCE decisions, as set out in documents agreed by OSCE participating States.

FSC.DEL/409/26
4 November 2026

ENGLISH only

**Permanent Mission of Ukraine**
to the International
Organizations in Vienna

**STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF UKRAINE**
**ON RUSSIA'S WAR OF AGGRESSION AGAINST UKRAINE**

1152[d] FSC Plenary Meeting
(04[th] November 2026)
Agenda Item 2, General Statements

**Mr. Chairperson,**

I would like to deliver a statement on the subject of Russia's ongoing war of aggression against Ukraine.

Between 26 October and 1 November, Russia continued its systematic attacks against Ukraine's civilian population and critical infrastructure, launching nearly 2,000 attack drones, over 1,500 guided aerial bombs and 44 missiles.

These figures clearly reflect the sheer scale of Russia's aggression and the constant danger faced by millions of Ukrainian civilians.

Russia is also developing new strike capabilities. Ukraine's Defence Forces have identified new modifications of the Russian Geran-5 small cruise missile, featuring autonomous optical navigation systems and improved aerodynamic characteristics. One modification is reportedly being developed to reach speeds of up to 900 km/h.

This demonstrates Russia's determination to intensify its long-range attacks and overcome Ukraine's air defences. It also reinforces the urgent need for strict export controls and effective measures to prevent Russia from obtaining foreign technologies and components used in weapons production.

**Esteemed colleagues,**

On 29 October, Russia carried out a particularly brutal attack against civilians at the Central Railway Station in Dnipro. A Russian jet-powered attack drone struck a railway platform as a passenger train was preparing to depart for Zaporizhzhia.

15 civilians were killed and 14 injured including an eleven-year-old boy.

The severity of the injuries, including multiple shrapnel wounds, is a stark reminder of the devastating human cost of using such weapons against crowded civilian locations.

On 30 October, Russian forces struck the same railway station again, injuring another civilian.

These attacks have rightly drawn strong international condemnation. But condemnation must be followed by concrete action: accelerated deliveries of air defence systems, stronger sanctions against Russia's military-industrial complex and effective restrictions on the transfer of technologies used to produce Russian missiles and drones.

Also on 29 October, Russian forces struck the centre of Chernihiv, hitting a densely populated civilian area in broad daylight.

Two fifteen-year-old girls, Yana Pieshkova and Mariia Mozgova, were killed. 36 people were injured, including 5 children. Among them was a ten-month-old baby girl.

On 2 November, Russian forces launched a devastating aerial attack on Komyshuvakha in the Zaporizhzhia region, striking a school used to distribute humanitarian aid. Following the initial strike, Russian forces reportedly dropped nine more aerial bombs on a shelter where civilians had sought refuge. At least 37 people were killed and more than 50 are considered missing.

Russian forces could hardly have been unaware that civilians regularly gathered at this location to receive humanitarian assistance.

Please look around you. Think of everyone sitting in this hall. Now imagine that many lives lost all at once in one place.

**There is no military justification for deliberately attacking civilians. Such attacks constitute war crimes. Those who order them and those who carry them out must be held accountable.**

Taken together, these attacks leave no doubt: Russia is not seeking de-escalation or a just peace. Following the humanitarian operation in Oleshky, there was an opportunity to demonstrate that progress towards peace was possible. Russia chose the opposite path. Its actions send a chilling message: it is prepared to continue killing.

The world must respond. Not with words alone, but with decisive, strong and tangible action. Russia must face the consequences of its illegal aggression.

**Colleagues,**

I would also like to update the Forum on the humanitarian operation in the temporarily occupied town of Oleshky in the Kherson region.

With the United States acting as mediator, the operation allowed humanitarian assistance to be delivered and nearly 800 civilians to be evacuated.

Ukrainian side fully respected the agreed arrangements. Russia, however, used this humanitarian pause for entirely different purposes. Its forces rotated units, reinforced defensive positions, expanded anti-drone protection along roads and strengthened logistical support, including ammunition supplies.

Ukraine's armed forces also documented the movement of Russian armoured vehicles, additional troops and military supplies into the area. According to the commander of Ukraine's 34th Separate Marine Brigade, Russian forces restored artillery positions, deployed additional personnel and strengthened their aerial reconnaissance capabilities during the ceasefire.

**In other words, Russia exploited an arrangement designed to save civilian lives to strengthen its military positions.**

**This conduct seriously undermines any confidence in Moscow's willingness to respect the humanitarian purpose of negotiated agreements.**

**Mr. Chairperson,**

Finally, I wish to draw attention to another serious development with direct implications for Russia's international obligations and its military-political commitments within the OSCE.

On 1 November, Russia's withdrawal from the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment officially took effect.

As a result, the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture has lost its mandate to monitor places of detention in the Russian Federation.

By withdrawing from the Convention, Russia has now removed an independent mechanism of international scrutiny over its detention facilities, at a time when credible allegations of torture and other grave violations remain unaddressed.

This is yet another deliberate step away from international transparency, oversight and accountability.

**Let me stress: withdrawing from international monitoring mechanisms does not absolve the Russian Federation of its legal responsibility for violations committed by its armed forces.**

We call on all participating States to address these violations consistently within the FSC and to maintain sustained international attention to the treatment of Ukrainian prisoners of war.

The protection of human life, the dignity of every individual and accountability for grave violations cannot be optional. They must remain at the centre of our collective efforts.

**I thank you, Mr. Chairperson.**