

Basic information	
2025/2528(RSP)	Procedure completed
RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects	
Resolution on continuing the unwavering EU support for Ukraine, after three years of Russia's war of aggression	
<b>Subject</b>	
6.10.04 Third-country political situation, local and regional conflicts	
<b>Geographical area</b>	
Russian Federation	
Ukraine	

Key events			
Date	Event	Reference	Summary
11/02/2025	Debate in Parliament		
12/03/2025	Decision by Parliament	T10-0033/2025	Summary
12/03/2025	Results of vote in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2025/2528(RSP)
Procedure type	RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects
Procedure subtype	Resolution on statement
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 136-p2
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed

Documentation gateway				
European Parliament				
Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Motion for a resolution		B10-0156/2025	07/03/2025	
Motion for a resolution		B10-0158/2025	07/03/2025	
Motion for a resolution		B10-0159/2025	07/03/2025	
Motion for a resolution		B10-0161/2025	07/03/2025	
Motion for a resolution		B10-0163/2025	07/03/2025	
Motion for a resolution		B10-0165/2025	07/03/2025	
Motion for a resolution		B10-0166/2025	07/03/2025	
Motion for a resolution		B10-0168/2025	07/03/2025	

Text adopted by Parliament, single reading	T10-0033/2025	12/03/2025	Summary
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# Resolution on continuing the unwavering EU support for Ukraine, after three years of Russia's war of aggression

2025/2528(RSP) - 12/03/2025 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 442 votes to 98, with 126 abstentions, a resolution on continuing the unwavering EU support for Ukraine, after three years of Russia's war of aggression.

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

In this resolution, Parliament paid tribute to the thousands who have sacrificed their lives for a free and democratic Ukraine. It reiterated its unwavering solidarity with the people of Ukraine and its support for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, within its internationally recognised borders. Members underlined that the Russian war of aggression has fundamentally changed the geopolitical situation in Europe and beyond, and threatens its security architecture, and that in response this calls for bold, brave and comprehensive political, security and financial decisions by the EU.

Parliament expressed deep concern over the United States' shifting stance on Russia's war against Ukraine, including blaming Ukraine, suspending military aid, and pressuring Ukraine to concede territory. In response, Parliament emphasised that the EU and its Member States must now serve as Ukraine's primary strategic allies. It called for the EU to maintain its position as the largest donor to Ukraine, significantly increase assistance to uphold Ukraine's right to self-defence, and replace suspended USAID funding where possible. Additionally, Parliament stressed the importance of ensuring long-term aid for Ukraine's reconstruction and recovery.

Member States are again called upon to **substantially increase and accelerate their military support**, in particular the provision of weapons and ammunition, as well as training, in response to pressing needs (*inter alia* long-range weapons systems, air defence systems, artillery systems, electronic warfare systems, anti-drone capabilities and engineering equipment). Parliament reiterated its position that all EU Member States and NATO allies should collectively and individually commit to supporting Ukraine militarily, with **no less than 0.25 % of their GDP annually**.

In addition, Parliament called for the EU to provide **robust security guarantees** to Ukraine to deter further Russian aggression. It strongly condemned any efforts to pressure Ukraine into surrendering to Russia for the sake of a so-called 'peace deal', viewing such actions as counterproductive and dangerous. Parliament criticised the U.S. administration's attempts to negotiate a ceasefire and peace agreement with Russia without meaningful involvement from Ukraine or other European states, arguing that this approach rewards aggression and undermines the principles of justice and deterrence.

The resolution welcomed the joint statement by Ukraine and the United States following their meeting in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 11 March 2025, including the resumption of US military assistance and intelligence sharing as well as a proposal for a **30-day ceasefire** Agreement. It recalled that a ceasefire can be an effective tool for suspension of hostilities, only if the aggressor fully adheres to it. It expects therefore Russia to agree to it and follow it by ceasing all attacks on Ukraine, its military positions, civilian population, infrastructure and territory.

## Accession process

Parliament reaffirmed that Ukraine's future lies in the EU and called for the acceleration of accession talks, recognising Ukraine's EU integration as a strategic priority. It underscored the importance of continued EU financial assistance, linked to concrete reform, as a key instrument to sustain and accelerate Ukraine's transformation in line with European standards. Members underlined that the Copenhagen criteria and the required reforms, in particular concerning the rule of law, democracy, fundamental freedoms and human rights, are fundamental to the merit-based process of accession.

## Financing and sanctions

Parliament pointed to the estimate of the latest Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment that at least **EUR 506 billion** will be required over the next decade for Ukraine's recovery and reconstruction. It welcomed the EU's Ukraine Facility, which has a budget of almost **EUR 50 billion**, and the EU's Ukraine Loan Cooperation Mechanism, which, in cooperation with the G7, offers loans to Ukraine of up to EUR 45 billion. Nevertheless, the EU is urged to prepare for Ukraine's reconstruction by dedicating and securing new resources.

The resolution called for **further sanctions** against sectors of special importance for the Russian economy, in particular banking, the metallurgy, nuclear, chemical and agriculture sectors, raw materials such as aluminium, steel, uranium, titanium and nickel, as well as for anti-circumvention measures against all countries and entities that provide Russia with military and **dual-use goods and technologies**. It also called for further actions against the Russian 'shadow fleet', in the light of sanctions circumvention, sabotage of critical infrastructure and environmental risks.