

Resolution on the need for the EU's continuous support for Ukraine

2024/2721(RSP) - 17/07/2024 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 495 votes to 137, with 47 abstentions, a resolution on the need for the EU's continuous support for Ukraine.

The resolution adopted in plenary was tabled by the EPP, S&D, ECR, Renew, Greens/EFA groups.

Parliament stressed Ukraine's resilience in defending itself against Russia's aggression despite heavy casualties. Russia is accused of war crimes, including attacks on civilians and infrastructure, such as the bombing of a children's hospital. Millions of Ukrainians have been displaced due to the conflict.

The EU and its Member States have thus far contributed approximately EUR 108 billion in financial, humanitarian, refugee and military assistance to Ukraine, including approximately EUR 39 billion of military aid with a further EUR 21 billion reportedly to be allocated until 2025. In addition, NATO will ensure an annual financial contribution to Ukraine of EUR 40 billion.

Parliament called on the EU and its Member States to increase their military support to Ukraine for as long as necessary and in whatever form necessary. Member States are urged to substantially increase and significantly accelerate their military support and boost the capacity of their military industries.

The resolution deplored the fact that Hungary has abused its veto power in the Council to prevent essential aid from being granted to Ukraine. In this regard, Hungary is urged to lift its blockade of the European Peace Facility funding for Ukraine, including the agreed reimbursement for Member States for military assistance already delivered. Moreover, Parliament condemned Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orbán's uncoordinated visits to Russia and China, which contradicted EU positions and undermined EU unity.

Parliament also condemned the increasing number of hybrid attacks carried out by Russia against the EU and its Member States with the aim of weakening European support for Ukraine using information manipulation, covert destabilisation attempts and corruption of political figures.

The Commission should propose **long-term financial assistance** for the reconstruction of Ukraine, building on the experience of the newly established Ukraine Facility.

Lastly, the Council is called on to maintain and extend its sanctions policy against Russia and Belarus and strictly implement restrictive measures against all entities facilitating the circumvention of sanctions and providing the Russian military complex with military and dual-use technologies and equipment.