



**Resolution by the Euronest Parliamentary Assembly on the opening of negotiation clusters for Ukraine and Moldova within the European Union accession negotiation process, as adopted on 30 October 2025**

(C/2026/1113)

THE EURONEST PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY,

- having regard to the Constituent Act of the Euronest Parliamentary Assembly of 3 May 2011 and the joint declaration of the Eastern Partnership Summit of 15 December 2021,
- having regard to Articles 9(2)(b) and 17(3) of the Rules of Procedure of the Euronest Parliamentary Assembly,
- having regard to UN resolutions 68/262 of 27 March 2014 on the territorial integrity of Ukraine, ES-11/1 of 2 March 2022, on aggression against Ukraine, ES-11/2 of 24 March 2022 on the humanitarian consequences of the aggression against Ukraine, ES-11/4 of 12 October 2022 entitled 'Territorial Integrity of Ukraine: Defending the Principles of the Charter of the United Nations', ES-11/5 of 14 November 2022 on the furtherance of remedy and reparation of aggression against Ukraine', and ES-11/7 of 24 February 2025, on advancing a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in Ukraine,
- having regard the European Parliament resolution of 12 March 2025 on continuing the unwavering EU support for Ukraine, after three years of Russia's war of aggression <sup>(1)</sup>, and to the European Parliament's previous resolutions on Ukraine and on Russia, in particular those adopted since the annexation of the Crimean Peninsula on 19 February 2014 and the escalation of Russia's war against Ukraine in February 2022,
- having regard to the statements of the EU-Ukraine Parliamentary Association Committee condemning the Russian aggression against Ukraine starting in 2014 and full scale military invasion into Ukraine since 24 February 2022,
  - A. whereas Ukraine has been resisting the war of aggression since February 2014, following Russia's illegal annexation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, and temporarily occupation of parts of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions;
  - B. whereas, since 24 February 2022, the Russian Federation has been continuing its war of aggression against Ukraine, demonstrating its total neglect for the peace process and a willingness to intensify attacks, including missile, drone and bomb terror strikes against residential areas and critical infrastructure, aimed at depriving Ukrainians of energy, heat and water in the run-up to winter;
  - C. whereas Russia's recent violations of the airspace of other European states confirms that its ultimate aggressive goals extend far beyond Ukraine and it poses an existential threat to a free and democratic Europe;
  - D. whereas Russia's attacks on Ukraine continue unabated, including large missile and drone campaigns, deliberate targeting of civilian infrastructure and repeated violations of international humanitarian law;
  - E. whereas thousands of civilians, including children, have been murdered, and many more have been tortured, harassed, sexually assaulted, kidnapped or forcibly displaced, with ongoing arbitrary detentions, disappearances, forced deportations and illegal transfers;
  - F. whereas Russia's revisionist policies and disregard for international law, fundamental values, and global norms pose a continuing threat to European security and stability; whereas the security and prosperity of a free and democratic Ukraine are integral to the security and prosperity of the European Union;

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ C, C/2025/3150, 20.6.2025, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2025/3150/oj>.

- G. whereas on 14 December 2023, the European Council decided to open accession negotiations with Ukraine and Moldova and invited the Council to adopt the respective negotiating frameworks once the relevant steps set out in the European Commission country reports of 8 November 2023 on Ukraine (SWD(2023)0699) and Moldova (SWD(2023)0698) are taken;
- H. whereas Ukraine, despite wartime challenges, has completed the bilateral screening process of negotiation clusters with the European Commission, marking a major technical milestone on its EU accession path;
- I. whereas Moldova also has completed its bilateral screening process with the European Commission, moving it to a new stage on its accession path; whereas on 28 September 2025, Moldova held parliamentary elections in which the pro-European Action and Solidarity Party (PAS) secured a clear majority, reaffirming the country's commitment to its European path;
- J. whereas despite technical progress, Ukraine's opening of formal negotiation clusters may be delayed by political blockages caused by Hungary as the EU Member State;
- K. whereas strengthening democracy, the rule of law, media freedom, anti-corruption institutions, resilience to hybrid threats, civil society engagement and regional coordination are indispensable to the sustainable European integration of both countries;
- L. whereas the European integration paths of Ukraine and Moldova should remain closely coordinated, reinforcing stability, solidarity, credibility and resilience within the Eastern Partnership region;
1. Strongly condemns the Russian Federation's unprovoked, unjustified and illegal full-scale military invasion of Ukraine launched on 24 February 2022, representing a continuation and escalation of the Russian Federation's war of aggression against Ukraine since 19 February 2014, in gross violation of the United Nations Charter, international law and international humanitarian law; strongly condemns, furthermore, the Russian Federation's consistent revisionist policy aimed at reshaping borders, which poses a direct threat to the whole European security architecture;
  2. Calls for the restoration of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace for Ukraine on the basis of respect for the principles of the UN Charter and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine within its internationally recognised borders, including its territorial waters;
  3. Express readiness to increase the pressure on Russia in the form of sanctions against both the country and its allies, stringent tariffs and other restrictions on trade, in order to deprive Russia's war machine of the resources it needs to sustain its aggression and to hold it accountable for the consequences of its actions;
  4. Reaffirms its commitment to the indivisibility of Ukraine's and Europe's security, as well as its readiness to take all appropriate actions to strengthen our joint defence, which includes continuing to provide military support to Ukraine and expanding cooperation in the field of military production;
  5. Stress the need to provide Ukraine with effective legally binding security guarantees, which are necessary to stop Russia's aggression now and prevent further attacks on Ukraine and Europe, and in this context confirms that Ukraine's membership in the EU is an important part of the security architecture needed to strengthen our joint defence;
  6. Encourages EU Member States to enhance and expand their international assistance (political, financial, diplomatic and military assistance) to Ukraine as well as to ensure that Western military support exceeds 0,25 % of gross domestic product annually;
  7. Underlines the urgent need for the development of legal frameworks to convert frozen Russian assets into funding resources for Ukraine's reconstruction and reparations;
  8. Calls for the strengthening of international mechanisms for accountability for crimes committed by Russia against Ukraine (especially the crime of aggression, war crimes, crimes against humanity and possible genocide), including the setting up of a special tribunal to investigate and prosecute the crime of aggression committed against Ukraine by Russia's leaders and their allies, which remains a top priority;

9. Strongly condemns the systematic massive missile and drone attacks targeting civilian infrastructure such as (hospitals, schools, residential buildings, museums, kindergartens, post offices, shopping centres, and railway and metro stations), causing deaths, injuries and extensive destruction;
10. Condemns the various acts committed against Ukrainian civilians and children that constitute crimes under international humanitarian law, including illegal transfer, deportation, forced 'passportisation' and mobilisation, among others; demands the immediate and unconditional halting of unlawful forcible transfers and deportations of Ukrainian children to the Russian Federation or Belarus, or within the temporarily occupied Ukrainian territories; demands their safe, immediate and unhindered return to Ukraine or other safe countries;
11. Calls for personal sanctions against individuals supporting or benefiting from Russia's military and industrial activities, pro-Kremlin propagandists, artists and media figures complicit in disinformation, and persons involved in the forced displacement or illegal adoption of Ukrainian children;
12. Welcomes the European Council decisions to open accession negotiations with Ukraine and Moldova, and to establish the Ukraine Facility; underscores that Ukraine's EU membership is essential not only for its future but for Europe's stability and security;
13. Welcomes Ukraine's progress in implementing key legislative reforms in line with the European Commission's Enlargement Package, and the successful completion of the screening of its legislation in all clusters in September 2025; highlights the importance of preserving democracy, media freedom, political pluralism and parliamentary oversight even during periods of martial law and afterwards;
14. Welcomes Moldova's completion of screening process, its constitutional enshrinement of its EU membership ambitions, and its electoral reaffirmation of its European commitment;
15. Urges the European Commission and the EU Member States to continue their support for Ukraine and Moldova so that accession negotiations can progress without delay; stresses the importance of urgent measures to support candidate countries' accession;
16. Expresses concern that the ongoing veto by Hungary on the opening of negotiation clusters may hinder the consistency of the merit-based enlargement process and insists that no individual EU Member State should be capable to indefinitely block the justified progress of candidate countries;
17. Calls on the Hungarian Government to refrain from using bilateral disputes, domestic politics or minority issues as pretexts to delay accession progress, to stop blocking the opening of the first negotiation clusters, and to allow Ukraine alongside with its neighbour Moldova to continue progressing together on their path towards EU membership;
18. Recalls that the enlargement process must not be instrumentalised to settle bilateral disputes or delay a merit-based approach, and that such issues should be resolved independently of the accession track and through constructive dialogue and genuine cooperation; recalls that excessive delays on the path toward full EU membership risk undermining both public support within the candidate country and the EU's credibility as a global player;
19. Calls on the European Council and the EU Member States to urgently take decisions enabling the opening of all relevant negotiation clusters for Ukraine and Moldova to ensure uninterrupted accession progress; encourages both Ukraine and Moldova to continue their reforms in the areas of rule of law, anti-corruption, media freedom and public administration, as essential preconditions for sustainable European integration;
20. Highlights that the unhindered accession process of Ukraine and Moldova to the EU will contribute to security in the region and in Europe as a whole.