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PREAMBLE

We, Parliamentarians of the OSCE participating States, have met in annual session in The Hague from 4 July to 8 July 2026 as the parliamentary dimension of the OSCE to assess developments and challenges relating to security and co-operation and in particular to consider international law and shared principles as the foundations of security and co-operation in the OSCE area, and we offer the following views to the OSCE Ministers.

We wish the next OSCE Ministerial Council every success and bring to its attention the following Declaration and recommendations.

CHAPTER 1
POLITICAL AFFAIRS AND SECURITY

1. Reiterating that the principles enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act remain the foundation of security and co-operation in the OSCE area and must be fully respected and implemented, and recalling in particular sovereign equality, refraining from the threat or use of force, inviolability of frontiers, territorial integrity of States, peaceful settlement of disputes, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and fulfilment in good faith of obligations under international law,

2. Also recalling the Charter of Paris for a New Europe and the OSCE's concept of comprehensive, co-operative, equal and indivisible security, and emphasizing that respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and the inviolability of borders cannot be upheld in isolation from the effective protection of human rights and dignity for all human beings, the rule of law and democratic governance, which together form the foundation of comprehensive and indivisible security,

3. Deeply concerned that the current security environment is characterized not only by increasing tensions but also by the gradual erosion of agreed norms, institutions and principles that have long underpinned international stability, thereby weakening the foundations of the rules-based international order,

4. Further recognizing the growing securitization of economic, technological and societal domains, which increasingly blurs the distinction between traditional and non-traditional security challenges and requires more integrated policy responses,

5. Condemning in the strongest possible terms the Russian Federation's continued war of aggression against Ukraine, which constitutes a clear, gross and uncorrected violation of the Helsinki Final Act, the Charter of the United Nations and the fundamental principles of international law, and represents a direct challenge to the European security order,

6. Reaffirming its unwavering and long-term commitment to Ukraine's freedom, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders and territorial waters, and stressing that any comprehensive, just and lasting peace must be fully consistent with international law, reject any form of territorial conquest, and ensure Ukraine's full participation in all decisions concerning its future,

7. Strongly condemning the deliberate targeting of civilians and civilian infrastructure in Ukraine, including energy infrastructure, and stressing that such attacks constitute serious violations of international humanitarian law and amount to war crimes, requiring full accountability,

8. Concerned by reports about the redesign of Russian Federation missile technology to maximize destructive impact, particularly against civilian targets through the incorporation of shrapnel-filled chambers and enhanced explosive power, and noting indications that such systems include essential components subject to international sanctions,

9. Deeply alarmed by the devastating and enduring human cost of the war in Ukraine, which has claimed hundreds of thousands of lives and caused widespread suffering, and further alarmed by the reported continued abduction and deportation of many thousands of Ukrainian children, which constitute grave violations of international law,

10. Recalling with deep concern the continued detention by the Russian Federation of the three OSCE officials – Vadym Golda, Maksym Petrov and Dmytro Shabanov – and reiterating the OSCE PA's call for their immediate and unconditional release,

11. Recognizing that support for Ukraine must remain sustained, predictable and multidimensional, encompassing political, military, economic, humanitarian and reconstruction assistance, and underlining that such support is essential for enabling Ukraine to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity and for upholding the principles of the rules-based international order,

12. Noting with concern that financial flows, particularly in the energy sector, continue to generate substantial revenues that directly contribute to sustaining the Russian Federation's war effort, and stressing therefore the urgent need for all OSCE participating States and others to further strengthen sanctions regimes, enhance their enforcement and close existing loopholes,

13. Emphasizing that Ukraine's resilience also depends on the strength of its democratic institutions, parliamentary pluralism, the rule of law, independent anti-corruption institutions, continued reform efforts and inclusive political dialogue, which sustain Ukraine's democratic path during wartime,

14. Expressing serious concern over sanctions circumvention, including through so-called shadow fleet activities linked to the Russian Federation's energy exports, which enable the continuation of significant revenue streams while also undermining maritime safety, environmental protection, transparency and the rules-based order at sea,

15. Recognizing that future elections in Ukraine, whenever conditions permit, will require careful preparation in due time, close co-operation with the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) and other relevant stakeholders, significant logistical resources and careful security planning, and underlining the importance of early and sustained preparedness to ensure that such processes meet the highest democratic standards,

16. Expressing serious concern over developments in Georgia since the 2024 parliamentary elections, including democratic backsliding, violence against protesters, opposition figures and journalists, restrictions affecting civil society and independent media, and attempts to ban major opposition parties, as reflected in the Moscow Mechanism Report on Developments in Georgia in Respect of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms since Spring 2024, published in March 2026,

17. Reaffirming support for the people of Georgia and for democratic governance, political pluralism and the protection of fundamental freedoms in Georgia, and emphasizing the need to safeguard democratic institutions, uphold the rule of law and ensure that political processes remain inclusive, transparent and in line with OSCE commitments,

18. Reaffirming support for Georgia's sovereignty and territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders, while condemning the continued occupation by the Russian Federation of the Abkhazia and South Ossetia/Tskhinvali regions of Georgia,

19. Expressing concern about growing geopolitical tensions in the Arctic and High North, while convinced that the region should remain one of peaceful co-operation, governed by international law, environmental responsibility and dialogue among relevant stakeholders, including indigenous communities, and reaffirming that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Denmark, including Greenland, must be respected and upheld in accordance with international law,

20. Recognizing that instability in the Middle East has direct implications for the security of the OSCE area, including through increased migration pressures, disruptions to energy markets and heightened security risks for neighbouring OSCE participating States,

21. Deeply concerned by developments in the Middle East and by the heightened risk of further escalation, recognizing that regional instability continues to be driven by ongoing armed conflicts, the activities of terrorist organizations and armed non-State actors, including those receiving external support, as well as by the proliferation of missile and drone technologies and the risk of miscalculation and persistent violations of international law, and stressing that the protection of civilians and unhindered humanitarian access must remain an urgent priority,

22. Stressing that reducing the risk of further escalation, preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems in violation of international obligations, and ensuring the protection of civilians remain essential elements for achieving lasting stability in the Middle East, and emphasizing the importance of sustained diplomatic engagement and dialogue,

23. Recalling the OSCE PA resolutions on the gendered consequences of armed conflicts and on condemning the weaponization of sexual violence in conflict zones, and highlighting that women and girls are disproportionately at risk, compared to men and boys, of direct and indirect gender-based harm in situations of armed conflict, including sexual violence, trafficking and forced displacement, and that situations of armed conflict also exacerbate existing structural gender inequalities,

24. Recognizing the growing threat posed by attacks on critical infrastructure, cyberoperations, disinformation and other forms of hybrid interference, including attempts to manipulate elections, political decision-making and public debate, and stressing that the protection of critical infrastructure, democratic processes and public trust has become an essential component of contemporary security policy,

25. Recalling the OSCE PA Resolution on Maritime Security: An Integral Part of the OSCE's Comprehensive Security, and recognizing that maritime security is assuming increasing importance in the OSCE area, particularly in light of growing risks to critical infrastructure, including subsea pipelines, electricity interconnectors and communications cables, as well as stressing in particular that the protection of critical infrastructure in the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea has become a key priority for regional resilience and security,

26. Recognizing that artificial intelligence (AI) can serve as a force multiplier in hybrid threats, including through automated cyberoperations, the amplification of disinformation and interference in democratic processes, while also creating new vulnerabilities in critical infrastructure and strategic systems,

27. Alarmed by the weakening of arms control frameworks and the resulting increase in strategic risks and uncertainty, and noting the renewed emphasis on deterrence and military preparedness as central elements of security policy, reflecting declining confidence in co-operative security arrangements,

28. Expressing concern over the growing phenomenon of online radicalization, which undermines social cohesion and security across the OSCE region, and welcoming the work of the OSCE PA's Ad Hoc Committee on Countering Terrorism in examining these evolving dynamics,

29. Recognizing that economic security is increasingly intertwined with political and security considerations, and that vulnerabilities related to critical raw materials, energy systems, strategic transport routes, maritime chokepoints or other essential components of supply chains can be exploited coercively and produce serious consequences for resilience and stability across the OSCE area,

30. Reaffirming that the OSCE remains an indispensable instrument for dialogue, conflict prevention and co-operation across the Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian regions, while noting with concern that financial constraints, institutional uncertainty and insufficient political attention weaken the Organization's ability to act effectively,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

31. Calls on OSCE participating States to fully uphold and implement in good faith their obligations under international law, including the prohibition of the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, and to reaffirm through concrete actions their commitment to the Helsinki Final Act as the foundation of peace, security and co-operation in the OSCE area;

32. Demands that the Russian Federation immediately, completely and unconditionally ceases its war of aggression against Ukraine, withdraws all its forces and military personnel from the entire territory of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders, immediately releases the three detained OSCE officials – Vadym Golda, Maksym Petrov and Dmytro Shabanov – and refrains from any further threat or use of force against Ukraine or any other OSCE participating State;

33. Reaffirms its unwavering support for Ukraine's freedom, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and calls on OSCE participating States to sustain and, where possible, increase political, financial, military, humanitarian and reconstruction assistance to Ukraine, while supporting transparent, accountable and effective mechanisms for the use of such assistance;

34. Encourages Ukraine's authorities and political forces to continue strengthening democratic institutions, the rule of law and anti-corruption reforms, and to safeguard parliamentary pluralism, while fully respecting Ukraine's sovereignty and democratic constitutional order;

35. Urges stronger and more effective measures to prevent the circumvention of sanctions imposed in response to the Russian Federation's war of aggression against Ukraine, including through shadow fleet activities, opaque maritime ownership structures and irregular shipping practices designed to sustain revenues linked to the Russian Federation's energy exports;

36. Stresses that preparations should be intensified for the OSCE's potential role, when conditions permit, in later stages of the conflict cycle in Ukraine, including post-conflict rehabilitation, civilian protection, arms control and disarmament, confidence-building and election observation in close co-operation with ODIHR;

37. Calls on OSCE participating States to ensure that accountability for violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law committed in the context of the Russian Federation's war of aggression against Ukraine is fully pursued and sentenced, including through support for relevant international mechanisms and judicial processes;

38. Notes with concern the deepening strategic partnership of the Russian Federation with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including the continued presence of units of the Korean People's Army on the territory of the Russian Federation and the provision of essential weapons systems and ammunition to the Russian Federation, which raise serious concern about escalation and prolongation of the conflict;

39. Calls on OSCE participating States to address the risks arising from the redesign of missile technology aimed at maximizing destructive impact by strengthening transparency measures and enhancing existing arms control and confidence-building instruments, and to prevent the procurement and use of technical components subject to international sanctions by adhering to sanctions regimes;

40. Reaffirms its unwavering support for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Moldova within its internationally recognized borders, expresses support for the OSCE Mission to Moldova and its contribution to facilitating dialogue, promoting confidence-building, observing and promoting human rights in the Transnistrian region, and advancing efforts towards a comprehensive, peaceful and sustainable settlement of the Transnistrian conflict, and calls for the full, regular and uninterrupted extension of the Mission's mandate;

41. Urges the Georgian authorities to ensure that civil society, independent media and opposition figures can operate freely and safely, to refrain from violence and politically motivated prosecution, and to foster an inclusive political process grounded in democratic principles and OSCE commitments, and calls for the prompt and full implementation of the recommendations contained in the report prepared under the OSCE Moscow Mechanism;

42. Reaffirms support for Georgia's sovereignty and territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders in accordance with international law and OSCE principles, and encourages all parties to continue engagement within existing international formats, including the Geneva International Discussions, aimed at addressing the occupation of Georgia's sovereign territory by the Russian Federation and promoting dialogue, stability and confidence-building;

43. Calls on OSCE participating States to preserve the Arctic and High North as an area of peaceful co-operation governed by international law, to fully respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Denmark, including Greenland, and to ensure that growing geopolitical competition does not undermine stability in the region;

44. Calls on OSCE participating States to support efforts aimed at de-escalation in the Middle East, to promote dialogue and diplomatic engagement, and to contribute to preventing further escalation, including by reducing the risk of miscalculation and unintended confrontation, and urges all actors involved to fully respect international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, relevant United Nations resolutions and international humanitarian law, in particular the protection of civilians;

45. Calls on OSCE participating States to strengthen co-operation in countering terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, missile and drone technologies, lethal autonomous weapons and their delivery systems, in violation of international obligations, and to address the broader implications of instability in the Middle East for the OSCE area, including its impact on migration, energy security, international trade routes, and regional stability, through co-ordinated, comprehensive and forward-looking policy responses;

46. Calls on OSCE participating States to ensure that the development, deployment and use of military AI capabilities remain consistent with applicable international law, including international humanitarian law, are accountable, including through a responsible human chain of command and control, and are governed by appropriate legal review, training, rigorous testing and assurance, with safeguards to mitigate risks of unintended consequences, civilian harm, unintended bias and failures or misuse;

47. Urges OSCE participating States to strengthen the protection of critical infrastructure, democratic institutions and public debate against hybrid threats, including election interference, cyberoperations and disinformation by enhancing co-operation to prevent and respond to such attacks and attempts of manipulation, particularly in regions where networks are highly interconnected;

48. Calls on OSCE participating States to strengthen, harmonize and rigorously enforce national measures prohibiting maritime service providers within their jurisdictions, including shipowners, ship managers, insurers, brokers, financiers and ship flag registries, from supporting vessels, entities or transactions linked to the Russian Federation's shadow fleet, sanctions evasion, geolocation disabling or circumvention of the oil price cap;

49. Calls on OSCE participating States to increase co-operation on maritime security and the protection of critical infrastructure, especially subsea pipelines, electricity interconnectors and communications cables, particularly in the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea, and to strengthen transparency, accountability and compliance with international maritime rules;

50. Recognizes the strategic importance of the Black Sea, which is bordered by six OSCE participating States, for the littoral States, as well as for the European Union and the OSCE area as a whole, supports mine clearance projects managed in co-operation with international organizations, OSCE participating States and non-governmental organizations, and therefore encourages ongoing or planned efforts to establish strategic corridors within the European Union and NATO, with a view to facilitating the maintenance of peace, stability and maritime security in the Black Sea region;

51. Calls on OSCE participating States to promote secure, transparent and rights-respecting governance of AI and other emerging technologies, and to develop co-operative approaches, standards and confidence-building measures to address their security implications in a manner consistent with democratic values, human rights and the rule of law;

52. Calls on OSCE participating States to fully recommit to the Vienna Document and the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security, to strengthen arms control – including regarding small arms and light weapons, conventional ammunition, and humanitarian mine action – transparency and risk reduction efforts, in strict compliance with international human rights and humanitarian law;

53. Reaffirms its support for the Women, Peace and Security agenda, set out in United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions, and urges all OSCE participating States that do not have such plans to develop and implement national action plans on women, peace and security;

54. Reaffirms that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought, and calls for renewed dialogue among OSCE participating States on nuclear proliferation, civilian use of nuclear power, dual-use items, arms control, disarmament and risk reduction, including efforts to rebuild trust, enhance transparency and explore frameworks adapted to current security realities;

55. Calls on OSCE participating States to strengthen economic resilience by diversifying supply chains, reducing excessive dependencies, ensuring secure access to critical raw materials and energy resources, and preventing economic coercion from becoming a source of strategic vulnerability;

56. Encourages increased engagement of the OSCE in its regions where its presence can strengthen dialogue and co-operation, including Central Asia and South-East Europe, through targeted activities, parliamentary engagement and enhanced visibility of OSCE work;

57. Welcomes the establishment of the OSCE PA's Parliamentary Dialogue Platform on Youth, Peace and Security as an important initiative to strengthen parliamentary engagement with the Youth, Peace and Security agenda, promote exchange of good practices and support the development of practical tools for advancing youth participation in conflict prevention, peacebuilding and decision-making;

58. Calls on OSCE participating States to renew high-level political engagement within the OSCE, including through regular meetings among senior foreign policy decision-makers, in order to provide strategic guidance, sustain political attention and enhance the Organization's capacity to respond to evolving security challenges, restore trust, foster dialogue, support confidence-building, and promote mutual respect and sovereign equality among OSCE participating States, and to ensure adequate, predictable and sustainable financing for the OSCE, its institutions and field operations, consistent with agreed mandates and reflecting a balanced approach across all three dimensions, as well as for the OSCE PA, especially ensuring support for its core activities such as election observation.

CHAPTER II
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

59. Recalling the enduring relevance of the principles enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act and the Charter of Paris for a New Europe, reaffirming in particular the commitment to strengthen co-operation among OSCE participating States in the economic, scientific, technological and environmental spheres, and recognizing that such co-operation reinforces peace and security in Europe and beyond,

60. Also recalling the Porto Declaration, which emphasizes the need for reinforced multilateral diplomacy and co-ordinated action in the OSCE region to address a wide range of security challenges linked to climate change, energy, environmental degradation, connectivity, sustainable development, AI, digitalization, good governance and demographic trends,

61. Reaffirming that strengthened international co-operation, sustained dialogue and the active engagement of national parliaments, local authorities, civil society and the private sector are indispensable for promoting sustainable and resilient economic growth, environmental sustainability, democratic governance and comprehensive security across the OSCE region,

62. Welcoming the contribution of the OSCE PA, including through its General Committee on Economic Affairs, Science, Technology and Environment, the Parliamentary Support Team for Ukraine, the Ad Hoc Committee on Migration, the Ad Hoc Committee on Countering Terrorism and relevant special representatives, in advancing security dialogue in the economic, environmental and technological spheres through conferences, parliamentary exchanges and policy resolutions that promote policy coherence and regional co-operation,

63. Underscoring support for the efforts of the 2026 Swiss OSCE Chairpersonship-in-Office in facilitating dialogue and building consensus on pressing economic and environmental security challenges, for the work of the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities in assisting OSCE participating States in implementing their commitments, and for OSCE field operations in promoting sustainable development, environmental protection and connectivity throughout the OSCE region,

64. Welcoming the adoption of the 2026 OSCE Unified Budget, thereby ending a five-year budgetary stalemate, as an important signal that OSCE participating States can still find consensus on the Organization's continued relevance, while deeply concerned that the agreed funding level falls significantly short of what is required to confront current challenges, sustain effective field operations and preserve the institutional knowledge and expertise built over decades,

65. Underscoring that predictable, adequate and sustainable financial resources are indispensable for the proper functioning of both the OSCE and the OSCE PA,

66. Reaffirming that peace is an indispensable foundation for security, co-operation and sustainable human development, and unequivocally condemning the Russian Federation's illegal, unprovoked and unjustified war of aggression against Ukraine, which continues to cause catastrophic humanitarian, socio-economic and environmental consequences and to undermine stability and prosperity across the OSCE region,

67. Condemning in particular continued attacks on Ukraine's critical energy, transport, water and heating infrastructure, which exacerbate humanitarian suffering, increase risks to nuclear safety and security, and disrupt trade and economic stability across the OSCE region,

68. Deeply concerned by the extensive environmental degradation caused by the war, including soil and water pollution, contamination of food and water chains and broader ecological damage with potentially lasting transboundary effects,

69. Also deeply concerned that the Russian Federation has increasingly subordinated its economy, financial system, industrial production, energy exports, public procurement and technological imports to the needs of its war against Ukraine, and that the revenues from energy exports, State-controlled financial institutions, military–industrial enterprises, procurement networks, dual-use technologies and sanction evasion schemes continue to sustain the Russian Federation's ability to wage war,

70. Reiterating the urgent need for a strong and sustained OSCE role in Ukraine's recovery, reconstruction and demining efforts, to restore agricultural production, enable the safe return of displaced persons, ensure accountability for environmental harm, and support Ukraine's transition towards diversified and renewable energy sources and deeper integration with the European electricity grid,

71. Profoundly alarmed by the escalating security crisis in the Middle East, including the catastrophic humanitarian situation in Gaza and the risk of wider regional spillover, which has caused severe destruction of critical energy infrastructure, major disruptions to key maritime routes, including in the Red Sea and the Strait of Hormuz, sharp increases in global energy and food prices, and significant environmental damage, with profound and wide-ranging repercussions for States, business and citizens across the OSCE region,

72. Underscoring the positive impact of open trade, enhanced connectivity and deeper economic integration on peace, stability and prosperity, and therefore alarmed by mounting geoeconomic and technological competition, economic

coercion, regulatory fragmentation and the proliferation of unjustified trade barriers and tariffs that disrupt commerce, fragment supply chains and fuel inflation across the OSCE region,

73. Underlining the essential role of a predictable, transparent and non-discriminatory rules-based multilateral trading system in fostering stability and ensuring fair access to markets, technologies and investment opportunities, and concerned by the growing concentration of assets critical to technological sovereignty – including rare earth materials, semiconductors and key AI capabilities – in a limited number of countries and corporations,

74. Emphasizing the importance of strengthening economic and technological resilience through diversified supply chains, enhanced competitiveness in emerging technologies and the development of green, climate-resilient connectivity, while reaffirming that economic progress and environmental protection are mutually reinforcing and must be pursued in an integrated manner,

75. Acknowledging that diversifying energy systems towards clean and low-carbon sources can reduce geopolitical dependencies, and reiterating that reliable, affordable access to energy remains a fundamental prerequisite for socio-economic development and social justice,

76. Highlighting the central role of science, technology and innovation in driving sustainable growth, industrial modernization and environmental performance, including decarbonization, energy efficiency and the protection of critical infrastructure,

77. Recognizing that good governance, strong and accountable public institutions, and the rule of law are essential to stability, sustainable development and democratic resilience, and alarmed that corruption and money laundering continue to erode public trust and distort fair competition,

78. Underscoring the vital role of women and young people, and the importance of indigenous knowledge in shaping forward-looking economic and environmental policies, and concerned by declining demographic trends and their impact on labour markets, pension systems and long-term economic stability across the OSCE region,

79. Recognizing regulated migration as an enduring and potentially beneficial component of socio-economic development, while acknowledging the uneven pressures caused by irregular migration and the loss of skilled workers in certain countries of origin,

80. Recognizing that accelerating biodiversity loss, climate change and environmental degradation constitute an interconnected crisis that threatens food security, freshwater availability and ecosystem stability, while also affecting public health, economic resilience and the well-being of citizens across the OSCE region,

81. Acknowledging that climate change is a threat multiplier with far-reaching implications for international peace and stability, exacerbating social, economic and geopolitical tensions, intensifying competition over natural resources and contributing to displacement, while increasingly frequent and intense extreme weather events place growing strain on infrastructure, public finances, food and water systems, and disproportionately affect vulnerable communities,

82. Deeply concerned that the continued accumulation of greenhouse gases has contributed to the past eleven years being the warmest on record globally, with Europe experiencing a rate of warming significantly above the global average, and recalling scientific assessments indicating that the 1.5°C limit established under the Paris Agreement could be reached or exceeded before the end of this decade,

83. Taking note of the outcomes of the Thirtieth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (COP30) in Belém, Brazil, which reaffirmed the 1.5°C objective, called for strengthened nationally determined contributions, advanced the transition away from fossil fuels and further operationalized climate finance and carbon market mechanisms,

84. Reiterating that withdrawal from or weakening of international climate agreements undermines collective progress and erodes trust in multilateral commitments aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change,

85. Recalling the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice, issued on 23 July 2025, on obligations of States in respect of climate change, which affirmed that States have obligations under international law to protect the climate system, including duties of due diligence to prevent significant harm from greenhouse gas emissions, safeguard human rights from adverse climate effects, and regulate private actors to ensure effective emissions reductions,

86. Concerned by the rise of climate-related disinformation and misinformation, which undermines public trust, weakens social cohesion and hampers the implementation of effective, science-based climate policies,

87. Emphasizing that the spread of scientific disinformation undermines the rule of law and evidence-based policymaking, and stressing that strong, independent and adequately resourced public institutions, transparent regulatory processes and effective judicial oversight are essential to guard against the manipulation of scientific information and to preserve public trust in climate and environmental governance,

88. Recalling the 40th anniversary of the Chornobyl nuclear disaster and its devastating human, environmental and socio-economic consequences, and underlining the shared responsibility to ensure that such tragedies never occur again,

89. Reiterating the environmental and strategic significance of the Arctic region, where rapid warming and environmental degradation are intensifying geopolitical competition and threatening fragile ecosystems and indigenous communities,

90. Expressing concern over increasing water scarcity, land degradation and soil salinization, and highlighting the importance of enhanced regional and transboundary co-operation in the management of shared water resources, particularly in vulnerable regions such as Central Asia and the Mediterranean basin,

91. Deeply alarmed by the long-term ecological degradation of the Aral Sea and by emerging environmental pressures affecting the Caspian Sea basin, including declining water levels, pollution, and biodiversity loss in this highly vulnerable transboundary ecosystem, while welcoming ongoing regional efforts to restore ecological balance, prevent further environmental deterioration, and strengthen co-operation on sustainable and integrated water resource management,

92. Recognizing climate-induced human mobility as an increasingly significant phenomenon, and acknowledging that while environmental degradation and climate change can act as drivers of displacement, well-governed and forward-looking migration policies can support economic development and contribute to more resilient and inclusive societies,

93. Reaffirming the indispensable role of science and technological innovation, including in the context of AI, quantum computing and space-based infrastructure, in addressing global challenges such as climate change, environmental degradation, public health risks and sustainable development, and emphasizing the importance of transparent and evidence-based science–policy interfaces,

94. Acknowledging both the transformative benefits of rapid digitalization across the OSCE region and the risks associated with the misuse or abuse of emerging technologies, including their potential impact on democratic institutions, public discourse and the safety and well-being of children and young people,

95. Recognizing AI as a strategic technology reshaping economies, governance and security, while noting the serious challenges linked to its deployment, including lack of transparency, embedded bias, impacts on employment, environmental costs, manipulation of information ecosystems, infringements of privacy and uses in weapons systems,

96. Recognizing the growing need for coherent international approaches to ensure that AI systems remain human-centric, rights-based and consistent with democratic values, and taking note of relevant initiatives undertaken at European and multilateral levels in this context,

97. Stressing the importance of media, information and digital literacy and critical thinking in increasingly digitalized and polarized societies, and welcoming in this context the launch of the OSCE PA School Dialogues on Preventing Youth Radicalization to Violent Extremism as a practical community-level initiative that brings together students, teachers, experts and parliamentarians to foster critical thinking and digital literacy among young people,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

98. Urges the Russian Federation to immediately cease its illegal, unprovoked and unjustified war of aggression against Ukraine, which continues to inflict immense human suffering and gravely undermine economic stability, environmental sustainability and comprehensive security throughout the OSCE region;

99. Calls on the Russian Federation to, in accordance with international law, halt all military operations, including attacks on critical civilian infrastructure, and to provide reparations for the damage caused to Ukraine's population, economy and natural environment;

100. Calls on OSCE participating States to co-ordinate, strengthen and robustly implement sanctions, export controls and other restrictive measures against the Russian Federation's defence industrial base, defence procurement networks, financial sector, energy exports, and against third-country facilitators of evasion and circumvention, in order to further constrain the Russian Federation's capacity to finance and sustain its war of aggression against Ukraine;

101. Encourages the OSCE and its participating States to provide sustained resources, technical expertise and institutional support to Ukraine's recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, including by rebuilding and modernizing critical energy and transport networks, supporting economic stabilization, strengthening the rule of law, anti-corruption efforts and transparent governance, addressing skilled labour shortages, and facilitating the safe, voluntary and dignified return of displaced persons and refugees;

102. Commends the steps taken by the European Union to impose visa bans on current, former and proxy members of the Russian Federation's armed forces, and calls on OSCE participating States to implement similar bans against individuals who have taken up arms against Ukraine;

103. Calls on OSCE participating States to support and advance accountability for serious violations of international law committed in the context of the war against Ukraine, including for deliberate acts causing widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment in armed conflict, consistent with Article 8(2)(b)(iv) of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

104. Urges OSCE participating States to closely monitor and collectively address the economic and environmental repercussions of the escalating crisis in the Middle East, including by enhancing co-ordination to safeguard energy security and supply chain stability, mitigating environmental damage, and intensifying diplomatic efforts at all available multilateral fora to achieve an immediate cessation of hostilities and promote long-term stability in the region;

105. Calls on OSCE participating States to reinforce economic connectivity and promote trade across the OSCE region, including by developing efficient transit corridors, modernizing customs and border procedures, removing unjustified trade barriers and tariffs, advancing trade harmonization through common international standards and regulatory co-operation, and facilitating smoother cross-border flows of goods, services and technologies;

106. Calls for the urgent withdrawal of all unauthorized military and other unauthorized personnel from Ukraine's Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant and for the Power Plant to be immediately returned to the full control of the competent Ukrainian authorities to ensure its safety and security, and to enable the International Atomic Energy Agency to conduct safe, efficient, full and effective safeguards implementation, including physical verification activities at the Power Plant, in accordance with Ukraine's comprehensive safeguards agreement and additional protocol;

107. Calls on OSCE participating States to strengthen the protection and resilience of critical economic, energy and digital infrastructure against disruption, sabotage and cyberthreats, including through international cooperation to disrupt and neutralize organized cyberoperations and fraud rings, enhanced risk assessments, public–private co-operation and cross-border information sharing to identify threats, craft strategic, sector-specific responses, identify best practices and dedicate funding for education, training and equipment;

108. Urges OSCE participating States to adopt forward-looking energy security strategies that progressively reduce reliance on fossil fuels, accelerate clean energy diversification, and strengthen energy resilience and affordability, while securing diversified and sustainable access to critical raw materials and rare earth elements essential for digital technologies and the energy transition, including through responsible domestic production, partnerships, recycling and circular-economy approaches;

109. Encourages OSCE participating States to promote innovation-driven and sustainable economic growth, including through investment in environmentally sound technologies, targeted workforce upskilling and reskilling, and high standards of corporate governance, transparency and responsible business practices;

110. Urges OSCE participating States to redouble their efforts to prevent and combat corruption, money laundering and terrorist financing, including by strengthening legal and regulatory frameworks, enhancing transparency in the public and private sectors, improving oversight of virtual asset service providers, and reinforcing cross-border co-operation and financial intelligence capacities;

111. Urges OSCE participating States to advance inclusive socio-economic policies that foster stability and prosperity, including by promoting the meaningful participation of women and young people in policy design and implementation, investing in education, lifelong learning and skills development, improving access to affordable and energy-efficient housing with particular attention to young people and middle-income households, developing well-calibrated demographic strategies including family-friendly policies, age-inclusive labour markets and resilient pension systems, and promoting co-operative approaches to labour mobility that address skills shortages, ensure fair working conditions and facilitate mutual recognition of qualifications;

112. Urges OSCE participating States to pursue migration governance that is effective, humane and consistent with international law, including through strengthened international co-operation to uphold the integrity of asylum systems and address root causes of displacement, including armed conflict, economic instability and climate-related pressures;

113. Calls on OSCE participating States to urgently adopt and implement ambitious, economy-wide climate strategies aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement and relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including strengthened mitigation and adaptation measures, a just and inclusive transition to low-carbon energy systems, robust legislative frameworks to ensure transparent and accountable emissions reductions, and the mobilization of adequate climate finance;

114. Encourages OSCE participating States, in co-operation with relevant OSCE executive structures, to consider establishing an annual OSCE-wide integrated climate and environmental security assessment and to strengthen resourcing for practical climate and security support activities, including through the OSCE Climate and Security Fund;

115. Invites OSCE participating States to duly take into account the environmental footprint of new digital technologies, including the energy consumption, greenhouse gas emissions and water use associated with large-scale data centres, and encourages businesses – particularly in the technology sector – to assess and disclose material energy and water use and associated greenhouse gas emissions;

116. Calls on OSCE participating States to strengthen environmental conservation efforts, including by restoring degraded ecosystems, protecting biodiversity, promoting sustainable land-use and agricultural practices, combating illegal deforestation, advancing reforestation and agroforestry initiatives, and strengthening environmental monitoring and early-warning capacities;

117. Urges OSCE participating States to strengthen the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal ecosystems, including by supporting precautionary approaches to activities that may cause irreversible harm to deep-sea biodiversity, expanding marine protected areas, and engaging where appropriate with regional initiatives such as the Pact for the Mediterranean;

118. Urges OSCE participating States to recognize water as a strategic and irreplaceable natural resource, to pursue a comprehensive and integrated approach to water, energy**,** food and ecosystems, including through regional and transboundary co-operation to improve efficiency, prevent scarcity and ensure long-term sustainability, and to engage constructively in international efforts to strengthen global water security and governance in view of the 2026 United Nations Water Conference, including its preparatory process and interactive dialogue on Water in Multilateral Processes;

119. Encourages OSCE participating States to integrate technological solutions into policies, such as those on water and energy security, recognizing the growing role of such solutions both as drivers of stability and as potential sources of tension;

120. Encourages OSCE participating States to anticipate and address displacement linked to environmental and climate-related factors, protect affected populations and promote durable solutions that strengthen long-term socio-economic stability and community resilience;

121. Calls on OSCE participating States to strengthen science-based policymaking and remain responsive to rapid technological developments, including by promoting science diplomacy and ensuring that human rights, democratic principles, security and citizens' well-being remain central to technological governance through effective legislative oversight and accountability mechanisms;

122. Calls on OSCE participating States to adopt forward-looking, risk-based and proportionate governance frameworks for AI that ensure accountability, transparency and meaningful human oversight, while promoting technological diversification and developing resilient, secure technological ecosystems that reduce excessive dependencies and strengthen strategic autonomy, particularly in high-impact domains such as health, education, employment, public administration and electoral processes;

123. Encourages OSCE participating States to pursue coherent international approaches to advanced AI, including by exploring options for an international instrument defining enforceable red lines and robust accountability mechanisms;

124. Encourages OSCE participating States to strengthen dialogue and co-operation between governments, the scientific community, the business sector and civil society in order to build trust and reduce misunderstandings, and to use multilateral platforms to co-ordinate responses and share best practices internationally;

125. Calls on OSCE participating States to strengthen measures to counter disinformation, foreign information manipulation and interference, including AI-enabled activities such as automated bots, algorithmic amplification and synthetic media, by reinforcing regulatory frameworks, enhancing institutional co-operation and supporting independent and reliable media;

126. Urges national parliaments to adopt comprehensive measures to protect minors from harmful online content and the negative impacts of AI usage, promote age-appropriate digital use, strengthen the protection of their mental health through continuous, evidence-based monitoring of digital and AI-related risks, and support enhanced digital literacy and critical thinking through initiatives such as the OSCE PA School Dialogues on Preventing Youth Radicalization to Violent Extremism;

127. Calls on OSCE participating States to ensure that future OSCE budgets provide predictable, adequate and sustainable funding commensurate with the scale of current challenges in order to safeguard the Organization's institutional knowledge, operational effectiveness, including in the field, and its overall capacity to respond to an increasingly volatile security, economic and environmental landscape;

128. Urges national parliaments to provide adequate and stable resourcing for the OSCE PA, enabling it to effectively deliver on its priorities and resolutions and duly complement the work of the OSCE at this critical juncture, including through the provision of extrabudgetary contributions;

129. Encourages the General Committee on Economic Affairs, Science, Technology and Environment to continue serving as an inclusive platform for parliamentary dialogue and diplomacy on economic, environmental and

technological security, and invites the OSCE PA International Secretariat to pursue sustained, results-oriented co-operation with OSCE executive structures and relevant partners to support effective implementation of the Assembly's resolutions and priorities.

CHAPTER III
DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS

130. Recalling the principles enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act, which for over half a century have formed the foundation of shared commitments and co-operation among all OSCE participating States, and reaffirming that these principles – including the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms – are essential to comprehensive security and lasting peace in the OSCE region,

131. Expressing alarm at the mounting violations of OSCE core principles, which reflect a growing disregard for internationally binding obligations by OSCE participating States, and emphasizing that this erosion directly undermines regional stability and the integrity of the international rules-based order,

132. Deploring the devastating consequences of the Russian Federation's ongoing war of aggression against Ukraine and its persistent violations of the principles enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act, which have gravely undermined security, stability and the human rights situation across the OSCE area,

133. Recognizing the growing pressure on international organizations, including heightened political tensions, procedural impasses and budgetary constraints, and stressing that these challenges weaken the capacity to effectively promote and protect human rights, democratic institutions and fundamental freedoms, which remain essential pillars of co-operative security within the OSCE framework,

134. Highlighting the serious risks posed by democratic backsliding across the OSCE region, including the weakening of institutions, erosion of the rule of law, and restrictions on civic and political rights, which continue to impede the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and emphasizing the urgent need to safeguard these protections to foster stable and resilient democratic systems,

135. Acknowledging that shortcomings in the implementation of commitments related to human rights, democratic governance, and the rule of law persist across the entire OSCE region, from East to West, and underscoring the importance of addressing such shortcomings in a transparent, impartial and consistent manner,

136. Recognizing that vulnerable groups – including women, children, persons with disabilities, migrants, refugees, stateless persons, LGBTQ+ individuals, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, and those in high-risk professions – face heightened risks of discrimination, marginalization and harm, particularly as a result of democratic backsliding, and stressing that ensuring their protection and equal access to human rights and fundamental freedoms is essential for promoting inclusive and peaceful societies,

137. Acknowledging the significant role of parliamentarians in advancing and protecting human rights and democratic principles, including through their oversight, legislative and budgetary responsibilities, and emphasizing that by shaping laws, scrutinizing governments and ensuring accountability, parliamentarians can directly reinforce the implementation of OSCE commitments and internationally recognized human rights standards,

138. Emphasizing the principles of parliamentary independence and political pluralism as essential components of democratic governance, and stressing the importance of enabling all elected representatives, including members of the opposition, to exercise their parliamentary functions freely and effectively, and recognizing the value of parliamentary diplomacy and international engagement in promoting dialogue, co-operation and democratic resilience,

139. Reaffirming support for the OSCE PA in its ongoing efforts to promote human rights and democratic principles, including but not limited to the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on Migration, the Ad Hoc Committee on Countering Terrorism, the Parliamentary Support Team for Ukraine and its special rapporteurs, as well as various special representatives, and stressing the OSCE PA's role in advancing these efforts across the OSCE region,

140. Recognizing the important work of the Parliamentary Support Team for Ukraine, carried out in co-ordination with relevant national and international stakeholders, in monitoring and analysing the humanitarian, human rights and social consequences of the Russian Federation's war of aggression and full-scale invasion against Ukraine, including widespread violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, attacks on civilians and critical infrastructure, the unlawful deportation of Ukrainian children, the treatment of prisoners of war and broader humanitarian needs, and noting its consistent public communication and engagement aimed at promoting accountability and contributing to advocacy and awareness-raising,

141. Recalling the invocation, on 14 May 2026, by 41 OSCE participating States, following consultations with Ukraine, of the OSCE Moscow Mechanism to address the militarization and indoctrination of Ukrainian children by the Russian Federation, and stressing the importance of ensuring that the findings of the expert mission contribute to child protection, safe return and reintegration efforts, documentation, and accountability mechanisms,

142. Underscoring the OSCE PA's support for the 2026 Swiss OSCE Chairpersonship-in-Office and its priorities in advancing human dimension commitments, including strengthening democratic institutions and safeguarding fundamental freedoms, and highlighting the Chairpersonship-in-Office's timely emphasis on OSCE field operations and election observation in this context,

143. Welcoming the adoption of the 2026 OSCE Unified Budget after a five-year impasse, while noting the significant decrease from the previous budgetary cycle, and expressing concern regarding its potential impact on the Organization's capacities to address emerging threats and challenges to comprehensive security across the OSCE region,

144. Recognizing the essential role of the OSCE's independent institutions – ODIHR, the High Commissioner on National Minorities, and the Representative on Freedom of the Media – and their crucial work in assisting OSCE participating States to uphold and advance OSCE human dimension commitments, including with regard to respect for human rights, including the protection of the rights of persons belonging to national minorities, and reaffirming the OSCE PA's continued support for these institutions and their activities,

145. Emphasizing the critical importance of election observation conducted by the ODIHR and the OSCE PA in supporting democratic processes across OSCE participating States, while noting with concern that the credibility and transparency of elections in the OSCE region are increasingly under pressure due to a range of political, legal, administrative and societal challenges impacting electoral integrity,

146. Noting with concern that elections across the OSCE region are increasingly characterized by misuse of administrative resources, restrictions on candidate registration, pressure on voters and candidates, and instances of vote buying, which reflect broader efforts to undermine the integrity of the electoral process and to limit meaningful political pluralism and genuine competition,

147. Observing that the political stalemate and resulting difficulties in reaching consensus have impacted the functioning of the OSCE, and emphasizing the OSCE PA's unique capacity to address these challenges by facilitating inter-parliamentary dialogue and serving as a key channel between national parliaments and governments, while enabling parliamentarians to act as advocates for the Organization within their respective legislatures, including by fostering political support and advancing measures to strengthen its effectiveness,

148. Unequivocally condemning the Russian Federation for grave breaches of international humanitarian law and human rights law in its war of aggression against and full-scale invasion of Ukraine, marked by continued and persistent attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure, including enforced disappearances, widespread torture of detainees and prisoners of war, targeted killings, summary executions, acts of sexual violence and other serious violations of international law,

149. Expressing alarm over the illegal and forcible transfer and deportation of Ukrainian children by the Russian Federation, both within the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine and to the Russian Federation itself, as well as any subsequent attempts to alter their personal status, citizenship, adoption, or placement in foster families, including efforts to subject them to political or ideological influence,

150. Deploring the deliberate destruction and damage by the Russian Federation of sites, institutions and objects of cultural, historical and religious significance in Ukraine, and noting that such attacks, accompanied by efforts to denigrate the history, language and culture of the Ukrainian people, constitute attempts to erase their identity in clear violation of international law, including the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict,

151. Stressing the findings of the 2026 OSCE Moscow Mechanism Report on Developments in Georgia in Respect of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms since Spring 2024, which noted democratic backsliding during the period under review, including restrictions on fundamental freedoms and judicial independence through legislative, administrative and criminal measures in violation of internationally binding human rights obligations, and highlighting an alarming pattern of violence that in some instances reached the threshold of torture,

152. Taking note of the high-level OSCE PA delegation visit to Georgia in March 2026 as a positive step in strengthening parliamentary engagement and dialogue, and underlining the value of sustained parliamentary engagement in addressing pressing democratic challenges across OSCE participating States,

153. Expressing grave concern over the escalation of armed hostilities across the wider Middle East, which continue to have severe humanitarian consequences for civilian populations, while recalling the binding obligations of all States under international law, and emphasizing the urgent need for immediate cessation of hostilities, enhanced protection of civilians and renewed diplomatic engagement to prevent further regional destabilization,

154. Observing that ongoing conflict in the Middle East carries potential threats to broader regional and international security, including spillover hostilities and disruption of critical infrastructure and humanitarian access, and recognizing that such tensions may exacerbate social divisions and fuel intolerance, discrimination and acts of violence – including Islamophobia, anti-Semitism, and other forms of targeted hostility,

155. Expressing deep concern at the rise of racism, xenophobia, anti-Muslim hatred, including Islamophobia, anti-Semitism and other forms of intolerance across the OSCE region, including attacks on places of worship and acts of desecration of sacred books, and emphasizing the need for strengthened

efforts to prevent and combat incitement to discrimination, hostility and violence, while safeguarding freedom of religion or belief and freedom of expression in accordance with international law and OSCE commitments,

156. Expressing grave concern over the alarming rise of anti-Semitism across the OSCE area, stressing the urgent need for comprehensive and sustained measures to combat all forms of anti-Semitism, intolerance and related discrimination, and emphasizing, in this regard, the need for impartial, rigorously fact-checked and non-selective reporting mechanisms to ensure an objective, complete and politically neutral assessment free from double standards,

157. Expressing deep concern over the increasing number of outbreaks of violence in the Syrian Arab Republic, which are creating a fragmented and fragile security situation that limits the prospects for a stable and inclusive political transition in the country,

158. Reiterating serious concern over the ongoing detention of political prisoners across the OSCE region, including incommunicado detention, denial of access to legal counsel and medical care, and reports of torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, while highlighting the broader pattern of repression aimed at silencing dissenting voices and curtailing fundamental freedoms,

159. Noting recent releases of some political prisoners in Belarus, and recognizing the significant diplomatic efforts contributing to these developments while expressing concern that politically motivated charges and detentions persist, underscoring the imperative to end all arbitrary detentions and ensure full respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Belarusian people, and reiterating the call for Belarus to fully implement the recommendations set forth in the OSCE Moscow Mechanism reports of recent years,

160. Gravely concerned by the significant deterioration of the human rights situation in the Russian Federation including reports of extrajudicial killings of government critics and severe restrictions on the freedoms of expression, assembly and association, resulting in a systematic crackdown on civil society, human rights defenders, independent media, political opposition representatives and individuals seeking to exercise their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

161. Underscoring the structural inequalities, persistent discrimination, and compounded forms of gender-based violence faced by women and girls, including sexual and domestic violence, exploitation, harmful practices, and threats to reproductive health rights and overall well-being, and recognizing that these challenges extend across economic, social, public and political life, where women remain under-represented and disadvantaged in decision-making, employment and access to resources,

162. Noting with concern the absence of a Special Representative of the Chairperson-in-Office on Gender, and underscoring the importance of sustained attention to gender equality and women's rights as a key focus of the OSCE's work, and therefore encouraging the designation of such a representative in future to strengthen commitment in that regard,

163. Noting the persistent and growing challenges faced by refugees, migrants, internally displaced persons and individuals without legal status across the OSCE region, including reports of mistreatment, illegal pushbacks and deaths during irregular migration, and emphasizing the urgent need to ensure their protection, safety and fundamental rights,

164. Recalling that the European Union Pact on Migration and Asylum entered into application in June 2026, and underscoring that its implementation should be fully in line with international human rights obligations and fundamental freedoms, with sufficient guarantees to ensure that the rights, safety and protection of all affected individuals are fully respected,

165. Reiterating the urgency to address the rise of human trafficking across the OSCE region, including exploitation exacerbated by armed conflict and forced displacement, as well as emerging forms such as online trafficking and trafficking for the purpose of forced criminality, such as forced scamming, and recognizing that women, children, migrants, refugees and other vulnerable individuals are particularly at risk, while noting the important work for the OSCE's Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office's Special Representative on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and the OSCE PA's Special Representative on Human Trafficking Issues in this field,

166. Reaffirming the binding obligations on all OSCE participating States that are party to United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and emphasizing that the rights and principles enshrined therein shall be fully respected, protected, and implemented in all relevant legislative, administrative and policy measures, with particular attention to the protection of children in vulnerable situations, including those affected by armed conflict, displacement, trafficking and other forms of exploitation,

167. Noting with grave concern the ongoing and significant reductions in funding for international organizations, civil society actors, NGOs and humanitarian organizations across areas such as humanitarian assistance, human rights, gender equality, environmental protection, climate action and broader social development, impacting their ability to provide life-saving assistance, uphold fundamental rights, maintain essential services, and advocate effectively, particularly at a time of urgent and increasing global need, and emphasizing the importance of sustained and predictable support to enable them to continue their essential work across all affected communities,

168. Expressing grave concern over the persistence of forced labour and labour exploitation within OSCE participating States, recognizing that labour trafficking occurs both domestically and transnationally and often involves the movement of victims across borders, and stressing the necessity of robust legal frameworks, effective enforcement, comprehensive support services, and co-ordinated national, regional and international action to prevent and address these abuses,

169. Condemning the adoption and enforcement of legislative measures that target LGBTQ+ individuals in numerous OSCE participating States, restricting their rights and freedoms, and noting that such measures are inconsistent with international human rights standards and OSCE commitments, undermine the principles of equality and non-discrimination, and impede civil society efforts to protect and promote LGBTQ+ rights,

170. Regretting that the Human Dimension Implementation Meeting of OSCE participating States has not taken place since 2021 due to continued lack of consensus among OSCE participating States, and expressing concern that blocking the Meeting undermines transparency, accountability, and dialogue on human rights and fundamental freedoms, while stressing the forum's vital importance in advancing human dimension commitments across the OSCE region,

171. Emphasizing the indispensable role of civil society in democratic societies, and expressing alarm at the growing restrictions, harassment and attacks against civil society organizations across the OSCE region, including through restrictive laws such as so-called foreign agent measures that stigmatize, hinder and undermine their vital work, thereby threatening the functioning of open and democratic societies,

172. Stressing the importance of youth participation in public and political life to advance human rights and democracy, and highlighting the work of the Network of Young Parliamentarians within the OSCE PA, led by the OSCE PA's Special Representative on Youth Engagement, as a vital mechanism to ensure that youth perspectives are effectively represented, amplified and integrated across the OSCE PA's activities and engagements,

173. Recognizing that ageing societies across the OSCE region may increasingly reshape democratic representation, political incentives and public spending priorities, particularly as older voters account for a growing share of the electorate, and further recognizing that, unless accompanied by meaningful youth participation and intergenerational balance in policymaking, these developments risk disadvantaging future generations in political decision-making,

174. Recognizing the crucial contribution of journalists and media workers across the OSCE region, noting that a free, independent and pluralistic media is a cornerstone of democratic society, and expressing deep concern over

increasing attacks, harassment, arbitrary arrests and detentions of journalists, as well as the closure of media outlets, which undermine the public's right to information and the broader functioning of democracy,

175. Underscoring that digital technologies, including AI, present growing challenges for media freedom and democratic accountability, stressing that AI-driven tools and digital platforms can accelerate the spread of disinformation and manipulated content, eroding public trust in democratic institutions, while highlighting the need for effective safeguards, transparency and media literacy to protect freedom of expression,

176. Observing that technological advances are increasingly shaping electoral processes across the OSCE region, including through their use by foreign and other malign actors to interfere in campaigns, manipulate political content, and disseminate disinformation, and emphasizing the need for strengthened measures to safeguard election integrity, ensure transparency and reinforce public confidence in democratic participation,

177. Affirming that resilient democratic institutions and adherence to the rule of law are vital for protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, while contributing to stability, inclusivity and societal cohesion across the OSCE region,

178. Strongly reiterating that international and regional organizations are uniquely positioned to bring together a wide range of stakeholders to address complex and emerging human rights and democratic challenges, and stressing their capacity to provide a shared international platform for co-operation, foster mutual accountability, and facilitate co-ordinated responses to regional and global issues,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

179. Urgently demands that the Russian Federation bring an immediate end to its war of aggression and full-scale invasion against Ukraine, including by ceasing all attacks against civilians and civilian infrastructure and withdrawing all its forces and proxies from the internationally recognized territory of Ukraine, in full compliance with international law;

180. Strongly urges the Russian Federation to secure the immediate and unconditional release of all unlawfully detained Ukrainian civilians, including those transferred or held in territories under its control or within the Russian Federation;

181. Condemns in the strongest possible terms the treatment of prisoners of war by the Russian Federation, including acts of violence, torture and unlawful killings, in clear breach of its obligations under the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I;

182. Strongly denounces the forcible transfer and deportation of Ukrainian children to temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine and to the Russian Federation, and underlines with the gravest concern their potential implications under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide;

183. Condemns the Russian Federation's genocidal policy of incentivizing Russian Federation citizens to move to illegally occupied areas of Ukraine in order to force demographic change, further marginalize the Ukrainian population and consolidate Russian Federation State power in the region;

184. Strongly reiterates its call on the Russian Federation to immediately and unconditionally release the three OSCE officials – Dmytro Shabanov, Maksym Petrov and Vadym Golda – illegally detained since April 2022 while performing their official duties, in accordance with international law;

185. Urges the Russian Federation, pending the release of the relevant OSCE officials, to guarantee them humane treatment, including access to legal counsel, adequate medical care, regular and meaningful contact with their families, and unimpeded access by independent monitoring bodies, including the International Committee of the Red Cross and OSCE officials, emphasizing that the targeting and detention of international monitoring personnel performing mandated duties undermines the safety and operational viability of international monitoring missions and raises serious concerns regarding the credibility and feasibility of future international monitoring arrangements;

186. Calls on its Parliamentary Support Team for Ukraine to continue its close co-ordination with national and international stakeholders in monitoring and reporting on violations of international humanitarian and human rights law arising from the Russian Federation's war of aggression and full-scale invasion of Ukraine and to strengthen its advocacy and awareness-raising activities in support of accountability efforts and parliamentary engagement on humanitarian and protection issues;

187. Highlights its engagement in the International Coalition on the Return of Ukrainian Children, and encourages OSCE participating States to support and strengthen this platform by contributing to the co-ordination of diplomatic, humanitarian, legal and informational efforts addressing the deportation of children, including through sustained political commitment, adequate resource allocation, enhanced information-sharing and constructive co-operation;

188. Further emphasizes the urgent need to strengthen the identification of synergies and enhance co-ordination among international organizations, national authorities, and relevant stakeholders engaged in addressing the forcible deportation of Ukrainian children by the Russian Federation, including in the areas of tracing, protection and safe return, and underlines in

this regard the relevance of the ruling of the European Court of Human Rights of 9 July 2025 on *Ukraine and the Netherlands v. Russia*, which found the Russian Federation responsible for widespread and systematic violations of human rights in territories under its effective control;

189. Urges the Russian Federation to co-operate without delay in the establishment of an international and independent mechanism to secure, as soon as possible and with due consideration of the best interests of the child, the restoration of contact between forcibly deported and transferred Ukrainian children and their surviving family members or legal guardians, and to ensure their safe, voluntary and dignified reunification with their families or legal guardians, in full compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law;

190. Reiterates its strong support for the investigations conducted by the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court into reported war crimes, crimes against humanity and other serious violations committed by the Russian Federation in its war of aggression against Ukraine, and underscores the critical importance of these international legal proceedings in ensuring accountability, upholding international law and delivering meaningful justice for victims;

191. Welcomes the establishment of the Special Tribunal for the Crime of Aggression against Ukraine within the framework of the Council of Europe, and underlines the Tribunal's crucial role as a complementary international legal mechanism to ensure accountability, uphold international law and deter future acts of aggression;

192. Calls on OSCE participating States to provide full support to international courts, tribunals and legal bodies investigating and prosecuting the Russian Federation's war of aggression in Ukraine, including comprehensive co-operation with ongoing proceedings, the timely sharing of evidence, effective enforcement of arrest warrants, provision of necessary resources, and all practical measures needed to strengthen the impact, efficiency and credibility of these proceedings;

193. Urges Georgia to implement in full the recommendations of the 2026 Moscow Mechanism Report on Developments in Georgia in Respect of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms since Spring 2024to address democratic backsliding, including steps to safeguard political pluralism and strengthen judicial independence in accordance with international human rights obligations, and strongly urges the authorities to conduct immediate, thorough and impartial investigations into all allegations of torture and ill-treatment;

194. Calls for the immediate and unconditional release of political prisoners in the OSCE region, and underscores the legally binding obligations of OSCE participating States to uphold international human rights standards, including the protection of civil and political liberties;

195. Expresses profound alarm that armed conflict in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Lebanon and the wider Middle East pose serious threats to regional and global security, and strongly urges all parties involved in the conflict to immediately cease all military operations in full compliance with international law, and to pursue comprehensive diplomatic means to achieve a lasting cessation of hostilities, safeguard civilians and restore peace;

196. Deplores the loss of life and continued human suffering in the conflicts in the Middle East, and strongly encourages OSCE participating States to employ co-ordinated political and diplomatic measures to de-escalate tensions and bring military operations to an immediate halt, with the urgent objective of safeguarding civilians and ensuring unhindered humanitarian access to all affected populations and areas;

197. Calls on OSCE participating States to do everything in their power to contribute to a peaceful and inclusive transition, and to reconciliation in the Syrian Arab Republic within a framework that respects international standards and the protection of human rights, and affirms that this contribution must remain strictly contingent on tangible and verifiable progress in the protection of civilians, compliance with ceasefire agreements, human rights and the protection of all segments of Syrian society;

198. Deeply regrets that, notwithstanding the ceasefire agreement of October 2025 reached through international diplomatic efforts, Israeli military operations in Gaza continue, causing severe and ongoing harm to the civilian population, including loss of life and damage to critical infrastructure and underscores the urgent need for all parties to the conflict to fully respect international humanitarian law in order to halt the rapidly escalating humanitarian crisis in Gaza and ensure the full protection of civilians;

199. Strongly reiterates its call for the full and effective implementation of the October 2025 ceasefire agreement and all related provisions aimed at achieving a sustainable cessation of hostilities in Gaza, in accordance with relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions and in full compliance with international law;

200. Encourages OSCE participating States to collect and use comprehensive disaggregated data to understand better the realities of vulnerable groups in their countries and to allow OSCE participating States to plan and implement adequate policies to respond to the needs of vulnerable groups;

201. Urges all OSCE participating States to repeal any laws, policies or measures that directly or indirectly target or discriminate against individuals on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, and to ensure that their legislative and policy frameworks are fully aligned with OSCE commitments and binding international human rights obligations;

202. Further urges all OSCE participating States to take immediate and effective measures to prevent and respond to gender-based violence against women and girls, in full compliance with their obligations under international human rights law, including, but not limited to, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention), and their commitments under the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, which calls on States to advance its strategic objectives and targets to eliminate violence against women and ensure their full protection, empowerment and participation in all spheres of society;

203. Calls on OSCE participating States to strengthen the meaningful participation of young people in democratic life by ensuring intergenerational balance in policymaking and investing in policies that also benefit younger and future generations, and secure long-term societal resilience in response to ageing societies;

204. Encourages OSCE participating States to pursue measures to address gender gaps that disadvantage boys in a manner that complements, and does not detract from, sustained efforts and resources to address gender inequalities, acknowledging that achieving gender equality is not a zero-sum endeavour;

205. Calls on all OSCE participating States to fully uphold and implement their obligations under international human rights and refugee law, including the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, by ending all unlawful pushbacks, collective expulsions and acts of violence against refugees, migrants and asylum seekers, and to strengthen national, regional and international co-operation mechanisms to ensure safe and dignified migration pathways, protect civilians and safeguard the fundamental rights of all persons in need;

206. Urges OSCE participating States which are Member States of the European Union to invest in robust and independent national monitoring mechanisms and grant them full access to individuals and facilities involved in asylum procedures in particular at the European Union's external borders, to ensure that the human rights and fundamental freedoms of people on the move are respected, in view of the entry into application of the European Union's Pact on Migration and Asylum on 12 June 2026;

207. Strongly encourages all OSCE participating States to adopt or strengthen legislation criminalizing all forms of trafficking in persons, to reinforce capacities within criminal justice systems to investigate, prosecute and hold perpetrators accountable, to enhance prevention measures and to promote co-ordination and co-operation among relevant authorities at the national, regional and international levels to address human trafficking in both domestic and transnational contexts;

208. Calls on OSCE participating States to strengthen victim-centred protection frameworks, ensuring timely, accessible and non-discriminatory support for all victims of trafficking, including access to legal, medical, psychological, and social assistance regardless of status, while improving early identification mechanisms and referral systems to better protect those in vulnerable situations and support their recovery and reintegration;

209. Urges all OSCE participating States to immediately release all journalists and media workers arbitrarily detained for carrying out their professional duties, to repeal any laws or policies that infringe upon their work, place them at physical or mental risk, or result in the shutdown or closure of independent media outlets, and stresses the obligation of OSCE participating States to ensure that their national legal frameworks fully uphold freedom of opinion and expression, in line with OSCE commitments and international human rights obligations, and effectively protect the work of independent media;

210. Calls on OSCE participating States to adopt and strengthen legislation, policies and regulatory frameworks to prevent and counter the spread of disinformation, information manipulation, and propaganda online and through digital platforms, including content amplified or generated by AI, and to implement robust safeguards to prevent the use of digital technologies to promote hatred, racism, xenophobia, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, or to incite violence, discrimination or hostility;

211. Encourages OSCE participating States to enhance the integrity and transparency of electoral processes, and strengthen public trust in democratic participation by addressing the risks posed by technological manipulation, foreign interference and the dissemination of disinformation;

212. Notes with concern the persistent budgetary constraints facing the OSCE and their potential to undermine the Organization's operational capacities, effectiveness and responsiveness, in particular within the human dimension, where such limitations risk weakening efforts to safeguard human rights and democratic principles, and calls on all OSCE participating States to reinforce sustained political support and ensure the provision of adequate resources to enable the Organization and its autonomous institutions to fully and effectively carry out their mandated responsibilities;

213. Further notes with concern the continued misuse of the consensus rule, which has obstructed the convening of the Human Dimension Implementation Meeting since 2021, and calls on OSCE participating States to make concerted efforts to promptly reach agreement on the agenda, acknowledging the meeting's essential role as a forum for addressing human rights and related challenges;

214. Calls on its General Committee on Democracy, Human Rights and Humanitarian Questions to continue fostering dialogue, promoting awareness and exchanging expertise, in close co-operation with OSCE executive bodies, institutions, and relevant external partners, to strengthen co-ordination and ensure coherent and effective responses to pressing human rights and democracy challenges;

215. Calls on ODIHR, in co-operation with the OSCE PA and, where appropriate, other international election observation partners, to strengthen the assessment of youth participation in electoral processes and, where feasible and consistent with their respective methodologies, to include the analysis and collection of data on the participation and representation of young people as voters, candidates, election officials and observers, as well as on the engagement of political party youth structures and on barriers to the meaningful participation of young people in electoral processes;

216. Calls on OSCE participating States to strengthen efforts to secure full and effective reparation for the victims of the Russian Federation's war of aggression against Ukraine, recognizing that accountability also has a financial dimension, including by developing lawful and co-ordinated mechanisms that allow fines and confiscated assets recovered from those responsible for the violation or circumvention of sanctions to contribute to such reparation, in full compliance with international law, the rule of law and appropriate human rights safeguards.

RESOLUTION ON

CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY AND WAR CRIMES COMMITTED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION: THE NEED TO RELEASE PRISONERS OF WAR AND CIVILIAN DETAINEES AND TO ENSURE THE RETURN OF UKRAINIAN CHILDREN

1. Taking into account that the Charter of the United Nations, the Helsinki Final Act, the Charter of Paris for a New Europe, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, reaffirm the fundamental right of all peoples to self-determination, by virtue of which they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development,

2. Taking into account the relevant United Nations General Assembly resolutions on the return of Ukrainian children and on support for a lasting peace in Ukraine, including the resolution adopted by 107 votes in favour on 24 February 2026, which call, *inter alia*, for the release of unlawfully detained civilians, including children, and the return of all Ukrainian children who have been forcibly transferred or deported by the Russian Federation,

3. Highlighting that the Russian Federation is carrying out a planned campaign against Ukrainian civilians by depriving the Ukrainian population of heating, water supply and electricity during winter, and drawing attention to the attacks in January and February of 2026, under severe weather conditions in Ukraine, which clearly demonstrate that the Russian Federation is turning the cold into a weapon,

4. Noting that, according to Ukrainian official data, during the three months of winter 2025/2026, the Russian Federation launched more than 14,670 guided aerial bombs, 738 missiles and nearly 19,000 attack drones – most of them Russian/Iranian Shaheds – and that throughout the week of 22 February to 1 March 2026, the Russian Federation launched more than 1,720 attack drones, nearly 1,300 guided aerial bombs and over 100 missiles of various types against Ukraine,

5. Emphasizing that Russian Federation airstrikes are hitting civilian infrastructure, schools, kindergartens, and cultural and religious buildings that are not legitimate military targets, stressing that Ukraine's cultural heritage, which is of exceptional importance for the world's cultural heritage, is also under threat of destruction, and also emphasizing that the buildings of foreign diplomatic institutions have been repeatedly damaged,

6. Emphasizing that the Russian Federation illegally detains thousands of Ukrainian civilians, often accusing them of espionage, terrorism-related offences or other fabricated crimes against the State, and that many of them have been held for years in severe conditions,

7. Underlining that, according to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), more than 92 per cent of 216 released civilian detainees interviewed since June 2023 described being subjected to torture or ill-treatment, including severe beatings, electric shocks, mock executions, prolonged stress positions, threats of death or violence against them or their families, and instances of sexual violence in captivity, and condemning the systematic use of torture, coercion, and physical, sexual and psychological violence by Russian Federation forces in Ukraine and in the Russian Federation,

8. Highlighting that the Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine is investigating systemic war crimes committed by the Russian Federation against prisoners of war and civilians, and that, according to the results of the investigation, more than 16,000 persons were illegally detained in places of deprivation of liberty, more than 5,000 military personnel and more than 5,600 civilians were declared to be victims, 1,127 persons were notified of suspicion, indictments against 809 persons were sent to court and 242 persons have already been convicted, and also highlighting that, in the temporarily occupied territories and the Russian Federation, 176 permanent places of deprivation of liberty and over 120 temporary (transit) detention facilities have been identified and that, during the investigation of crimes committed in places of detention, more than 45 officers of the Russian Federation's federal penitentiary service were notified of suspicion,

9. Emphasizing that United Nations and OHCHR reports have documented widespread and systematic torture and ill-treatment of Ukrainian prisoners of war in Russian Federation captivity, and that Ukraine has recorded cases in which verified members of the armed forces of Ukraine have died in captivity as a result of torture,

10. Condemning the grave human rights violations committed under Russian Federation occupation of the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant, including arbitrary detention, torture and enforced disappearances of civilians, notably plant personnel and residents of the city of Enerhodar, and stressing that the holding of staff of a strategic nuclear facility as hostages constitutes a serious violation of international humanitarian law and poses additional risks to nuclear safety and security,

11. Recognizing that the Russian Federation is attempting to deprive Ukraine of its future and that, according to official data as of 20 April 2026, confirmed cases of deportation and/or forced transfer to the territory of the Russian Federation include 20,570 children and that, in addition, 4,390 Ukrainian children are orphans or have been deprived of parental care, 2,312 children are officially reported as missing, 699 children have been killed, 2,467 children have been injured and 23 have been victims of sexual violence,

12. Highlighting that the Russian Federation is systematically using the indoctrination and militarization of Ukrainian children in temporarily occupied territories and among those illegally taken to the Russian Federation and that, through education, propaganda and so-called military-patriotic programmes, it is seeking to sever their connection to their Ukrainian identity, to impose loyalty to the aggressor State and to prepare them for participation in its military structures, and emphasizing that such actions violate international humanitarian law and are regarded as part of a policy of forced assimilation,

13. Expressing deep concern about the grave humanitarian situation in the temporarily occupied territories and that, according to available information, in the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea alone, the Russian Federation is persecuting about 2,500 individuals, subjecting them to arrests, administrative penalties, unlawful fines and other forms of pressure, and that criminal proceedings are currently under way against about 400 individuals,

14. Emphasizing the deliberate destruction by the Russian Federation of cultural and spiritual heritage sites of Ukraine where, as a result of shelling and hostilities, more than 1,783 cultural heritage sites have been damaged, 45 of which have been completely destroyed, including some which are included on the UNESCO World Heritage List, and 2,524 cultural infrastructure facilities have been damaged or destroyed,

15. Highlighting that the Russian Federation is severely violating the right to freedom of religion or belief in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, targeting the Orthodox Church of Ukraine, Catholics, Protestants, Jehovah's Witnesses and Muslims, and is imposing coercive pressure on religious communities,

16. Emphasizing that the Russian Federation is restricting access to education for children in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, where hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian children are being forced to study in schools under Russian Federation educational standards and are being denied access to Ukrainian remote education,

17. Condemning the numerous repressions and gross violations of the rights of national minorities and indigenous peoples in the Russian Federation, including forced Russification, discrimination and human rights violations, as well as violations of cultural, linguistic, religious and economic freedoms, and persecution of national activists and human rights defenders,

18. Condemning the ongoing arbitrary illegal detention and unlawful prosecution by the Russian Federation of three Ukrainian staff members of the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine – Dmytro Shabanov, Maksym Petrov and Vadym Golda – who have been unlawfully detained since 2022 on fabricated charges, including so-called "high treason" and "espionage",

19. Expressing regret that, as a result of the Russian Federation's illegal, unprovoked and unjustified war of aggression, the level of danger for journalists and media workers has sharply increased, with journalists being killed, injured, arbitrarily detained, abducted or reported missing,

20. Recognizing the barbaric nature of the Russian Federation's policies aimed at violating human rights and the rights of peoples, increasing persecution, using torture, forcible displacement and mass killings, and its imperialistic ideology which aims to exterminate the Ukrainian nation and also every other free and independent nation, as well as national minorities such as Circassians, Chechens and Crimean Tatars,

21. Expressing support for the OSCE PA Parliamentary Support Team for Ukraine as the OSCE PA's principal advisory and co-ordinating entity in relation to its activities in support of Ukraine, and reaffirming the importance of the work of OSCE PA Special Rapporteurs and the Special Envoy on Russian Abductions and Deportations of Ukrainian Children,

22. Recognizing that the Ukrainian people have demonstrated unprecedented resilience and courage in confronting the Russian Federation's ongoing armed aggression and commending their steadfast commitment to the rule of law and democracy,

23. Welcoming the activities of the International Coalition for the Return of Ukrainian Children and the OSCE PA's decision to join the International Coalition in 2025,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

24. Reaffirms its steadfast commitment to the restoration of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace for Ukraine and to the territorial integrity of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders, including its territorial sea;

25. Calls on OSCE participating States to:

    a. increase economic, political and diplomatic pressure on the Russian Federation, Belarus and other States that support the Russian Federation's armed aggression against Ukraine, in order to deepen the isolation of the aggressor State and to counteract the circumvention of sanctions, in particular through the application of secondary sanctions;

    b. urge the Russian Federation to agree to an unconditional ceasefire as a first step towards a genuine peace process aimed at restoring a comprehensive, just and sustainable peace for Ukraine based on respect for international law, including the territorial integrity of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders, including its territorial sea;

c. uphold the principles of sovereign equality and the rights inherent in sovereignty, and to condemn Russian Federation demands for territorial concessions;

d. provide humanitarian assistance to protect civilians and civilian infrastructure in Ukraine and to restore damaged Ukrainian energy facilities;

e. strengthen the screening of citizens of the Russian Federation entering their country, with due regard to any service in the armed forces of the Russian Federation, participation in the Russian Federation's war of aggression against Ukraine and any potential involvement in crimes against humanity in Ukraine;

f. ensure co-operation with the International Criminal Court and the Special Tribunal for the Crime of Aggression against Ukraine, including by transferring evidence, facilitating the execution of arrest warrants and providing adequate funding to these judicial institutions so that they can fulfil their important mandate of ensuring justice for all victims of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and the crime of aggression;

g. demand that the Russian Federation release all Ukrainian citizens, including prisoners of war, internees, illegally detained civilians, forcibly displaced persons and deportees, including children;

h. ensure sustainable funding for the documentation, tracing and identification of deported and missing Ukrainian children, and to support the preservation of evidence for use in international accountability mechanisms, including the International Criminal Court and the Special Tribunal for the Crime of Aggression against Ukraine;

26. Calls on the Parliamentary Support Team for Ukraine to:

a. continue its work in support of Ukraine's territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders, including its territorial sea, and to prevent future threats to regional stability;

b. support the work of the Special Envoy on Russian Abductions and Deportations of Ukrainian Children, the Special Rapporteur on the detention of the three OSCE officials, and other OSCE PA special rapporteurs;

c. co-ordinate the OSCE participating States in their strong call for the release of Ukrainian civilians from Russian Federation captivity;

27. Calls on the OSCE Secretary General and heads of institutions to exert pressure on the Russian Federation to abide by the Helsinki Principles and to ensure the immediate release of all civilians illegally detained by Russian Federation armed forces and/or Russian Federation occupation administrations, including children, journalists and the three illegally-detained OSCE staff members – Dmytro Shabanov, Maksym Petrov and Vadym Golda;

28. Calls on the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities to take additional measures regarding the observance of the rights of ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples in the Russian Federation;

29. Calls on Belarus to:

    a. stop supporting the Russian Federation's armed aggression against Ukraine, including military support and the deployment of foreign military troops for this purpose;

    b. abide by international law and its commitments under the Helsinki Final Act and the Charter of Paris for a New Europe, and to stop the persecution of national activists, journalists, young people engaged in pro-democracy activities and human rights defenders;

30. Calls on the Russian Federation to:

    a. immediately agree to an unconditional ceasefire and stop its war of aggression against Ukraine, to completely and unconditionally withdraw all of its armed forces from the entire territory of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders, extending to its territorial sea, and to refrain from any further threat or use of force against Ukraine;

    b. release, immediately and unconditionally, all civilians, including journalists, activists, representatives of the local authorities, hostages from the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant and the city of Enerhodar, and other persons who were illegally detained by Russian Federation armed forces and/or Russian Federation occupation administrations, including all individuals unjustly imprisoned in the territory of Ukraine temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation and transferred to the territory of the Russian Federation;

    c. ensure the safe return to Ukraine of all forcibly transferred and/or unlawfully deported Ukrainian children, in order to guarantee prompt implementation of their right to family reunification;

    d. abide by its obligations under international humanitarian law regarding the communication of full lists of all the prisoners of war that it detains;

e. provide full and unhindered access for the International Committee of the Red Cross to all Ukrainian civilian hostages and political prisoners unlawfully detained by the Russian Federation, as well as to prisoners of war;

f. immediately and unconditionally release the three illegally detained OSCE staff members – Dmytro Shabanov, Maksym Petrov and Vadym Golda;

g. put an end to the persecution of representatives of ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples, and to guarantee the protection of their rights in accordance with international standards;

h. immediately and unconditionally release all national activists and human rights activists, including defenders of colonized indigenous peoples of the Russian Federation;

i. uphold its international and OSCE commitments regarding media freedom and the safety of journalists, and to cease spreading disinformation and propaganda of war.

RESOLUTION ON

INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE, HUMANITARIAN LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS AS THE FOUNDATIONS OF LASTING PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE OSCE REGION

1. Recognizing that respect for international humanitarian law and international human rights law constitutes a cornerstone of the comprehensive security concept of the OSCE and is essential to peace, stability and human dignity, and reaffirming the central role of multilateralism and rules-based international co-operation in upholding these principles,

2. Reaffirming the commitments undertaken by OSCE participating States under the Helsinki Final Act, including the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the right of all peoples to self-determination and democratic governance free from external interference or coercion,

3. Recalling the Vancouver Declaration, the Bucharest Declaration (2024) and the Porto Declaration, which reaffirm the obligation of OSCE participating States to uphold international law and strengthen accountability for violations,

4. Reiterating that all parties to armed conflict must fully comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols, including the principles of distinction, proportionality and precaution, and the protection of civilians and detainees,

5. Recalling the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Minnesota Protocol on the Investigation of Potentially Unlawful Death, which establish international standards for the investigation of unlawful deaths and enforced disappearances,

6. Recalling the report of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, Morris Tidball-Binz (A/HRC/59/54), which affirms that families of victims of unlawful killings are rights-holders entitled to truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence, including the right to mourn their relatives with dignity,

7. Noting with grave concern that the denial of information, the withholding of remains and the failure to conduct effective investigations may amount to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment of family members under international law,

8. Highlighting the work of all OSCE institutions, including the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), its monitoring and reporting activities, as well as its election observation and rule of law assessments across the OSCE region, including efforts to address challenges related to disinformation and its impact on electoral integrity,

9. Taking note of the findings of OSCE Moscow Mechanism reports, including the reports on Belarus and Georgia, which document patterns of serious human rights violations, including arbitrary detention, restrictions on freedom of expression and disproportionate use of force against peaceful demonstrators,

10. Expressing grave concern at persistent patterns of violations documented by OSCE and United Nations mechanisms, including arbitrary detention, enforced disappearances, torture, reprisals against journalists and human rights defenders, and restrictions on fundamental freedoms,

11. Recognizing the essential role of free, independent and pluralistic media, civil society and human rights defenders in ensuring accountability, transparency and democratic resilience,

12. Stressing the obligation of States to exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate, punish and provide remedies for violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law,

13. Emphasizing the importance of a victim-centred and gender-sensitive approach, including recognition of the specific impact of armed conflict on women and girls, including conflict-related sexual violence,

14. Recognizing the responsibility of parliamentary assemblies to serve as platforms for dialogue, visibility and accountability, including by amplifying the voices of victims of armed conflict and repression,

15. Reaffirming that the protection of civilians, including persons belonging to ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, irrespective of nationality or location, is a fundamental responsibility of States and a core duty of parliamentarians,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

16. Urges all OSCE participating States and parties to conflict to fully respect their obligations under international humanitarian law and international human rights law, including the principles of distinction, proportionality and precaution;

17. Reaffirms its unwavering support for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders;

18. Condemns the Russian Federation's war of aggression against Ukraine and associated violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, including unlawful killings, torture, enforced disappearances and arbitrary detention;

19. Calls for the humane treatment of all detainees and civilians, in accordance with the Geneva Conventions, and for independent monitoring of places of detention;

20. Calls for the application of international forensic and investigative standards, including victim-centred approaches, in accountability processes;

21. Supports ongoing international accountability efforts, including co-operation with relevant international mechanisms, such as the International Coalition for the Return of Ukrainian Children, as well as the establishment of dedicated accountability mechanisms for the crime of aggression against Ukraine, including the Special Tribunal for the Crime of Aggression and the International Claims Commission for Ukraine;

22. Encourages continued progress in Ukraine's accession to the European Union;

23. Takes note of recent developments, including the release of a number of detainees, while remaining concerned about broader restrictions on fundamental freedoms, and urges authorities to guarantee the right to a fair trial and effective remedy, as well as to pursue further releases of individuals detained for exercising their rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, in line with international obligations;

24. Encourages inclusive dialogue and the peaceful resolution of political tensions in Georgia, strongly condemns the adoption and implementation of legislation that unduly restricts civil society, media freedom and the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, as well as the excessive and indiscriminate use of force against peaceful protesters, journalists and civil society actors, and calls for the repeal of such legislation, the immediate cessation of violence, intimidation and arbitrary detention, the release of all persons arbitrarily detained for the peaceful exercise of their rights, and prompt, independent and effective investigations into all allegations of excessive use of force, including the 2024 protests, with accountability for perpetrators and reparations to victims;

25. Reaffirms the importance of safeguarding media freedom and protecting journalists from intimidation, harassment and violence, including in the context of combating disinformation and ensuring access to accurate and reliable information;

26. Calls for an immediate de-escalation of tensions in the Middle East, and urges all parties to refrain from the use of force, to respect international humanitarian law, and to prioritize diplomatic engagement and dialogue aimed at preventing further escalation and contributing to regional stability;

27. Condemns all violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, including the repression of peaceful demonstrations and the disproportionate use of force against civilians in the Islamic Republic of Iran, calls for accountability, expresses concern at actions that risk escalating tensions in the region, including the use of force against Iranian territory, as well as the broader humanitarian and security consequences of ongoing regional hostilities, and stresses the need for all actors to act in full compliance with international law;

28. Calls for an immediate and sustained ceasefire in Gaza, in line with applicable international law and relevant United Nations resolutions, while emphasizing the importance of preventing further regional escalation and addressing the humanitarian consequences of the conflict across the wider Middle East;

29. Demands full, safe, rapid and unimpeded humanitarian access to civilians in need, and stresses the obligation of all parties to ensure the protection of civilians and civilian infrastructure;

30. Reaffirms the need for renewed international efforts towards a negotiated two-State solution, based on international law, ensuring respect for territorial integrity and the right to self-determination;

31. Calls on OSCE participating States and institutions to address the broader impact of conflicts in the Middle East within the OSCE region, including rising polarization, incidents of hate speech and hate crimes, including anti-Semitic and Islamophobic acts, and undue restrictions on freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, and to take appropriate measures to safeguard social cohesion, protect fundamental freedoms, and uphold democratic resilience;

32. Stresses the importance of ensuring the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in public and political life, and calls for their protection from all forms of violence, including in situations of conflict and civil unrest;

33. Calls on OSCE participating States to ensure that all allegations of unlawful killing and enforced disappearance are subject to prompt, effective, thorough, independent, impartial and transparent investigations, in line with international standards, including the Minnesota Protocol;

34. Calls on OSCE participating States to recognize families of victims of unlawful killings as rights-holders, and to ensure their rights to truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence, including access to information, participation in proceedings, protection from reprisals, and the dignified return and identification of remains;

35. Urges OSCE participating States to establish comprehensive, accessible and gender-sensitive reparation frameworks, including psychosocial support, financial compensation, memorialization measures and guarantees of non-recurrence, in consultation with victims and their families;

36. Stresses that the failure to adequately investigate unlawful killings and to respect the rights of families contributes to cycles of impunity, undermines the rule of law and erodes public trust in institutions;

37. Urges OSCE participating States to strengthen legal frameworks and practical measures to protect freedom of expression and media freedom, and calls on parliamentarians to actively uphold these rights in law and in practice;

38. Calls for enhanced protection of human rights defenders, including through legislative safeguards, effective remedies and prevention of reprisals;

39. Commits to strengthening its role as a platform for visibility, dialogue and accountability, including by highlighting the experiences of women in conflict and promoting initiatives aimed at recognition, justice and reparation;

40. Calls for strengthened engagement with ODIHR reports, OSCE mechanisms and United Nations human rights procedures to ensure systematic monitoring, documentation and accountability for violations across the OSCE region and beyond.

RESOLUTION ON

COUNTERING THE ONLINE RADICALIZATION OF YOUTH

1. Reiterating that terrorism remains one of the most serious threats to international peace and security, and unequivocally condemning all acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all their forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomsoever committed, regardless of their motivation, as criminal and unjustifiable,

2. Reaffirming its solidarity with the victims and survivors of terrorism, and extending its heartfelt condolences to their families and to the communities and governments that have been targeted,

3. Recalling that States bear the primary responsibility for preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, while fully respecting their obligations under international human rights law, international refugee law, international humanitarian law and relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions,

4. Underscoring that respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law are complementary to, and mutually reinforce, effective counter-terrorism measures,

5. Stressing the central role of the United Nations in preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism, and recalling in particular Security Council resolutions 2178 (2014) on foreign terrorist fighters, 2250 (2015) on Youth, Peace and Security, 2354 (2017) on countering terrorist narratives, and 2396 (2017) on returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters,

6. Recalling the OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism (Permanent Council Decision No. 1063, 2012), the Ministerial Declaration on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism (MC.DOC/4/15, 2015), and the Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening OSCE Efforts to Prevent and Counter Terrorism (MC.DOC/1/16, 2016),

7. Building on the OSCE PA Resolution on Artificial Intelligence and the Fight Against Terrorism (2024), which identified the security risks posed by the misuse of artificial intelligence (AI), deepfake technologies and information disorder, and on the OSCE PA Resolution on Preventing Youth Radicalization to Violent Extremism and Terrorism through Education, and Media and Information Literacy (2025), which set out the educational and media literacy response to those risks insofar as youth is concerned,

8. Considering that the effectiveness of any policy response depends on a shared awareness of the scale and evolving nature of online radicalization among youth, that underestimation of this threat may hinder timely and

adequate responses by OSCE participating States, and that the present resolution therefore seeks to deepen the analysis of the online threat as it specifically affects young people, in order to refine and strengthen the preventive framework established by the two previous resolutions,

9. Alarmed that minors and young adults accounted for 42 per cent of all terror-related investigations in Europe and North America in 2025, a threefold increase since 2021, as reported by both the 2026 Global Terrorism Index and the October 2025 United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) Trends Alert on the exploitation of children and youth by terrorist groups,

10. Noting with concern that, in the European Union in 2024, 133 of 449 individuals arrested for terrorism-related offences were aged between 12 and 20 years, accounting for nearly 30 per cent of all such arrests, with the youngest arrestee being 12 years old, as reported by the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (EUROPOL) in its EU Terrorism Situation and Trend Report 2025,

11. Concerned by the continued dominance of lone-actor attacks, which accounted for 93 per cent of fatal terrorist incidents in Europe and North America over the past five years, the close link between lone-actor radicalization and prolonged exposure to online extremist environments, and the fact that the lethality of such attacks has, in certain cases, been exacerbated by factors including access to weapons, and stressing that addressing these risks requires proportionate and context-specific responses in line with national legal frameworks,

12. Alarmed by the growing number of violent incidents without a clear ideological grounding, reflecting the rise of online subcultures marked by nihilism, misogyny, self-harm, accelerationism and the mixing of different extremist ideologies, with the EU Counter-Terrorism Coordinator and EUROPOL pointing in particular to networks such as “764” and “Com”, which actively target minors,

13. Deploring how violent extremist groups primarily target young people aged 15 to 25 years old for recruitment, with cases documented in children as young as 8 or 9 years of age, exploiting their developmental vulnerabilities and the fact that minors are often harder to detect and subject to more lenient regulation, as reported by the United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) October 2025 Trends Alert,

14. Concerned by the growing use of the “youth-on-youth” recruitment model, whereby teenagers themselves recruit other teenagers in schools, youth organizations and online communities, making detection particularly difficult for authorities and families,

15. Deeply concerned that radicalization is affecting children and adolescents at increasingly young ages, becoming more closely tied to the online environment and unfolding faster, with timelines that have shortened from months or years to a matter of weeks, driven by short-form online propaganda and algorithmic amplification, which target young people at critical stages of their mental and social development,

16. Acknowledging that online radicalization exploits existing psychological and social vulnerabilities – including adverse childhood experiences, mental health difficulties, social isolation and digital dependency – and that responses to the involvement of minors in violent extremism must combine public safety with prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration, in full respect of the best interests of the child as enshrined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child,

17. Drawing attention to the misuse of AI, AI-generated material and content-recommendation algorithms to accelerate radicalization pathways, including those linked to racially and ethnically motivated violent extremism, misogynistic and nihilistic extremism, jihadist propaganda, and the circulation of self harm- and suicide-promoting content targeting young users,

18. Mindful that online gaming environments have become a distinct channel for the radicalization of young people, owing to the large number of children and adolescents who use them, their immersive and interactive design, their built-in voice and text chat between strangers, their culture of anonymity, and weaker content moderation than mainstream social media,

19. Stressing that, in online gaming environments, recruiters exploit relationships of trust, friendship and shared identity built between players to draw young people into extremist circles in ways that go beyond simple exposure to harmful content, and noting the use of in-game chat, user-generated content and livestreaming as entry points for grooming, peer-to-peer recruitment and the spread of extremist content, as documented by the United Nations CTED, EUROPOL and the EU Radicalization Awareness Network,

20. Acknowledging that recruiters often use mainstream games only to make first contact with minors, before moving them to private chat servers where radicalization takes place, and that this shift across platforms creates serious accountability gaps that no single service is equipped to close,

21. Concerned that extremist actors are increasingly moving to encrypted messaging services, closed gaming chats and livestreaming platforms, creating blind spots that are difficult for national authorities and platforms to keep pace with,

22. Concerned also by persistent gaps in platform transparency, independent access to platform data for researchers and meaningful redress for young users and their families, as well as by the fact that age-appropriate design standards and the regulation of gaming, livestreaming and gaming-adjacent platforms remain uneven across the OSCE region,

23. Emphasizing that online radicalization is inherently transnational, with harmful content, tactics and networks circulating across borders within minutes, and that purely national responses are insufficient without structured cross-border co-operation,

24. Stressing that any preventive measure must be firmly grounded in international human rights law, including the rights to freedom of expression, freedom of the media, privacy, data protection and non-discrimination, must not stigmatize youth or gaming communities, and must not be used to suppress legitimate dissent,

25. Taking positive note of the ongoing work of the United Nations, OSCE, the European Union, INTERPOL and the Council of Europe in addressing online radicalization and its impact on young people,

26. Welcoming the continued focus of the OSCE PA Ad Hoc Committee on Countering Terrorism on preventing youth radicalization – including through thematic meetings, official visits to OSCE participating States and dedicated panel discussions – and in particular the launch in November 2025 of the OSCE PA School Dialogues on Preventing Youth Radicalization to Violent Extremism, a structured parliamentary initiative that brings together students, educators, local authorities, civil society and parliamentarians in secondary schools across OSCE participating States to discuss online safety, media literacy and digital resilience,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

27. Calls on OSCE participating States to treat the online dimension of youth radicalization as a priority by adopting or strengthening policies requiring online platforms, gaming services and other relevant intermediaries to mitigate the risks that their algorithms, AI features and design choices pose to minors, including by carrying out independent risk assessments, publishing meaningful transparency reports, and offering young users and their families clear ways to report harm and seek redress;

28. Encourages OSCE participating States to consider establishing or reinforcing appropriate national oversight mechanisms of online platforms and gaming services regarding the risks they pose to minors, including the algorithmic amplification of violent extremist, terrorist and self-harm content;

29. Calls on OSCE participating States to engage co-operatively with the gaming industry to address the misuse of gaming environments by building safety into platforms from the design stage and by ensuring that gaming, livestreaming and voice-chat services have effective tools to report abuse, moderate content and respond to serious incidents;

30. Encourages OSCE participating States to strengthen investigative capacities to keep pace with the shift of extremist activity to encrypted- and disappearing-content services, in line with the rule of law and while protecting end-to-end encryption as an essential safeguard for privacy and human rights;

31. Calls on OSCE participating States to deepen cross-border co-operation among law enforcement and judicial authorities and financial intelligence units in detecting, investigating and disrupting transnational online radicalization networks, making full use of existing multilateral frameworks;

32. Urges OSCE participating States to invest in community-based programmes that both prevent online radicalization and support the exit, rehabilitation and reintegration of children associated with violent extremist groups, drawing on teachers, social workers, mental-health professionals, families and, where appropriate, former extremists, in line with the best interests of the child as enshrined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child;

33. Encourages OSCE participating States to ensure that media and information literacy programmes explicitly address the online environment – including algorithmic amplification, AI-generated content, propaganda spread through games, and nihilistic online subcultures – and that teachers, youth workers and school counsellors receive adequate training and resources to support young people in recognizing and resisting online radicalization;

34. Urges parliamentarians across the OSCE region to exercise their oversight functions by holding regular hearings on platform and gaming-industry practices, algorithmic transparency and child online safety, by engaging directly with youth constituencies and school communities, and by ensuring that counter-radicalization budgets are adequate to the scale of the threat;

35. Encourages OSCE participating States and national delegations to support and replicate the OSCE PA School Dialogues on Preventing Youth Radicalization to Violent Extremism in their own countries and communities, and to consider voluntary contributions to the dedicated OSCE PA project supporting this initiative;

36. Decides that the Ad Hoc Committee on Countering Terrorism, within available resources and with the support of the International Secretariat, shall remain seized of this matter, continue expanding the School Dialogues, and consolidate its findings with a view to a future OSCE PA resolution reflecting youth perspectives on online radicalization and digital resilience.

RESOLUTION ON

STRENGTHENING A COMPREHENSIVE, CO-OPERATIVE AND PEOPLE-CENTRED APPROACH TO COMBATING DRUG TRAFFICKING AND DRUG USE, AND FIGHTING ORGANIZED CRIME AND ALL FORMS OF MAFIA IN THE OSCE AREA

1. Recognizing that drug trafficking is a serious threat, which is closely linked to and fuels organized crime, and which generates substantial illicit profits, fosters corruption and severely jeopardizes public health, particularly the health of young people, with grave social, medical and security consequences for communities,

2. Stressing the increasingly evident nexus between drug trafficking, illicit financial flows and other forms of crime, including trafficking in human beings and money laundering – a nexus substantiated by the study presented by the OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, Dr. Kari Johnstone, on the occasion of the 26th Conference of the Alliance against Trafficking in Persons,

3. Reiterating the importance of the "follow-the-money" strategy pioneered by the Italian magistrate, Judge Giovanni Falcone, who paid with his life for his courageous fight against the Mafia and organized crime,

4. Recalling the conclusions of the first and second Inter-Parliamentary Conference on the Fight against Organized Crime in the OSCE Region, hosted in Rome by the Chamber of Deputies of Italy in 2025 and 2026,

5. Recalling in particular the conclusions of the second Conference, relating to the fight against drugs, which drew attention to the global and technologically advanced nature of drug trafficking,

6. Also recalling the previous resolutions tabled by the OSCE PA Special Representative on Combating Organized Crime, Eugenio Zoffili, and adopted at the OSCE PA annual meetings: specifically, the one on fentanyl, new drugs and synthetic opioids, adopted at the Annual Session in Bucharest (2024), and the one on the recovery and safekeeping of assets confiscated from organized crime adopted at the Annual Session in Porto, both of which highlight the strong link between the criminal economy and drug trafficking,

7. Reiterating that no State acting alone can address these challenges, and that international co-operation, including within the framework of the OSCE, is therefore a necessity,

8. Highlighting the potential for new and enhanced co-operation between the OSCE and other regional and international bodies such as the Organization of American States, with which co-operation is particularly relevant, given the global dimensions of drug trafficking,

9. Reaffirming the fundamental importance of parliamentary diplomacy as an instrument for dialogue between nations, and stressing that the OSCE PA is a unique international forum for parliamentary diplomacy that brings together 57 participating States and 11 Partners for Co-operation,

10. Reaffirming commitments to the rule of law, human rights and international co-operation,

11. Welcoming the message that His Holiness Pope Leo XIV communicated at a private audience in the Vatican in May 2026 to the participants of the second Inter-Parliamentary Conference on the Fight Against Organized Crime in the OSCE region,

12. Highlighting that, at the same audience, His Holiness expressed the full support of the Holy See for any initiative that seeks to establish an effective, fair, humane and credible criminal justice system capable of preventing and countering the production and trafficking of illicit drugs, and that the fight against mafia-like organizations and drug trafficking cannot rely on punishment alone, but must also include programmes of prevention, education, rehabilitation and social reintegration to address the root causes of marginalization and addiction,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

13. Invites OSCE participating States to:

    a. allocate greater financial resources to combating the trafficking and illicit use of drugs, organized crime and all forms of mafia, as well as to prevention and to social rehabilitation and support for persons affected by drug abuse, including through enhanced international co-operation and the exchange of information and best practices;

    b. intensify the fight against illicit financial flows and promote criminal asset tracing, confiscation and reuse by targeting mafia profits through the application of the “follow-the-money” strategy;

    c. develop co-ordinated regulatory instruments to facilitate investigative work and judicial action;

    d. tighten the control of chemical precursors, with particular regard to new synthetic substances such as fentanyl, which pose a global threat and therefore require a preventive and co-ordinated response;

    e. promote prevention and education policies, especially among young people and across all levels of education;

    f. support treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes that are person-centred and focused on full recovery;

g. ensure that all enforcement and counter-trafficking policies are fully respectful of human rights and human dignity;

h. adopt integrated approaches that involve institutions, civil society and local communities;

i. encourage further co-operation between the OSCE and the Organization of American States and other regional and international organizations;

j. promote the sharing of best practices for addressing new security challenges;

14. Further invites the OSCE to:

a. continue to devote close political attention to the issue;

b. enhance dialogue between the governmental and parliamentary dimensions of the OSCE;

c. develop common tools of analysis and monitoring;

d. encourage the exchange of best practices, standardize prevention policies and consolidate joint strategies for the repression of transnational networks;

15. Affirms that in order to prevail in this important battle, the counter response to drug trafficking and organized crime must be global and achieved by harmonizing national laws, pursuing parliamentary diplomacy, enhancing information-sharing among law enforcement agencies, and investing heavily in prevention, while fully respecting human dignity.

RESOLUTION ON

UKRAINE AS AN INDISPENSABLE SECURITY PROVIDER

1. Recognizing that Ukraine has responded to the Russian Federation's full-scale invasion by developing advanced battlefield innovations, gaining hard-earned operational expertise and rapidly adapting its defence industry,

2. Noting that Ukraine continues to lead the way in the rapid fielding and iteration of unmanned systems, countermeasures, cost-effective mid- and deep-strike capabilities, integrated air defence, cyber-resilience, electronic warfare adaptation, decentralized defence production under sustained attack, contested-theatre logistics and the continuity of government services under bombardment,

3. Emphasizing that Ukraine's willingness to share this expertise with partners has led Ukraine to become an indispensable security contributor to the Euro–Atlantic community and beyond,

4. Recognizing that Ukraine is defending Europe against authoritarian revanchism and showing likeminded partners how to repel further attempts to redraw borders by force,

5. Underscoring that Ukraine's continued defence against the Russian Federation's genocidal war of aggression is also a defence of democratic principles, human dignity, national sovereignty and the fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

6. Urges OSCE participating States to recall that Ukraine is not solely a recipient of security assistance but also an indispensable and effective pillar of European and transatlantic security;

7. Encourages OSCE participating States to deepen co-operation with Ukraine in defence innovation, military–industrial co-operation, drone and autonomous systems development, and integration of best practices into partners' defence planning;

8. Urges OSCE participating States to expand professional military exchanges, joint training initiatives and interoperability initiatives with Ukraine's defence and security institutions;

9. Encourages OSCE participating States to support partnerships between Ukrainian and partner technology firms, research institutions, and defence manufacturers in areas including, but not limited to, unmanned systems, air defence, rapid production, resilient logistics, electronic warfare, life-saving automation, battlefield medicine, cyberdefence and the integration of emerging technologies into operational capabilities;

10. Calls on OSCE participating States to reduce regulatory and institutional barriers to joint defence production, investment in Ukrainian firms, technology sharing and industrial co-operation with Ukraine;

11. Recognizes Ukraine's demonstrated expertise, while under sustained military attack, in protecting critical infrastructure, ensuring continued provision of government services and sustaining societal resilience, and encourages the sharing of this expertise with likeminded partners;

12. Urges OSCE participating States to view Ukraine's victory, long-term security, reconstruction and integration into the broader Euro–Atlantic security architecture as essential to durable peace and stability in Europe and beyond.

RESOLUTION ON

KEEPING YOUTH AT THE CENTRE: STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY, SECURITY AND HUMAN CAPITAL IN THE OSCE REGION AMID DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE

1. Recognizing that people are the foundation of every nation's prosperity, security and innovation, and that safeguarding their well-being, dignity and opportunities is essential to sustainable development and societal resilience,

2. Recalling the Porto Declaration, which called for sustainable responses to demographic decline and emphasized that demographic change should be addressed as a component of national and international security strategies,

3. Taking note of the statement adopted by the Young Parliamentarians of the OSCE PA gathered in Ljubljana on 14–15 March 2025, highlighting the need to transform brain drain into brain circulation through co-operative policies,

4. Recognizing that responding effectively to demographic change requires both mitigation policies – including support for families, balanced migration policies and measures to counter brain drain – and adaptation policies that address ageing societies, sustain productivity, optimize infrastructure, strengthen social cohesion and combat loneliness, and mitigate competition for human capital,

5. Aware that labour migration contributes significantly to economic growth, innovation and intercultural understanding across the OSCE region, while also posing challenges, sometimes called brain drain or muscle drain, uneven distribution of education, financial burdens of professional training, and intergenerational tension, as well as demographic competition – competition for people and talent, and competing interests regarding the retention and return of skilled migrants,

6. Recognizing that the brain drain seen in the OSCE region in different forms and degrees of intensity weakens labour markets, accelerates demographic decline and widens regional disparities,

7. Concerned that declining birth rates and youth emigration have significant implications for democratic resilience, social cohesion, economic sustainability and the long-term resilience of societies in the OSCE region,

8. Recognizing that ageing electorates may create political incentives that do not sufficiently reflect the interests of younger generations, and that safeguarding democratic resilience requires ensuring that democratic institutions remain inclusive, representative and responsive to citizens of all ages,

9. Concerned that the under-representation of young people in political processes, party structures and elected institutions may create a structural intergenerational democratic deficit whereby younger cohorts, despite having the longest temporal stake in political outcomes, hold comparatively limited electoral weight and may be insufficiently reflected in policymaking, thereby affecting the legitimacy, intergenerational fairness and long-term resilience of democratic systems,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

10. Calls on the OSCE, and in particular the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), to examine the nexus between demographic change, security, democracy and youth participation, including its implications for political participation, representation, intergenerational fairness and inclusion, encourages ODIHR, within its mandate and upon request, to provide research, legislative and technical assistance to OSCE participating States, including through efforts to quantify and qualify intergenerational democratic deficits and to support youth participation at national, regional and local levels, and further calls on the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities to analyse the economic and labour market implications of demographic developments, including population ageing, migration, productivity and regional disparities, and to report on policy options to strengthen resilience and sustainable development across the OSCE region;

11. Calls on OSCE participating States to recognize demographic change as a major long-term trend shaping the OSCE region and to mainstream demographic considerations across institutions and policy fields, adopting a long-term perspective beyond electoral cycles;

12. Calls on OSCE participating States to promote an intergenerationally balanced social and political environment in which parenthood is socially recognized and family life is supported, citizens are enabled to realize their desired number of children, and young people are offered meaningful prospects through local job creation, entrepreneurship, innovation and opportunities for home ownership, and to boost productivity and economic competitiveness, also by the inclusion of artificial intelligence where appropriate;

13. Calls on OSCE participating States to undertake sustainable reforms of pension, healthcare and social systems and to support older people through active ageing policies, quality of life measures and efforts to reduce loneliness and social isolation, thereby strengthening social connectedness, democratic inclusion and solidarity between generations;

14. Urges OSCE participating States to strengthen bilateral and multilateral skills mobility partnerships and brain circulation frameworks, including structured exchange programmes, mobility partnerships and the systematic development of diaspora networks, such as the “Migration for Development”

programmes of the International Organization for Migration, in order to enable skilled migrants to contribute to both host and origin countries through knowledge transfer, co-education, remote collaboration, investment and sustained professional engagement, and encourages the creation of opportunities and incentives for such engagement;

15. Urges OSCE participating States to address the structural drivers of emigration and social frustration by strengthening accountability, combating corruption and promoting good governance, the rule of law, fair remuneration, contract certainty, effective labour-law remedies and attractive career prospects, recognizing these as essential pillars of sustainable demographic and migration policy and as decisive factors in retaining skilled professionals;

16. Encourages the establishment of "dual intent" vocational and academic programmes that equip participants for employment opportunities both locally and abroad, fostering sustainable human capital development;

17. Encourages OSCE participating States to pursue transparent and efficient recognition of qualifications, accessible language training and mentoring programmes, to enable migrants to contribute fully to host societies;

18. Condemns all forms of oppression and exploitation of migrant workers, including human rights violations reportedly occurring in certain regions, such as the treatment of Central Asian migrants in the Russian Federation, and urges OSCE participating States to ensure the full protection of migrant workers' rights and access to justice;

19. Supports the exchange of best practices among OSCE participating States, academia, the private sector and international organizations to promote brain circulation, namely circular migration models that prevent one-sided depletion of human resources, such as the Internationale Fachkräfteinitiative of the Austrian Economic Chamber;

20. Recommends that OSCE participating States strengthen the democratic participation and representation of young people by reducing legal, administrative and financial barriers to voter registration, candidacy and electoral participation, including through simplified and digital voter registration, accessible voting arrangements for citizens in rural, remote and depopulating areas, and, where appropriate and compatible with national constitutional frameworks, electronic voting, and further encourages parliaments and public institutions to consider mechanisms such as youth caucuses, youth councils, advisory bodies and structured consultations with youth representatives;

21. Encourages OSCE participating States to ensure intergenerational fairness in policymaking, including through intergenerational impact assessments and balanced investment in the next generation, such as for education, housing, family support and opportunities for younger generations.

RESOLUTION ON

COUNTERING TRANSNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPRESSION AND THE WEAPONIZATION OF INTERPOL EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT, ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING AND COUNTERING THE FINANCING OF TERRORISM, AND CYBERSECURITY

1. Recalling the Helsinki Final Act, Decision No. 10/22 of the OSCE Ministerial Council on transnational threats and previous OSCE PA resolutions on protecting human rights defenders, journalists and political dissidents in the OSCE area,

2. Further recalling the European Parliament's draft report on Countering transnational repression – towards an EU strategy to protect Europe's sovereignty and democratic values (PE778.365v01-00, 2025/2179(INI)), the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe's Instruments to counter transnational repression, the G7 leaders' statement on transnational repression of 2025 and its compendium of tools to counter transnational repression, the United States of America's Transnational Repression Policy Act (S.2525/H.R. 4829, 119th Congress) and the Countering Transnational Repression Act of 2024, the United Kingdom National Security Act 2023, the conclusions of the Defending Democracy Taskforce review on transnational repression (May 2025), the report of the Joint Committee on Human Rights on transnational repression in the United Kingdom, and the Canada Countering Foreign Interference Act 2024, together with the final report of the Hogue Commission of Inquiry into foreign interference (January 2025), which all identify transnational repression as a structural threat to sovereignty, the rule of law and democratic values in the transatlantic space,

3. Acknowledging that transnational financial repression – including the misuse or exploitation of frameworks for anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT), cybersecurity legislation, mutual legal assistance treaties (MLAT) and INTERPOL instruments on the part of foreign States – can be used to silence, intimidate, carry out surveillance of, or exert economic coercion upon, persons and entities outside their territorial jurisdiction and constitutes a distinct, rapidly growing threat that undermines the financial integrity, rule of law and cybersecurity resilience of OSCE participating States,

4. Underscoring that the targets of transnational financial repression are not limited to civil society but include current or former officials of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Union (EU), members of parliament, judges, scientists, entrepreneurs and donors, and that attacks on each of these categories must be treated as attacks on the democratic, economic and security architecture of the OSCE area as a whole,

5. Alarmed by the fact that INTERPOL's Purple Notices and its recently introduced Silver Notices are conceived as operational tools without any individual right of appeal or review procedures for those concerned, thereby exposing these tools to the risk of misuse in the context of transnational repression; and also alarmed by the fact that the contents of Notices are secret, no published extract of a decision by the Commission for the Control of INTERPOL's Files (CCF) is identified as relating to such Notices, and the 2025 amendment to the CCF Statute (articles 3, 19 and 28(1)) further restricts the Commission's review of information exchanged directly between central national offices, including dissemination channels for purple-coded intelligence,

6. Underscoring the urgent need for legislative frameworks on AML/CFT, cybersecurity and international co-operation to adopt neutral terminology respectful of fundamental rights when describing tools to protect privacy and digital security – including end-to-end encryption, secure messaging, donation platforms ensuring donor privacy, digital payment tools and virtual private networks – and to ensure that such tools are not automatically or prejudicially considered intrinsic indicators of suspicious or criminal activity, and noting that excessively broad interpretations or applications of international co-operation mechanisms can negatively affect journalists, donors, human rights defenders and other actors who legitimately use such tools for purposes of security and protection,

7. Underscoring that the number of INTERPOL reports and disclosures has increased drastically in the past decade and become a key tool used by perpetrators of transnational repression, and that the sharing of such data can expose the persons targeted to serious harm and give repressive regimes a veneer of legitimacy, even though the INTERPOL Constitution explicitly forbids their misuse for political purposes,

8. Concerned about documented cases in which the Russian Federation has targeted public officials from OSCE participating States, including former Estonian Prime Minister Kaja Kallas (currently EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the European Commission), former Estonian Secretary of State Taimar Peterkop and former Lithuanian Minister of Culture Simonas Kairys, along with numerous Lithuanian, Latvian, Polish and Czech members of parliament and municipal officials included in Russian Federation lists of fugitives in 2024, including through attempts to use international police co-operation mechanisms,

9. Deeply concerned about the information uncovered by investigative reporting on the part of the British Broadcasting Corporation and Disclose.ngo, according to which data on the behaviour and movements of Russian opposition figures in exile, including Lyubov Sobol and Gleb Karakulov, was allegedly transmitted in response to requests originating in the Russian Federation even after stronger controls were announced, and about the elements referenced in a Belgian court decision on requests made

by Kazakh authorities concerning surveillance, financial and travel data regarding Lyudmyla Kozlovska and the Open Dialogue Foundation throughout the European Union and the United States of America,

10. Acknowledging the growing concerns that sanctioned entities – including, according to reports, the Russian Federation's Alfa Bank – and actors linked to States carrying out transnational repression practices may attempt to exploit judicial, financial or international police co-operation mechanisms in the context of economic and trade disputes, including reported allegations concerning businessmen such as Andrei Isaev and the takeover of Baltic Bank, raising questions about the possible misuse of such tools for the purposes of economic coercion or expropriation and about the risk that such practices may indirectly contribute to the war economy of the Russian Federation,

11. Noting that the European Union has already agreed, in its fifteenth package of sanctions and in Regulation 2024/3192, that an entire category of Russian Federation judicial acts – those issued pursuant to Article 248 of the Arbitration Procedure Code of the Russian Federation or equivalent legislation – may not be recognized, given effect or enforced as a basis for mutual legal assistance in Member States, and that this precedent confirms the legitimacy of categorical source-based responses to systemic abuses of legal co-operation,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

12. Calls on OSCE participating States to subject requests from States identified as enablers of transnational repression to enhanced scrutiny and a rebuttable presumption of risk of abuse – this includes States systematically engaged in such practices and their delegated structures, starting with the Russian Federation, in light of the scale and pattern of documented abuses, and adding other States on the basis of documented evidence;

13. Calls on OSCE participating States to refuse, by default, to recognize, apply or provide procedural assistance – including reciprocal legal aid, INTERPOL reports and disclosures (especially Red, Purple and Silver Notices), behavioural data, asset tracking or cybersecurity – to any State enabling transnational repression or its delegated structures, on the basis of the EU's non-recognition of decisions issued pursuant to Article 248 of the Russian Federation's Code of Arbitration Procedure (Regulation 2024/3192), and to treat documented abuses as matters of national security, and underlines that this default posture must remain in force, in any event, until judicial independence is restored;

14. Recommends that OSCE participating States, when assessing requests originating in States involved in systematic transnational repression practices, should augment each assessment with indicators of objectively measurable systemic risk – namely the evasion of sanctions, transnational repression and the instrumentalization of justice;

15. Urges INTERPOL – on the basis of the appeal issued by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe in its resolution on abusive recourse to the INTERPOL system – to publish disaggregated statistics on all Notices, particularly Purple and Silver ones, broken down by issuing State and indicating the number and motivations for approvals, refusals and cancellations, to notify the persons and organizations concerned, to publish extracts from the CCF decisions addressing Purple and Silver Notices, to extend the rights to appeal and access equivalent to those available for Red Notices, and to clarify and make public any amendments to the special measures applied to the Russian Federation since 2022;

16. Calls on OSCE participating States to make their continued access to international co-operation conditional upon compliance with the following provision: when specific requests through INTERPOL, mutual legal aid or channels to counter recycling or revenue from illicit activities come from States that enable international repression and that have been deemed non-compliant by the CCF, the relevant national tribunals or other authoritative bodies, it would be necessary to assess mechanisms for the State concerned to redress both the affected individuals and the host State – for example, legal assistance, the correction of records, the removal of baseless financial indicators, the restoration of access to basic banking services and compensation for other documented damages – before allowing that State to submit further requests, thereby transforming the compensation fund proposed by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe for victims of wrongful INTERPOL Notices into a structural liability rule;

17. Calls on OSCE participating States, especially those represented in the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), to take the initiative to incorporate binding guarantees relating to human rights and fair trials into FATF recommendations 37 and 40, into MLAT practices and into transborder data-sharing frameworks, while adopting a neutral position and terminology respectful of rights in privacy-enhancing tools – including end-to-end encryption, private messaging, donation platforms that ensure privacy, payment tools and virtual private networks – on which civil society legally relies;

18. Asks the OSCE PA Special Representative on Political Prisoners to report annually to the Assembly on the implementation of this resolution, including updates to the list of States enabling transnational repression and State responses to paragraphs 13–16 of this resolution.

RESOLUTION ON

ADVANCING CO-OPERATION IN THE GOVERNANCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE WITHIN THE OSCE REGION

1. Acknowledging that the rapid proliferation of artificial intelligence (AI) is transforming access to services, public engagement and key sectors such as health care, education, labour and transport, while offering significant opportunities, raises concerns over surveillance, bias and the concentration of data ownership,

2. Noting that AI is increasingly embedded in the everyday lives of young people, shaping their education pathways, employment prospects and social interactions, and that their early and intensive exposure to AI technologies both affords opportunities and poses risks for their development and well-being,

3. Considering that, at the same time, the growing reliance on AI systems in public and private services such as health care, banking and administration, can create barriers for older people who may lack familiarity with digital interfaces, thereby increasing their vulnerability to exclusion or misinformation,

4. Recognizing that AI is rapidly transforming the labour market through automation, algorithmic management and predictive analytics, affecting job availability, working conditions and labour relations across multiple sectors,

5. Acknowledging the transformative potential of AI to improve healthcare systems, enhance early diagnosis and expand access to medical services, while stressing the importance of safeguarding patient privacy, ensuring transparency in data usage, and preventing discriminatory or unethical applications of AI technologies in the health sector,

6. Warning that the unregulated or unethical deployment of AI systems, including opaque algorithmic decision-making, can reinforce bias, erode public trust, and produce unintended social and economic consequences if developed or implemented without sufficient transparency, accountability and ethical oversight,

7. Highlighting that the development and use of AI systems and other large-scale models can have significant environmental consequences, including high energy consumption, substantial water use for cooling purposes and increased demand for raw materials, requiring increased attention to sustainability in digital systems,

8. Recognizing the potential risks posed by generative AI to privacy and copyright, particularly through the unauthorized use of personal data and protected creative works in training datasets and generated outputs, and emphasizing the need to safeguard individuals' rights and intellectual property in the development and deployment of such technologies,

9. Acknowledging the role of the private sector, including small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), as key stakeholders in the development, deployment and governance of AI technologies, and emphasizing the importance of public–private collaboration in strengthening digital infrastructures and advancing inclusive AI systems, while ensuring that the economic benefits of AI are broadly and equitably shared across societies,

10. Recognizing that effective oversight of the impact of AI systems on human rights requires independent and adequately mandated national human rights institutions (NHRIs) capable of monitoring, investigating and addressing concerns arising from the development and deployment of AI technologies, noting ongoing international efforts to strengthen independent human rights oversight mechanisms, and emphasizing the importance of strengthening such institutions in line with the United Nations Paris Principles,

11. Recalling the Vancouver Declaration adopted at the 2023 OSCE PA Annual Session, which called for parliamentarians to receive training related to information technology coding and AI to strengthen democratic oversight, addressing governance gaps linked to cyberthreats and the militarization of emerging technologies,

12. Referencing the Bucharest Declaration adopted at the 2024 OSCE PA Annual Session, which addressed the multifaceted risks posed by AI to democratic integrity, including AI-driven disinformation, the use of autonomous weapons systems, mass surveillance, discriminatory profiling, and the erosion of privacy and digital freedoms, and which urged OSCE participating States to implement human rights-centred regulatory frameworks and establish clear ethical and oversight standards for the development and deployment of AI technologies,

13. Welcoming the initiatives of OSCE institutions to examine the societal, ethical and governance implications of AI, and to foster dialogue among OSCE participating States for responsible, transparent and human rights-centred AI development and deployment,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

14. Recommends that governments address the digital divide through comprehensive public policies that ensure equitable access to digital infrastructure, high-speed internet and devices, particularly in rural, underserved and conflict-affected areas, and to adopt measures that empower women, linguistic and ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups to safely navigate the digital environment;

15. Encourages the development and support of youth-led initiatives focused on AI, digital innovation and emerging technologies, including coding bootcamps, media labs, hackathons and research projects, recognizing young people as key contributors to technological advancement and digital transformation;

16. Calls on OSCE participating States to ensure that AI-enabled services are accessible, inclusive and respectful of the needs and rights of older persons, through the adoption of age-sensitive design, human oversight mechanisms, and support for digital autonomy;

17. Urges action to actively promote the inclusion of women and girls in digital education, AI development and related fields by addressing gender-based barriers in science, technology, engineering and mathematics education, ensuring equal access to digital tools and learning opportunities, supporting women-led innovation, preventing discriminatory outcomes and bias in algorithmic systems, and addressing the specific risks that women face in the digital space, such as the creation of harmful deepfakes, online harassment and gender-targeted disinformation;

18. Stresses the need for policymakers to anticipate and address the implications of AI on the labour market by promoting fair transition policies, fostering continuous workforce adaptation through upskilling and training, and ensuring transparency and accountability in AI-driven workplace decision-making;

19. Encourages OSCE participating States to develop and implement regulatory frameworks that ensure the ethical integration of AI in healthcare systems, emphasizing the protection of patient privacy, the prevention of misuse of surveillance, and the promotion of transparent data ownership practices, while leveraging AI's potential to enhance medical diagnostics, treatment and accessibility;

20. Supports efforts to ensure transparency and accountability in the design and deployment of AI systems used in education, public services and institutions by ensuring that such systems are subject to oversight, uphold ethical standards and are accompanied by public information campaigns to raise awareness of their functioning and potential impact;

21. Calls on institutions and governments to strengthen their capacities to detect, prevent and counter instances of foreign information manipulation and interference, including those amplified or generated through AI tools such as AI-driven bots, algorithmic manipulation and deepfakes, which are increasingly used to distort public discourse, undermine democratic institutions and erode trust in electoral processes;

22. Recommends that national administrations assess and mitigate the environmental impact of AI systems, including their energy consumption and resource demands, by promoting the development and adoption of sustainable AI practices, supporting research into increasingly energy-efficient algorithms and fostering international co-operation on green technology standards;

23. Calls on OSCE participating States to develop, deploy and regulate generative AI systems in ways that protect individuals' privacy and intellectual property rights, including by enforcing legal and ethical safeguards, regulating training data sources, ensuring transparent attribution of AI-generated content, implementing procedures for obtaining consent, and addressing grievances related to the use of personal and creative content;

24. Encourages strengthened collaboration between national institutions and the private sector, including both larger tech companies and SMEs, to enhance digital infrastructures, ensuring a co-ordinated effort for the responsible deployment of AI technologies that drives collective economic prosperity, supports innovation ecosystems across the OSCE region, fosters inclusive growth and promotes balanced participation across businesses of all sizes;

25. Calls on OSCE participating States to strengthen the capacity of NHRIs, ensuring that NHRIs, established in full conformity with the United Nations Paris Principles, are empowered to exercise oversight over the human rights implications of AI systems, including by guaranteeing, in accordance with national legislation, appropriate access to relevant information and documentation held by public authorities and private-sector operators, as required for effective monitoring of the impact of AI technologies on fundamental rights and freedoms;

26. Encourages OSCE participating States and the OSCE PA to strengthen dialogue and co-operation with relevant international and interparliamentary organizations in order to promote coherent and complementary approaches to AI governance, as well as to share best practices;

27. Welcomes efforts by parliamentarians to lead by example through investment in their own digital transformation, the promotion of institutional transparency, increased online engagement with citizens, and the adoption of legislative frameworks that balance innovation with safeguards for democratic governance and the integrity of the information space;

28. Proposes considering the creation of an Ad Hoc Committee on Artificial Intelligence within the OSCE PA, expanding on the work of the current Special Representative, with the aim of institutionalizing efforts in AI governance by facilitating ongoing dialogue, sharing best practices, and conducting comparative analysis of AI-related regulatory frameworks, ethical considerations and societal impacts across OSCE participating States;

29. Recommends that the OSCE PA serve as a platform for enhanced and continuous dialogue among parliamentarians on digital policy, facilitating the exchange of best practices and supporting co-ordinated legislative action across the OSCE region to better equip parliaments in addressing the evolving challenges of digital transformation.

RESOLUTION ON

YOUTH PERSPECTIVES ON AFFORDABLE HOUSING AS A PILLAR OF THE YOUTH, PEACE AND SECURITY AGENDA IN THE OSCE REGION

1. Recalling the commitments of OSCE participating States under the Helsinki Final Act, the Charter of Paris for a New Europe, and relevant OSCE commitments to promote human rights, social inclusion, democratic governance and sustainable development,

2. Recognizing United Nations Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) on youth, peace and security, as well as resolutions 2419 (2018), 2535 (2020), and 2807 (2025), which call for the meaningful participation and leadership of young people in decision-making processes affecting peace, security, conflict prevention, peacebuilding, recovery, reconstruction and development,

3. Recalling that the right to adequate housing is recognized in international human rights law, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

4. Acknowledging that access to affordable, adequate, safe and sustainable housing is a fundamental component of human dignity and an essential precondition for social inclusion, democratic participation, education, employment, mobility and long-term stability, while recognizing that housing insecurity, economic marginalization and social exclusion can weaken social cohesion, reduce trust in public institutions, contribute to youth emigration and brain drain, and undermine long-term resilience and security in the OSCE region,

5. Concerned about the increasing difficulties that young people across the OSCE region face in accessing affordable housing due to rising costs, stagnant wages, limited housing supply, socio-economic inequality, bureaucratic inefficiencies and structural barriers within housing systems,

6. Recognizing that young women, single-parent households, persons with disabilities, young people from disadvantaged socio-economic backgrounds and other vulnerable groups may face disproportionate barriers in accessing affordable housing,

7. Stressing that meaningful youth participation in shaping housing regulations, urban development plans and related public policies, together with co-ordinated engagement among local, regional, national and international actors, including municipal and regional authorities, civil society, youth organizations, educational institutions and the private sector, are essential for strengthening democratic resilience, enhancing trust in public institutions, and ensuring that housing policy reflects the real needs and aspirations of younger generations,

8. Noting that excessive administrative complexity, outdated land registry and cadastral systems, unclear ownership records, unidentified or missing owners, regulatory inefficiencies and insufficient data can delay housing development, limit the reuse of vacant housing and weaken evidence-based housing policy,

9. Taking note of the discussions and conclusions of the debates held during the Network of Young Parliamentarians' visits to Cyprus in September 2025 and Austria in February 2026 on youth perspectives in housing policy, as well as the discussions and policy recommendations developed during the OSCE PA Network of Young Parliamentarians' workshops on youth perspectives on affordable housing, which took place in Slovenia, Italy and Norway in early 2026,

10. Recalling the OSCE PA Resolution on Youth Perspectives on the Future of International Relations, Multilateralism and Sustainable Development adopted at the OSCE PA Annual Session held in Bucharest in 2024 and the OSCE PA Resolution on Youth Perspectives on Facilitating Brain Circulation and Preventing Brain Drain in the OSCE Area adopted at the OSCE PA Annual Session held in Porto in 2025, both of which were drafted in the framework of the OSCE PA Youth Perspectives initiative in direct consultation and policy discussion with young people throughout the OSCE region,

11. Welcoming regional initiatives, such as the European Affordable Housing Plan, intended to strengthen affordable housing policies through broader co-operation, exchange of good practices and innovative financing mechanisms across the OSCE region,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

12. Urges OSCE participating States to recognize access to affordable housing as a key pillar of the Youth, Peace and Security agenda, linked to stability, civic participation, inclusion, education, employment, social cohesion and the long-term prosperity of young people;

13. Calls on OSCE participating States to recognize affordable housing as a cross-sectoral policy priority and to develop national action plans on youth access to affordable housing, including measurable targets, timelines, regular public reporting mechanisms and clear accountability structures;

14. Stresses the importance of meaningful youth participation in shaping housing regulations, urban development plans and housing-related public policies, including through co-operation among governments, municipalities, civil society, youth organizations, education institutions and private stakeholders, as well as consultation with young people affected by housing insecurity;

15. Encourages OSCE participating States to collect and publish disaggregated data on young people's access to housing, including by age, gender, income, educational status, disability, household type and region, while supporting the

use of digital solutions to improve transparency, public access to housing information, monitoring of housing needs and the exchange of good practices among OSCE participating States;

16. Urges national, regional and local authorities to simplify and accelerate sustainable housing construction permit procedures, including through digital one-stop co-ordination mechanisms, and calls on OSCE participating States to modernize land registry and cadastral systems, resolve unclear ownership records and outdated property data, and strengthen the productive reuse of vacant or underused housing;

17. Encourages OSCE participating States to assess legal, fiscal, administrative and financial factors contributing to housing vacancy, and to consider balanced measures to return unused residential properties to productive use, including renovation incentives, tax incentives, subsidies, legal guarantees for landlords, and support mechanisms for tenants in financial difficulty;

18. Highlights the need for accessible, sustainable and affordable accommodation for students and those in vocational education and training, as a crucial first step toward independent living for young people and as a means of reducing pressure on the private rental market;

19. Encourages OSCE participating States to develop flexible and accessible housing schemes in co-operation with universities, higher education institutions and vocational education providers, drawing where relevant on models such as the Cité Internationale Universitaire de Paris and Nordisk Kollegium in Copenhagen, in order to support secure youth mobility, cultural understanding, academic co-operation and multilateral exchange;

20. Recommends that OSCE participating States explore the strategic decentralization of university campuses, research institutions and educational infrastructure, together with strengthened investment in transport connectivity, public services, employment opportunities and local economic development, in order to stimulate balanced regional development and reduce housing pressure in major urban centres;

21. Encourages OSCE participating States to study and adapt best practice, such as the Vienna social housing model, which demonstrates the benefits of sustained public investment, mixed-income integration and long-term affordability mechanisms;

22. Recognizes the importance of expanding accessible public and social housing, where appropriate, while ensuring that there are transparent allocation procedures, robust oversight mechanisms, regular audits and effective safeguards against misuse, and notes that housing policies should combine market mechanisms with strong public oversight and social protections to ensure long-term affordability, accessibility and fairness for young people;

23. Calls for innovative and responsible financing mechanisms, including mortgage deposit guarantees, targeted tax incentives or refunds, and other forms of support for first-time buyers and renters, while encouraging governments to review property taxation systems with a view to facilitating youth access to affordable housing;

24. Supports the inclusion of the right to adequate living conditions within national constitutions or legal frameworks, where appropriate, in order to strengthen legal guarantees for access to adequate housing;

25. Emphasizes that affordable housing policies must be socially inclusive, financially sustainable and environmentally responsible, ensuring long-term benefits both for young people and broader society;

26. Calls for gender-responsive and inclusive housing policies that address the disproportionate barriers faced by young women, single-parent households, persons with disabilities, young people from disadvantaged socio-economic backgrounds and other vulnerable groups;

27. Recognizes the importance of addressing practices that undermine housing affordability, including excessive speculation, inefficient housing management and the withdrawal of housing from the long-term rental market, while ensuring that policy responses are proportionate, transparent and socially balanced.

RESOLUTION ON

HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND MODERN SLAVERY: FOSTERING DIALOGUE AND DEEPENING CO-OPERATION ACROSS OSCE PARTICIPATING STATES

1. Recalling the core principles of the Helsinki Final Act, especially in relation to the areas of security and of human rights and humanitarian affairs,

2. Shocked by the continued scourge of human trafficking and its forms of exploitation, including but not limited to sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery, servitude, forced criminality and the removal of organs, and appalled at the continuing exploitation of women, men and children globally, including throughout OSCE participating States,

3. Recalling previous declarations by the OSCE PA calling for action on tackling trafficking in human beings, namely the Porto Declaration with its Resolution on Strengthening Actions to Prevent Child Trafficking, the Bucharest Declaration (2024) which included the Resolution on Strengthening Actions to Prevent Human Trafficking and Protecting Survivors to Prevent Re-trafficking, and the Birmingham Declaration which called for parliaments to strengthen protection mechanisms and promote interagency co-operation in the fight against human trafficking,

4. Recalling the Trafficking in Persons Protocol and Sustainable Development Goal target 8.7 to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking, and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour,

5. Recognizing that poverty, the effects of climate change, and conflict and instability create conditions which increase the vulnerability of communities to targeting by traffickers, and understanding the importance of incorporating anti-trafficking mechanisms into humanitarian responses, such as in United Nations Blue Dot Centres,

6. Recognizing the particular vulnerability of certain migrants to the threat of trafficking, including those who follow irregular routes, migrant workers, and unaccompanied or separated children,

7. Understanding that forms of human trafficking continue to adapt and shift, and noting with concern the growing dimension of targeting individuals with specific technical skills for coercion into scamming operations,

8. Recognizing that digital technologies are increasingly weaponized by traffickers at every stage, including recruitment, grooming, advertising, control and profit laundering, and noting with concern the continued under-identification of victims, including those exploited through technology-facilitated and online-enabled forms of trafficking, while stressing the need for comprehensive, survivor-centred, trauma-informed, rights-based, gender- and child-sensitive responses,

9. Highlighting the contributions made at the OSCE's 26th Conference of the Alliance against Trafficking in Persons, which explored the rise of forced criminality and the risk posed by cyberscam centres to global security and the protection of human rights,

10. Recalling the findings of the joint publication by the OSCE's Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), that minorities are disproportionately represented among victims of trafficking, and supporting recommendations to improve bonds and dialogue between agencies representing minorities and those tackling trafficking,

11. Noting the analysis of the OSCE's Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings' 2026 Survey Report in relation to addressing trafficking for labour exploitation, namely that further progress is required to ensure adequate legal safeguards for workers against the risk of trafficking and debt bondage,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

12. Believes that the continued presence of human trafficking poses both a severe challenge to the human rights of communities across the world and a multidimensional global security threat;

13. Encourages ongoing and sustained dialogue by stakeholders in participating States across the OSCE region, including governments, law enforcement agencies and civil society, on effective mechanisms for combating this crime, including enhancing transnational sharing of information and data between law enforcement agencies and public authorities;

14. Promotes continued and deepening cross-working within the OSCE PA on tackling human trafficking, especially across the OSCE PA's committees, working groups and special rapporteurs on areas in which human trafficking and related issues intersect, namely on issues connected to migration and combating organized crime;

15. Underlines the importance of OSCE entities, such as the Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and ODIHR, in tackling this multifaceted issue and promoting a prevention-led approach, and supports efforts to empower survivors through these entities;

16. Champions the work of ODIHR's International Survivors of Trafficking Advisory Council in providing advice, guidance and recommendations to OSCE participating States, through ODIHR, on anti-trafficking legislation, policies, practices and training, and celebrates its approach of including and promoting the voices of people with lived experience of combating this crime;

17. Encourages the development of innovative approaches to detect and prevent human trafficking in source, destination and transit countries, especially during humanitarian crises and conflicts, and supports efforts to scale up these approaches throughout OSCE participating States;

18. Calls on OSCE participating States to strengthen support services for victims of trafficking, including applying the principle of non-punishment of victims, and to ensure that robust mechanisms are in place to protect migrant workers from exploitation and modern slavery, including through the provision of information and education to migrants about their legal rights;

19. Supports the disruption of crime networks through State-led actions, such as freezing assets and placing travel bans on criminals who facilitate human trafficking, and urges co-ordinated transnational action on tracing illicit financial flows as a means of tackling trafficking;

20. Calls on OSCE participating States to address technology-facilitated trafficking by equipping specialized units, fostering co-operation with online platforms and telecommunications providers, ensuring that investigative measures respect human rights and data protection standards, and establishing safe, confidential and accessible reporting and complaint mechanisms, including anonymous channels and whistleblower protections, with clear procedures to prevent retaliation and secondary victimization;

21. Calls on OSCE participating States to ensure that their migration policies include human rights protections and safeguard against the risk of human trafficking, and that they work to help to ensure international co-operation on regular, orderly and safe migration pathways, fair burden- and responsibility-sharing, particularly with countries hosting large refugee and migrant populations, and efforts to combat migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons;

22. Rejects complacency towards human trafficking, recognizing that the human cost of inaction on this crime is intolerable.

RESOLUTION ON

UPHOLDING ELECTION INTEGRITY AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS IN GEORGIA

1. Concerned by the conduct of the parliamentary elections in Georgia on 26 October 2024, and noting that reports from the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) observation mission highlighted significant irregularities, including voter intimidation, pressure on public employees and a lack of secrecy in the voting process,

2. Disturbed by the signs of falsification, vote tampering, reports of voter bribery, "carousel voting", and obstruction of opposition observers at polling stations during the October 2025 local elections,

3. Deploring the adoption of restrictive legislation, specifically the "Law on Transparency of Foreign Influence", amendments to the Law on Assemblies and Demonstration, as well as the Administrative Offences Code, which severely restrict the freedoms of association, media, expression and assembly, creating a chilling effect on civil society,

4. Alarmed by the systematic use of administrative resources and the consolidation of institutional power, which have created an uneven playing field, undermined public trust in the democratic process and created de facto one-party rule,

5. Condemning the continued use of arbitrary detentions, arrests and harassment against members of the political opposition, media representatives, and peaceful protesters who advocate for Georgia's democratic and European future,

6. Reiterating that the erosion of democratic checks and balances and the departure from OSCE commitments directly jeopardize Georgia's path toward Euro–Atlantic integration,

7. Emphasizing that the legitimacy of any electoral outcome is contingent upon its adherence to international standards for free, fair and transparent elections,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

8. Calls on the Georgian authorities to:

    a. release all Georgian political prisoners as identified by national and international rights groups;

b. repeal or revise legislation that restricts fundamental freedoms, including provisions affecting freedom of expression, media pluralism and the independence of broadcasters, in line with Georgia's international human rights obligations and relevant recommendations of the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media and ODIHR;

c. initiate a comprehensive and transparent investigation into all reported electoral violations from the 2024 and 2025 elections and to bring those responsible to account;

d. embark on a genuine reform process, in consultation with the Venice Commission and ODIHR, to restore the independence of the judiciary and the Central Election Commission;

e. guarantee a safe environment for civil society and independent media to operate without fear of retribution;

9. Calls on OSCE participating States and the international community to:

a. consistently urge the Georgian authorities to immediately restore democratic norms and organize future electoral processes that fully comply with OSCE commitments;

b. withhold recognition of any election results in Georgia that have not been certified as free, fair and democratic by credible international and domestic observation missions;

c. remain vigilant in monitoring the human rights situation throughout Georgia, including in the regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia/Tskhinvali, and to provide continued support to all affected populations in their pursuit of fundamental freedoms, human dignity and democratic values.

RESOLUTION ON

ONGOING WAR CRIMES AGAINST MEDIA WORKERS AND VIOLATIONS OF THEIR RIGHTS DURING THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION'S WAR OF AGGRESSION AGAINST UKRAINE

1. Taking into account the relevant international legal provisions on human rights enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Helsinki Final Act, in which CSCE participating States committed to "Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience religion or belief", the Charter of Paris for a New Europe, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the European Convention on Human Rights,

2. Emphasizing that freedom of expression, access to information and media freedom are essential for democratic developments and the achievement of comprehensive security in OSCE participating States, particularly in wartime,

3. Highlighting the vital role of media workers, including journalists and citizen journalists, in informing the public about violations of national and international law, ensuring access to reliable information, and forming an objective understanding of events amid the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine,

4. Emphasizing that, in the context of the Russian Federation's war of aggression against Ukraine, journalists and media workers are in practice not protected as civilians but are increasingly being deliberately targeted and subjected to attacks, persecution and repression aimed at silencing independent reporting,

5. Noting with grave concern that visible identification as "PRESS" has increasingly failed to provide protection to journalists and media workers and has, in many documented cases, turned them into targets of deliberate attacks by the Russian Federation,

6. Recognizing that crimes committed by the Russian Federation against journalists, media workers and media infrastructure are diverse, systematic and interconnected in nature, encompassing killings, injuries, arbitrary detention, torture, enforced disappearances, intimidation, politically motivated prosecutions, cyberattacks, destruction and seizure of media infrastructure, suppression of independent broadcasting, forced displacement of media outlets and broader efforts aimed at dismantling the independent Ukrainian information space,

7. Noting that, according to the Institute of Mass Information, the Russian Federation has committed 937 crimes against journalists and the media in Ukraine since February 2022, with 131 journalists killed, 15 of whom died while performing their professional duties, and at least 26 Ukrainian journalists remaining in Russian captivity (as of April 2026),

8. Noting further that, according to UNESCO and the joint UNESCO–Lviv Media Forum study titled "Under the Pressure of War: Challenges and Needs of Media in Ukraine", the Ukrainian media sector had suffered an estimated US$560 million in revenue losses as of July 2024, while approximately US$392 million is needed for the long-term recovery of the sector,

9. Noting the work of the Temporary Investigative Commission of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine investigating crimes against journalists and media workers,

10. Noting with grave concern that the Russian Federation has repeatedly targeted Ukrainian media infrastructure, including editorial offices, television and printing facilities and transmission infrastructure, as part of broader efforts to suppress independent reporting and restrict access to information in and about the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine,

11. Recognizing the crucial role of journalists in ensuring future accountability by documenting war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by the Russian Federation,

12. Condemning the continuing efforts of the Russian Federation, since the beginning of its armed aggression against Ukraine in 2014 and following its full-scale invasion in 2022, to suppress freedom of expression, undermine independent media and damage media infrastructure across Ukraine and beyond,

13. Strongly condemning the actions of the Russian Federation in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine aimed at dismantling the independent Ukrainian information space, including through the dissemination of State-controlled propaganda intended to facilitate forced assimilation and undermine the cultural and historical identity of the local population, including through intimidation, persecution, politically motivated prosecutions and cyberattacks targeting journalists and media workers,

14. Expressing grave concern that as a result of the Russian Federation's illegal, unprovoked and unjustified full-scale invasion of Ukraine, journalists and other media workers face heightened risks, including death, injury, arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance, torture and other forms of ill-treatment,

15. Expressing concern that the treatment of Ukrainian journalists and other media workers detained in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine or within the territory of the Russian Federation has consistently violated international humanitarian law and international human rights law, including protections afforded to civilians in situations of armed conflict,

16. Expressing concern over the use by the Russian Federation of transnational repression against Ukrainian journalists, including the opening of politically motivated criminal cases, harassment, threats and cyberattacks targeting media workers beyond occupied territories,

17. Particularly emphasizing the Russian Federation's continued refusal to grant international monitoring mechanisms, including relevant United Nations and OSCE bodies, as well as independent human rights organizations, unimpeded access to journalists and media workers illegally detained in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine or within the territory of the Russian Federation,

18. Expressing concern over the grave violations of the rights of journalists, media workers and citizen journalists illegally detained by the Russian Federation in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine or within the Russian Federation whose continued detention poses a serious threat to their lives, health and safety,

19. Expressing deep concern over the death in Russian captivity of Ukrainian journalist Viktoria Roshchyna and over the continued lack of transparent and verifiable information regarding the circumstances surrounding her death, as well as the absence of accountability for those responsible,

20. Expressing concern over cyberattacks committed by the Russian Federation, its digital censorship and its destruction of media communication infrastructure, with the aim of suppressing independent reporting and access to information,

21. Considering United Nations General Assembly resolutions A/RES/ES-11/6 (2023) "Principles of the Charter of the United Nations underlying a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in Ukraine" and A/RES/78/215 (2023) "The safety of journalists and the issue of impunity", Council of Europe Committee of Ministers Declaration of 3 May 1996 "On the Protection of Journalists in Situations of Conflict and Tension", Council of Europe Recommendation No. R(96)4 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the protection of journalists in situations of conflict and tension adopted on 3 May 1996, Council of Europe Recommendation CM/Rec(2016)4 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the protection of journalism and safety of journalists and other media actors, Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe resolutions No. 1438 (2005) Freedom of the press and the working conditions of journalists in conflict zones, No. 2317 (2020) Threats to media freedom and journalists'

security in Europe, and No. 2618 (2025) "Journalists matter: the need to step up efforts to liberate Ukrainian journalists held in captivity by the Russian Federation", and OSCE Ministerial Council Decision No. 3/18 (2018) "Safety of Journalists",

22. Considering, *inter alia*, the OSCE Moscow Mechanism reports of 25 April 2024 and 25 September 2025, and the Eighth Interim Report of the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights Ukraine Monitoring Initiative (February 2026), which confirm that journalists are among the thousands of Ukrainian civilians arbitrarily detained by the Russian Federation and subjected to systematic torture and ill-treatment,

23. Emphasizing that all hostages and unlawfully detained individuals must be released, immediately and unconditionally, including journalists and media workers abducted from Ukrainian territory and unlawfully held by the Russian Federation,

24. Recalling that the right to a fair trial and guarantees of due process must be respected at all times, and that the use of courts and fabricated criminal proceedings as instruments of political persecution is incompatible with international human rights law,

25. Recognizing that the Russian Federation has persistently failed to comply with previous OSCE PA resolutions concerning violations of OSCE principles and commitments, as well as with international humanitarian and human rights law, in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

26. Calls on OSCE participating States to:

    a. strengthen efforts to protect journalists and other media workers covering the Russian Federation's war of aggression against Ukraine, including through emergency assistance, protective equipment, trauma support, legal aid and relocation mechanisms;

    b. strengthen efforts at the national and international levels aimed at securing the immediate and unconditional release, safe return and rehabilitation of all journalists, media workers and citizen journalists illegally detained by the Russian Federation;

    c. support international accountability mechanisms aimed at identifying and holding responsible those who order, facilitate or perpetrate killings, torture, arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance, intimidation of journalists and attacks against media infrastructure in Ukraine;

d. strengthen joint international efforts to ensure accountability for all those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in Ukraine, including crimes committed against journalists, media workers and citizen journalists;

e. increase international support for Ukrainian independent media, journalist associations and initiatives aimed at restoring pluralistic media environments, particularly in frontline and de-occupied communities;

f. increase targeted support for independent Ukrainian media, particularly media outlets relocated from temporarily occupied territories and those operating in frontline areas, including through sustainable funding, security assistance, institutional support and protection against cyberattacks and other forms of intimidation;

g. address gender-specific risks faced by women journalists and media workers, including conflict-related sexual violence, harassment and abuse in detention;

h. establish targeted sanction mechanisms against individuals responsible for grave violations against journalists and media workers, including in the case of Viktoria Roshchyna, and encourage consideration of a dedicated sanctions track ("Roshchyna List");

i. co-operate with Ukrainian and international media watchdogs and human rights organizations in developing common methodological approaches for documenting and classifying crimes committed against journalists and media infrastructure for future accountability mechanisms;

27. Calls on OSCE participating States and relevant international organizations to continue documenting crimes committed against journalists and media workers in the territories of Ukraine temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation, where independent reporting remains severely restricted or impossible;

28. Calls on the Russian Federation to:

a. immediately cease the persecution, arbitrary detention, imprisonment, torture, ill-treatment, enforced disappearance and other forms of intimidation or harassment of journalists, media workers, human rights defenders, political opponents, members of ethnic and religious minorities and other representatives of civil society, including those peacefully exercising their rights to freedom of expression, religion or belief, association and peaceful assembly;

b. fully comply with its obligations under international humanitarian law and international human rights law, including as an occupying power in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine and in accordance with the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949;

c. grant safe, sustained and unimpeded access to the territory of Ukraine temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation, as well as to places where Ukrainian journalists and other civilians are held, to international organizations, institutions, special procedures, and independent experts of the OSCE, the United Nations and the Council of Europe, as well as independent humanitarian actors;

d. provide full and verifiable information regarding the circumstances of the death in captivity of Ukrainian journalist Viktoria Roshchyna and ensure accountability for all those responsible;

e. strictly adhere to the norms and principles of international law, OSCE principles, and immediately and unconditionally release all Ukrainian journalists, media workers and other civilians, including the three detained OSCE officials, Dmytro Shabanov, Vadym Golda and Maksym Petrov, unlawfully detained by the Russian Federation, disclose information about their whereabouts and condition, and ensure their safe return to Ukraine.

RESOLUTION ON

THE SITUATION IN BELARUS IN THE CONTEXT OF REGIONAL SECURITY, TRANSNATIONAL REPRESSION AND HUMAN RIGHTS

1. Recalling the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, relevant decisions of the OSCE PA, including the Vancouver Declaration and the Birmingham Declaration, as well as the findings of reports under the OSCE Moscow Mechanism and OSCE commitments in the field of security, human rights and the rule of law,

2. Reaffirming that Belarus, under the Lukashenka regime, no longer acts as a factor for stability in the region but rather constitutes a source of threats to regional security in the OSCE area,

3. Noting that the Lukashenka regime continues to use hybrid instruments of pressure against OSCE participating States, including the forced landing of a Ryanair civilian aircraft, the artificially orchestrated migration crisis on the borders with Poland, Lithuania and Latvia, the launch of aerial objects violating the airspace of OSCE participating States, as well as activities related to cyberattacks and other forms of destabilization,

4. Noting that Belarus also poses a direct military threat in the region, including through the revocation of its non-nuclear status following constitutional amendments and the deployment of Russian Federation troops, military infrastructure and other military assets on its territory, as well as the expansion of military-industrial production supporting the war against Ukraine,

5. Noting that the Lukashenka regime continues to support the aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, including by providing Belarusian territory and infrastructure, hosting Russian Federation troops and military facilities, including elements of military infrastructure, increasing the production and supply of military equipment, as well as facilitating the circumvention of sanctions, including through the supply of dual-use goods,

6. Noting the confirmed cases of the involvement of the Lukashenka regime in the unlawful deportation of Ukrainian children,

7. Noting that, since the fraudulent elections of 2020, repression in Belarus has continued and remains systemic in nature, taking various forms, including less visible ones, and that, according to Belarusian human rights organizations, no substantial improvement in the situation has been observed,

8. Noting that independent media have effectively been dismantled in Belarus, political parties have been dissolved, thousands of civil society organizations have been liquidated, and core forms of public and political activity have been criminalized,

9. Welcoming the release of a number of political prisoners, including the most recent releases in March 2026, and international efforts, including those of the United States of America, while noting that new arrests and criminal prosecutions continue, which indicates the absence of systemic change and justifies the characterization of this practice as “hostage rotation”,

10. Noting the continuation of transnational repression by the Lukashenka regime, including persecution, intimidation and pressure on Belarusians abroad, as well as the misuse of international mechanisms, and underlining that such actions constitute violations of international law and require appropriate international accountability,

11. Warning that the Lukashenka regime’s innovative approaches to transnational repression serve as a powerful model for the Russian Federation and other authoritarian States to imitate as they attempt to silence opponents abroad,

12. Underlining that more than 1 million Belarusians have obtained a first residence permit in the European Union since 2020 and that at least 600,000 people have been forced to leave the country as a result of repression and should therefore be treated not as ordinary migrants but as a group requiring specific legal and humanitarian solutions,

13. Reaffirming that a sustainable resolution of the crisis in Belarus is only possible through the cessation of repression, the holding of free and fair elections and ensuring accountability for violations of international law,

14. Welcoming the activities of Belarusian democratic forces, including the Coordination Council as a representative body of Belarusian society, the United Transitional Cabinet and the Office of Sviatlana Tsikhanouskaya,

15. Reaffirming that sanctions remain a necessary instrument of international pressure and should be maintained and, where necessary, strengthened until real and verifiable changes are achieved, including the cessation of repression and of involvement in the aggression against Ukraine,

16. Welcoming the initiation of an investigation by the International Criminal Court into alleged crimes committed by the Lukashenka regime,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

17. Condemns the use of the territory of Belarus as a platform for hybrid threats against OSCE participating States;

18. Calls for the immediate cessation of the use by the Lukashenka regime of migration as an instrument of political pressure and destabilization;

19. Condemns actions that violate the security of the borders and airspace of OSCE participating States, including the launch of aerial objects and other forms of hybrid interference;

20. Calls on OSCE participating States to maintain and, where necessary, strengthen sanctions until real and verifiable changes are achieved, including the cessation of repression, involvement in the aggression against Ukraine, and hybrid activities;

21. Welcomes efforts to secure the release of political prisoners, while stressing the need for the full and unconditional release of all detainees without them being forcibly deported abroad and without using this process as an instrument of political pressure or bargaining;

22. Calls on OSCE participating States to strengthen measures against transnational repression, including preventing the misuse of international mechanisms, and to ensure adequate protection for Belarusians abroad;

23. Calls for the development and implementation of specific legal and administrative solutions for Belarusians in exile, including access to documentation, legal status and basic rights;

24. Calls on OSCE participating States to support the investigation of the International Criminal Court and to consider joining Lithuania's referral;

25. Supports enhanced co-operation with Belarusian democratic forces, including the Coordination Council, the United Transitional Cabinet and the Office of Sviatlana Tsikhanouskaya, and their continued participation in the work of the OSCE PA;

26. Reaffirms that Belarus under the current regime remains a source of threats to regional security, requiring a co-ordinated and consistent international response.

RESOLUTION ON

THE SITUATION OF NATIONAL MINORITIES AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

1. Recalling the principles enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act, especially regarding respect for the rights of persons belonging to national minorities to equality before the law and actual enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

2. Regarding in particular the Document of the Copenhagen Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the CSCE, which stipulates that persons belonging to national minorities have the right to freely express, preserve and develop their ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious identity, and to maintain and develop their culture in all its aspects, free of any attempts at assimilation against their will,

3. Recalling previous OSCE PA declarations addressing specific challenges faced by persons belonging to national minorities, in particular the Vilnius Declaration,

4. Noting with appreciation the crucial work of the OSCE's autonomous institutions, in particular the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), the High Commissioner on National Minorities and the Representative on Freedom of the Media, who carry out their respective mandates to assist the OSCE participating States in upholding their human dimension commitments, and reiterating the strong support of the OSCE PA for these institutions,

5. Noting with deep concern the reports by the Special Procedures of the United Nations Human Rights Council that national minorities in the Russian Federation face severe restrictions on fundamental rights, including freedom of expression, the right to self-determination and cultural rights, and that they are also subject to racism, structural discrimination and xenophobia, and remain among the most vulnerable groups, with some facing existential threats,

6. Expressing profound concern that the mobilization in 2021 – a clear preparation for the Russian Federation's war of aggression against Ukraine – has drastically and disproportionately affected indigenous peoples and national minority communities, particularly those residing in the Russian Federation's poorest regions, resulting in a disproportionately high number of casualties among them,

7. Regretting that Russian Federation legislation provides special protection only to indigenous peoples whose population does not exceed 50,000, which deliberately leaves larger groups without legal protection,

8. Additionally regretting that Russian Federation legislation deliberately avoids acknowledging the colonial nature of the State and treats any discussion of this issue as separatism and subject to criminal prosecution,

9. Noting with concern that the Russian Federation Ministry of Justice lists organizations that defend the rights of indigenous peoples and national minorities as "extremist organizations",

10. Regretting that the Russian Federation has not acceded to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and has withdrawn from the Council of Europe's Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities – the key regional instrument for the protection of minority rights in Europe,

11. Alarmed by the scope of environmental degradation caused primarily by Russian Federation State-controlled mining businesses in violation of international environmental standards and in disregard of minority communities' interests, such as the 2020 environmental catastrophe caused by the company Norilsk Nickel in Taimyr, which contaminated the territories of the Dolgan and Nganasan peoples,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

12. Condemns the mass criminalization of national minority organizations, which constitutes a violation of international law and paves the way for further repression of persons belonging to national minorities;

13. Urges the Russian Federation to stop targeting indigenous peoples and persons belonging to national minorities, as well as media outlets operating in the interests of national minorities, using legislation that refers to "foreign agents", "undesirable organizations", "extremism" and "anti-terrorism";

14. Requests that the Russian Federation refrain from using psychological and physical coercion to force people to sign conscription documents, and abstain from criminal prosecution of persons belonging to indigenous peoples or national minorities who evade mobilization;

15. Calls on the Russian Federation to cease the practice of systematic environmental degradation, caused primarily by unregulated mining activity, in the territories inhabited by the Russian Federation's indigenous peoples or national minorities;

16. Encourages the Russian Federation to ratify the International Labour Organization Indigenous and Tribal People's Convention (No. 169), which requires States to consult indigenous peoples before making decisions that affect them, and to guarantee their rights to land, culture and self-governance;

17. Requests that the Russian Federation cease its repressive policies towards indigenous peoples and national minorities, comply with its obligations under international law, and respect OSCE principles;

18. Calls on the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities to take additional measures to promote the observance of the rights of ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples of the Russian Federation, especially in view of the blatant violations of the rights of Chechen, Ingush, Circassian and other nationalities living in the Russian Federation.