

“Solidarity with Ukraine”

– tabled by TS–LKD (Lithuania), ISAMAA (Estonia), EUROPEAN SOLIDARITY (Ukraine), EPP Group at the PACE, BATKIVSHCHYNA (Ukraine), UDAR (Ukraine), VIENOTIBA/UNITY (Latvia)

Adopted by the EPP Congress Resolution Committee of 29 April 2025

Reaffirming our united determination to use all means to put an end to Russia’s unprovoked, illegal, terrorist and unjustifiable war of aggression against Ukraine;

Agreeing that at this stage the crucial task is to strengthen Ukraine — politically, militarily, financially, legally, economically and regarding humanitarian conditions — with solid long-term security guarantees on its way to EU and NATO membership;

Reaffirming that any agreement negotiated without Ukraine and European allies at the table — one that fails to guarantee Ukraine’s sovereignty and territorial integrity, lacks clear security commitments and undermines the European security architecture centred on NATO and the EU — will not bring just, sustainable and lasting peace, but will instead embolden Russia to continue further aggression and war;

The European People’s Party invites all interested parties:

- To accelerate accession negotiations during the Polish and Danish Presidencies of the Council of the EU by opening all negotiation clusters as early as possible in 2025, exploring the possibility of using a unanimity vote just for the closing of negotiating chapters; and to speed up Ukraine’s integration into the EU internal market and the process of EU internal reform in order to meet the challenges of the next enlargement;
- To approve the SAFE Regulation as soon as possible and to start to effectively use the ReArm Europe Plan/Readiness 2030; to build up new EU instruments based on this initiative (as the EU’s Lend-Lease for Ukraine) or other instruments, such as North/East Border Defence Shield, European Air Defence Shield, European Ammunition or European Military Mobility; and to strengthen Europe’s defence industry through joint procurement, industrial cooperation and investment in next-generation military technology;
- To bring forward the proposal of the European Commission for assisting EU Member States and associated partners, including Ukraine, with the implementation of European defence projects of common interests;
- To establish a configuration for defence at the Council of the EU, strengthen the EU Defence Innovation Office in Kyiv and bring forward the European Commission’s proposals to support investments and procurement for the

- 35 ramping-up of a Ukrainian defence industry fully integrated into the EU's Industry
36 Output Plan — encouraging cooperation with the Ukrainian defence industry and
37 establishing joint ventures and direct purchases of defence products for Ukraine
38 from Ukrainian manufacturers;
- 39 • To immediately start increasing defence spending at least according to NATO
40 guidelines and to raise direct military support to Ukraine;
 - 41 • To ensure proper training of Ukrainian servicemen within the framework of the EU
42 Military Assistance Mission, partaking in the initiative to train and equip Ukrainian
43 brigades, and to welcome the launch of a "coalition of the willing" to enable a
44 European-led enforcement of an eventual peace agreement;
 - 45 • To maximise and accelerate military-technical assistance to Ukraine by providing
46 it with air-defence systems (particularly Patriot and SAMP/T), MANPADS, artillery
47 systems, large-calibre artillery ammunition, shells, long-range missiles, armour,
48 electronic warfare systems, engineering and demining equipment, drones,
49 equipment for the development of strong and effective fortification systems and
50 defence lines; and to lift all restrictions on the use of weapons supplied to Ukraine
51 for strikes on legitimate targets on Russian territory;
 - 52 • To initiate concrete action in 2025 on the use of immobilised Russian assets, such
53 as developing legal solutions which go beyond windfall profits and allow for the
54 full confiscation of Russian assets for Ukraine's defence and reconstruction, and
55 which create a long-term financial mechanism beyond the Ukraine Facility to
56 maintain Ukraine's defence industry, economic resilience and recovery beyond
57 2027 — all while safeguarding the stability and predictability of the global financial
58 system;
 - 59 • To extend sanctions to other key Russian economic sectors (e.g., metallurgy, IT,
60 financial sectors, agriculture); to increase EU maritime surveillance and hold
61 Russia's 'shadow fleet' accountable; to impose new measures to reduce the
62 revenues fueling Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine; and to eliminate
63 dependence on Russian fossil fuels by banning Russian LNG imports into the EU,
64 by restricting the activities of Rosatom and by imposing sanctions against
65 countries and entities involved in sanctions circumvention;
 - 66 • To design new instruments to support democracy and tackle the Kremlin regime's
67 disinformation and propaganda campaigns directed at EU neighbourhood
68 countries and within Russia against the Russian population;
 - 69 • To call on the Ukrainian authorities to strengthen Ukraine's internal political unity
70 and democratic resilience; to uphold multi-party and media pluralism; and to
71 engage in constructive, inclusive cooperation with political parties in the
72 Verkhovna Rada in line with the democratic principles and values being bravely
73 and resolutely defended by the Ukrainian people.