

1,004

cases of conflict-related sexual violence documented, 24 Feb 2022 – Jul 2026 A

OHCHR report, 18 Sep 2026

89%

attributed to Russian authorities; 11% to Ukrainian authorities A

OHCHR report, 18 Sep 2026

27%

of Ukrainian POWs and retained medical personnel interviewed (155 people) subjected to electric shocks to the genitals A

OHCHR report, 18 Sep 2026

401

cases registered by prosecutors: 250 women, 151 men, 23 girls, 1 boy · 116 suspects · 19 verdicts B

Prosecutor General, 19 Jun 2026

WHAT HAPPENED

In detention. Most victims are men held as prisoners of war or civilian detainees. OHCHR describes electric shocks to the genitals with a field telephone or taser, beatings, threats of rape and mutilation — the same methods across facilities in Russia and occupied territory.

Under occupation. Women and children were affected mainly in occupied areas: rape and gang rape in their homes, often with family members present. The youngest documented survivor was a four-year-old girl, the oldest an 82-year-old woman — both cases attributed to Russian forces.

The UN listing. The Secretary-General's annual report on conflict-related sexual violence (29 May 2026) listed Russian armed and security forces in its annex for the first time — the list of parties credibly suspected of patterns of sexual violence. Russia called the findings "unsubstantiated lies".

WHO VERIFIED IT

- A OHCHR report "Sexual Violence in the Context of the Russian Federation Full-Scale Armed Attack against Ukraine", 18 Sep 2026: 1,004 cases, 89% Russian authorities, 11% Ukrainian authorities
- A Secretary-General, annual report on conflict-related sexual violence, May 2026: Russian armed and security forces listed in the annex
- A Commission of Inquiry: rape and sexual violence by Russian armed forces are war crimes (A/77/533, Oct 2022); torture in detention, including sexual violence, a crime against humanity (A/79/549, Oct 2024)
- B Office of the Prosecutor General, 19 Jun 2026: 401 cases, 116 notices of suspicion, 64 indictments, 19 verdicts against 26 persons
- C Media Initiative for Human Rights; survivors' associations; investigative media

LEGAL QUALIFICATION — THREE LAYERS

ESTABLISHED COI: rape and sexual violence by Russian armed forces constitute war crimes (A/77/533); torture of detainees, including sexual violence, is a crime against humanity (A/79/549). OHCHR qualifies sexual violence against prisoners of war as torture.

PATTERN Rome Statute art. 8(2)(b)(xxii) and 8(2)(a)(ii), art. 7(1)(g); GC III art. 13, 17; GC IV art. 27. Identical methods across facilities and regions, and the Secretary-General's listing, are the pattern evidence.

POSITION Ukraine qualifies sexual violence by Russian forces as a deliberate method of warfare and an instrument of terror against the population of occupied territories. Pending international findings.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE

Armed forces and security services	Named by OHCHR as perpetrators in 89% of documented cases	Listed in the Secretary-General's annex, May 2026
Federal Penitentiary Service	Places of detention in Russia and occupied territory where the same methods recur	EU/UK/US sanctions on named facilities and officials
Servicemen identified by Ukrainian investigators	116 notices of suspicion, 19 verdicts against 26 persons (mostly in absentia)	Prosecutor General, Jun 2026
Supreme Commander	Command responsibility for a documented pattern	ICC arrest warrant, 17 Mar 2023; art. 28

RUSSIA SAID / THE RECORD SAYS

AMB. NEBENZIA, MAY 2026

The Secretary-General's findings are "unsubstantiated lies".

AMB. NEBENZIA, ARRIA, 14 OCT 2026

The UN uses a flawed "methodology for collecting and processing data".

RUSSIA, STANDING POSITION

Reports of sexual violence are "Kyiv propaganda".

THE RECORD

The listing rests on UN-verified cases. OHCHR documents violations by both sides — 11% attributed to Ukraine — and is denied access to Russian places of detention.

THE RECORD

The methodology is public: at least two independent sources or a field visit per case. Russia's remedy is access, which it has refused since 2022.

THE RECORD

Court verdicts, survivor interviews and the UN's own verification are the record; the Secretary-General acted on it.

WHAT WE ASK OF MEMBER STATES

- Keep Russian armed and security forces in the annex of the Secretary-General's report until the pattern ends and perpetrators are held accountable.
- Demand OHCHR and ICRC access to every place of detention — sexual violence in detention cannot be stopped without it.
- Support survivor-centred reparations, including through the international claims mechanism, and specialised investigation and witness protection.
- No amnesty for sexual violence in any settlement.

Sources: OHCHR, "Sexual Violence in the Context of the Russian Federation Full-Scale Armed Attack against Ukraine (24 February 2022 – 31 July 2026)", 18 Sep 2026 · Secretary-General, annual report on conflict-related sexual violence, 29 May 2026 (AP, 28 May 2026) · Commission of Inquiry, A/77/533 (2022), A/79/549 (2024) · Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine, 19 Jun 2026 (Ukrainska Pravda) · Security Council Report, Arria-formula meeting, 14 Oct 2026.

PATTERN FILE 04
V2 · 14 OCT 2026 · FIGURES AS OF 14 OCT 2026 · TIER B CASUALTY FIGURES
PENDING OHCHR VERIFICATION



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