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Permanent Mission of Ukraine
to the International
Organizations in Vienna

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

1154th FSC Plenary Meeting
(18 November 2026)
Agenda Item 1, General Statements

**Mr. Chairperson,**

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

Russian air terror continues every day, even as diplomatic efforts to end the war are under way.

Moscow is systematically and brutally attacking Ukraine. Over the last week, Russia used more than 4100 attack drones, guided aerial bombs and missiles against Ukraine. These figures speak to the scale of the ongoing assault, not to any intention by Moscow to de-escalate.

**Esteemed colleagues,**

The consequences of Russia's war against Ukraine are once again threatening Black Sea security. Ukraine stands in solidarity with Romania and Bulgaria and supports their efforts to safeguard maritime security and prevent further threats to commercial shipping in the Black Sea.

Another particularly alarming development took place in Estonia, a member of both the EU and NATO. This particular incident forms part of Russia's wider campaign of hybrid aggression against European states – a campaign that also includes sabotage, cyberattacks, information interference, violations of national airspace and other hostile actions. By recruiting operatives across borders and directing attacks against European defence industries, Moscow seeks to intimidate societies, weaken support for Ukraine and erode trust among European nations.

Ukraine stands in full solidarity with Estonia. As Foreign Minister Andrii Sybiha has stressed, [quote] we welcome Estonia's announced decision to close all road border crossings with Russia from 1 December. This is a necessary security measure and a demonstration that Russian acts of sabotage must have consequences beyond statements of condemnation [end of quote].

Europe should draw wider conclusions from these attacks. Closing the EU to individuals involved in Russia's aggression and imposing the strongest possible restrictions on the issuance of visas to Russian nationals would reduce security risks.

Closing Russian consulates, so-called “Russian Houses” and Rossotrudnichestvo representative offices would further restrict the infrastructure available for Russia’s subversive activities.

A united and coordinated European response is essential. The timely adoption of a strong 22nd EU sanctions package, closer coordination of EU and Ukrainian sanctions policy and the development of joint anti-ballistic missile defence capabilities would constitute direct investments in Europe’s security.

Russia must not be allowed to finance its aggression while the burden of responding to it is shifted to its victims and their partners.

**Mr. Chairperson,**

Against this background of attacks on Ukraine and sabotage across Europe, Moscow is once again promoting proposals for a so-called “new European security architecture”.

President Volodymyr Zelenskyy and Foreign Minister Andrii Sybiha have drawn attention to the intentions behind these proposals.

The true objective of this initiative is not de-escalation. It is to undermine European and transatlantic unity, divert attention from Russia’s war of aggression and revive the logic of spheres of influence. Behind the language of “restructuring” European security lies a demand for the right to dictate the strategic choices of sovereign states, including EU and NATO members.

Moscow has revived demands that NATO roll back its military posture in countries that joined the Alliance after 1997. These demands closely resemble the ultimatums Russia issued in late 2021, immediately before launching its full-scale invasion of Ukraine.

Europe does not need a security architecture imposed by Moscow. NATO remains the foundation of Euro-Atlantic collective defence. The Helsinki Final Act and the Charter of Paris already provide fundamental principles for European security, including sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of frontiers and the right of states to choose their own security arrangements. It is Russia that is systematically violating those principles.

To demand that NATO weaken its presence on its eastern flank while Russian intelligence services organise sabotage in the Baltic states and Russia continues aggressive actions against Poland, Germany and other European countries is an extraordinary display of cynicism.

This is not evidence of a genuine interest in peace. It is an attempt to obtain through intimidation and negotiation what Russia has failed to impose by force.

European security cannot be divided into privileged zones of influence. No country may be granted a veto over the sovereignty or security choices of another. There can be no durable peace built upon rewarding aggression or weakening the defence of those whom Russia threatens.

Ukraine remains unwavering in its commitment to European values and its strategic course towards full integration into the European Union and NATO. Neither Russian aggression nor any attempt to impose external restrictions can undermine the sovereign right of the Ukrainian people to determine our own future.

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