



EU-UKRAINE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE

Eighteenth Meeting

29 June 2026

Kyiv

FINAL STATEMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

pursuant to Article 467(3) of the Association Agreement

adopted on 29 June 2026

The eighteenth regular meeting of the EU-Ukraine Parliamentary Association Committee (PAC) was held in Kyiv on 29 June 2026, co-chaired by Vadym Halaichuk on behalf of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and Pekka Toveri on behalf of the European Parliament.

The Parliamentary Association Committee, having held extensive exchanges about the consequences of and joint responses to Russia's war of aggression, recent developments in Ukraine and EU-Ukraine relations and Ukraine's EU accession process, agreed upon the following final statement and recommendations.

The Parliamentary Association Committee (PAC):

Countering Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine and moving towards restoration of the comprehensive, just and lasting peace for Ukraine

1. Reiterates its unequivocal condemnation of the Russian Federation's illegal, unprovoked and unjustified war of aggression against Ukraine, ongoing since 2014, as a gross violation of international law; reaffirms its unwavering commitment to supporting Ukraine's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity within its internationally recognised borders, including territorial sea;
2. Expresses the deepest condolences to all those affected by Russian Federation's war of aggression against Ukraine, including the families of those killed and injured, and all civilians suffering from the devastating humanitarian, social, and economic consequences of the war;
3. Demands that the Russian Federation immediately and unconditionally terminate all military activities in and against Ukraine and unconditionally withdraw all armed forces and military equipment and private military companies from the territory of Ukraine within its internationally recognised borders, including territorial sea;
4. Reaffirms Ukraine's inherent right to self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter;

5. Reiterates its condemnation of the active collaboration of Belarus, Iran, the DPRK and other enabling states, including China, whose actions contribute to Russia's ability to sustain its war effort;
6. Strongly condemns the recruitment by the Russian Federation of foreign nationals, including from third countries notably Cuba, as well as other countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, to participate in its war of aggression against Ukraine, often through deceptive practices and exploitation of vulnerable socio-economic conditions; underlines that such practices may amount to human trafficking and serious human rights violations; further condemns the assistance provided in this recruitment; calls on the EU and its Member States, together with international partners, to counter these practices, including through sanctions, awareness-raising and support for victims, and urges third countries to prevent such recruitment and practices;
7. Strongly condemns the execution and torture of Ukrainian prisoners of war and the unlawful detention and inhumane, degrading treatment of civilians, including journalists, employees of the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant and residents of Enerhodar, and demands their immediate and unconditional release;
8. Strongly condemns the abduction, forced transfer and deportation of Ukrainian children, including the alteration of their personal data, illegal adoption, sexual abuse, forced russification and militarisation, the restriction of contacts with their families and calls for their safe and unconditional return through effective international mechanisms; reiterates that the forced transfer and unlawful deportation of Ukrainian children constitutes a grave breach of international humanitarian law and a profound violation of human rights; calls on the EU Member States that have not yet joined the International Coalition for the Return of Ukrainian Children to do so without delay;
9. Condemns Russia's primary, deliberate and systematic attacks against Ukraine's civilian population and critical civilian infrastructure, including energy, healthcare and medical facilities and transport networks aimed at depriving civilians of electricity, heating and other essential utilities, as part of Russia's strategy to terrorise the civilian population;
10. Condemns the systematic destruction, looting and illegal removal of Ukraine's cultural property and historical heritage across Ukraine, including in the temporarily occupied territories, as well as attacks against historical and cultural sites that pose a direct threat to the preservation of Ukraine's cultural identity and cultural heritage of global significance; emphasises that such actions constitute flagrant violations of international humanitarian law, in particular the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and Additional Protocol I of 1977 thereto, as well as of international human rights law, and may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity, for which those responsible must be held accountable under international criminal law;
11. Condemns the deliberate and systematic actions by the Russian Federation aimed at altering the demographic composition of the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine through forced displacement, deportation and the transfer of Russian

citizens to these territories; condemns the practice of forced recruitment of Ukrainian citizens living in occupied areas to join the Russian armed forces; reaffirms the right of all Ukrainians who have been forcibly displaced as a result of Russia's aggression to return safely and voluntarily to their homes, and rejects any attempts to alter the demographic composition of Ukraine's temporarily occupied territories through forced displacement, deportation or settlement policies;

12. Denounces the illegal occupation of the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) and any attempts to integrate it into the Russian energy system, which constitute a serious violation of international law and a direct threat to nuclear safety; calls for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Russian military personnel and equipment from the site and reiterates its demand for restoration of Ukraine's full control over the facility, territory and other infrastructure necessary for its safe operation; recalls that, as the occupying power exercising de facto control over the illegally occupied Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant, the Russian Federation bears full responsibility under international law for ensuring nuclear safety and security at the site;
13. Commends Ukraine's continued diplomatic efforts and readiness for the restoration of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace, in full compliance with international law, including the principles of the UN Charter;
14. Reiterates that there can be no negotiations about Ukraine without Ukraine and no negotiations on European security without appropriate European participation;
15. Underlines that any peace arrangement must respect Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity within internationally recognized borders, including territorial sea, and include credible and legally binding security guarantees for Ukraine capable of preventing future aggression and thereby contributing to lasting stability and security across Europe; remains convinced that the European Union and its Member States must continue contributing to establishing such guarantees and recognises that Ukraine's membership in the European Union and deeper integration with European and Euro-Atlantic security structures constitute among the strongest long-term guarantees of peace and security in Europe;
16. Welcomes the EU's continued commitment to a comprehensive, lasting and just peace and sustained security efforts in support of Ukraine and calls upon the EU and its Member States to maintain and further step up political, financial, economic, humanitarian and military support, including through long-term and predictable military assistance, investments in the Ukrainian defence industry and joint procurement initiatives in concertation with like-minded international partners, to ensure that Ukraine remains in the strongest possible position both on the battlefield and in the diplomatic process aimed to restore a comprehensive, just and lasting peace; welcomes the G7 leaders' statement on 17 June 2026 and its commitment to increase the pressure on the Russian war economy;
17. Underlines that unity and unwavering solidarity among EU Member States are essential to effectively counter Russia's war of aggression and defend the fundamental values upon which the Union is founded;

18. Condemns Russian hybrid activities, including disinformation campaigns, electoral interference and hostile actions affecting EU Member States, including violations of their airspace acts of sabotage and arson targeting critical infrastructure, such as railway networks, other transport infrastructure as well as subsea cables and pipelines, and the weaponisation of migration;
19. Calls for intensified cooperation between the EU, NATO and Ukraine in defence, cybersecurity and resilience against hybrid threats and operations, in particular Russian Federation`s current hybrid aggression against Europe and its common values;
20. Calls on EU Member States to deepen defence cooperation with Ukraine at the industrial and operational level, including joint production, procurement, and integration of supply chains within the European defence industry, recognizing Ukraine`s contribution to European security; recommends establishing structured mechanisms to facilitate ongoing knowledge-sharing on new military capabilities, in particular drone and counter-drone technologies; invites the Member States to consider engagement in training missions in Ukraine in order to fully absorb the expertise and innovative techniques possessed by the Ukrainian armed forces;
21. Reaffirms that sustainable recovery and reconstruction of Ukraine must be based on comprehensive EU accession-related reforms and go hand in hand with continued support for Ukraine's defence and calls for the further mobilisation of international financial institutions and private investment in line with principles and outcomes of the Ukraine Recovery Conference 2026 held in Gdansk;
22. Underlines that elections in Ukraine should only take place according to widely recognised democratic principles and Ukraine`s Constitution, stresses that they cannot be held during wartime and under martial law; underlines that democratic elections require adequate time for preparation and access to information to meet international standards; encourages early and continued EU involvement and long-term support for sound preparations, including related to the necessary amendments to the Electoral Code, updating the voter register, enabling large-scale voting abroad, securing international financing and voter education activities;

Sanctions, economic deterrence and reparations

23. Reiterates that restrictive measures, including EU sanctions, remain a central instrument in constraining the Russian Federation`s capacity to wage its war of aggression against Ukraine and calls for the adoption of the 21st sanctions package, including further restrictions on the Russian banking sector, the energy sector and entities facilitating sanctions circumvention and continued strengthening and effective enforcement of sanctions, including measures addressing circumvention and third-country enablers; encourages the further listing of entities and individuals inside the Russian Federation and in other countries who are involved in contributing to financing Russia's military-industrial complex, committing international crimes and serious human rights violations, as well as in disinformation, hybrid and malign interference operations, in particular, Rosatom and Roscosmos – both complicit in Moscow`s militarization and war crimes – must be listed and face immediate exclusion from international research and cooperation frameworks;

24. Urges further reinforced measures targeting key sectors of the Russian economy, including its military-industrial complex, finance, information technology, the space sector, and the extractive, oil and energy industries, including its nuclear power sector, and underlines the importance of effective implementation;
25. Calls for increased measures against Russia's "shadow fleet", including a complete ban of all maritime services related to the export of Russian oil, imposing additional restrictive measures in response to Russia's criminal activities at the ZNPP, its continued illegal activities in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine (i.e. raw material extraction, stolen grain transportation, provision of Internet Protocol resources to the illegal entities etc.); underlines the importance of dismantling the network that facilitates sanctions evasion — including ports, vessels, traders, and financial intermediaries; calls on EU Member States to ensure that neither their registered companies nor their ships participate in the activities of Russia's shadow fleet or provide any inputs and materials to Russia's military industrial complex; calls for strengthened coordination between the European Union, its Member States and international partners to prevent sanctions circumvention and ensure consistency across jurisdictions;
26. Calls for accountability for war crimes, crimes against humanity and the crime of aggression, and full compensation by Russia for the massive damage it caused in Ukraine;
27. Reaffirms the importance of establishing a comprehensive international framework for reparations for damage, loss and injury caused by Russia's aggression against Ukraine, as endorsed by the UN General Assembly Resolution; welcomes the progress achieved towards operationalising the international compensation mechanism, including its first two core elements – the Register of Damage and the International Claims Commission for Ukraine to be established pursuant to the respective Convention signed by 35 States and the European Union in The Hague on 16 December 2025; calls on all signatories of the Convention, including EU Member States, to ensure its swift ratification, thereby securing the Convention's entry into force and a timely commencement of the Commission's work; welcomes the ratification by the European Commission, acting on behalf of the European Union, of the Convention establishing the International Claims Commission for Ukraine on 15 May 2026; calls on all signatories, including EU Member States, to ensure its swift ratification and to provide adequate financial contributions necessary for the effective functioning of the Commission;
28. Welcomes continued progress and urges further prompt steps towards establishing a Special Tribunal for the Crime of Aggression against Ukraine under the auspices of the Council of Europe; welcomes the European Commission, on behalf of the European Union, joining the Enlarged Partial Agreement on the Management Committee of the Special Tribunal for the Crime of Aggression against Ukraine on 15 May 2026, following the adoption by the Council of the European Union of the relevant decision; looks forward to the submission by the Commission of a proposal enabling the European Union to become a founding member of the Tribunal;
29. Recalls that the Russian Federation bears full responsibility for the damage caused by its war of aggression against Ukraine and reiterates that Russian state assets

should ultimately contribute to the reconstruction of Ukraine and compensation of victims of Russian aggression;

30. Welcomes the European Council Conclusions of 19 March 2026 and calls on the European Union and its Member States to identify concrete measures addressing the potential security threat posed by Russian ex-combatants who have participated in the war of aggression against Ukraine; underlines that such measures would strengthen the security of both Ukraine and the European Union and should be advanced without delay;
31. Welcomes the European Council conclusions of 18 December 2025 agreeing to provide a EUR 90 billion Loan for Ukraine for 2026–2027, the European Parliament’s adoption on 11 February 2026 of the legislative package enabling its establishment, and the Council Decision of 23 April 2026 to finalise the 90 bn Support Loan for Ukraine; welcomes the ongoing operationalisation of the instrument on the basis of the memorandum of understanding signed on 20 May 2026 between the Commission and Ukraine, including the expected first macro-financial assistance disbursement of approximately EUR 3.2 billion by the end of June 2026 and the preparation of the first defence-related Request for Payment of approximately EUR 5 billion, which are essential for Ukraine’s macroeconomic stability, resilience and defence capabilities;
32. Recalls the European Council’s commitment to continue discussions on the future use of immobilised Russian sovereign assets and encourages the European Union and international partners to work towards a legal mechanism for the full and complete deprivation of Russian frozen sovereign assets to ensure they are used for Ukraine's recovery and reconstruction and for boosting its resilience and security; emphasizes that such a mechanism is a necessary response to the unprecedented scale of destruction caused by the Russian Federation; thus Russia's attempts to undermine international support of this important step, should not weaken the resolve to hold it financially accountable for its crimes;
33. Underlines the importance of ensuring adequate, predictable and long-term financial support for Ukraine, including in the context of discussions on the next Multiannual Financial Framework. Stresses that support for Ukraine’s recovery, resilience, security and accession process should remain among the strategic priorities of the European Union. Continued progress on reforms, particularly in the areas of the rule of law, judicial independence and anti-corruption, together with sustained EU financial support, are mutually reinforcing pillars of Ukraine’s European integration path;

Keeping the momentum of Ukraine's irreversible EU accession process

34. Reiterates that EU enlargement is a geostrategic investment in a strong, stable and united Europe based on common values through which Ukraine will strengthen and contribute to an enlarged and more resilient European Union;
35. Welcomes the successful conclusion of the screening process in September 2025 and the communication of the benchmarks on all 6 clusters; welcomes the opening of the Fundamentals Cluster on 15 June 2026; expects the opening of all remaining

- negotiation clusters in 2026 and urges the EU to proceed on the basis of Ukraine's merits and the principle of the irreversibility of the accession process;
36. Stresses that the formal opening of all negotiation clusters, accompanied by steady progress on Ukraine's reforms is the best way to maintain the momentum of Ukraine's EU integration process; recognises the need for a continued ambitious legislative programme by the VRU to adopt timely and high-quality legislation, especially on anti-corruption and effective institutions and oversight, as committed to under the Ukraine Plan and the expectations of the accession process and the Ukraine Support Loan;
 37. Recalls that the enlargement process should remain strictly merit-based and must not be instrumentalised by bilateral disputes or unrelated political considerations, which undermine the credibility of the accession process and the strategic interests of the EU; stresses that such issues should be resolved independently of the accession track and through constructive dialogue and genuine good neighbourly cooperation;
 38. Welcomes the adoption of the National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis, as well as the ongoing related technical preparations and legislative agenda, and welcomes sustained and innovative EU support to ensure institutional preparedness and increase technical capacity to pursue Ukraine's successful accession process;
 39. Stresses that the Ukraine Facility is a pivotal instrument within the European Union's strategy to address the multifaceted challenges confronting Ukraine that, intertwined with the EU accession process, provides a robust framework for early recovery and reconstruction, as well as for future-driven projects, such as housing and support for veterans and young people, while continuing to provide incentives and support for reforms; underlines the continued importance of adopting timely and high quality legislation in line with the expectations set out in the Ukraine Plan;
 40. Stresses the need to prioritise and intensify the efforts in advancing the EU accession agenda by all competent institutions, including through the timely preparation and submission to the Verkhovna Rada of EU-related legislative proposals and the effective coordination of reforms across all branches of government; calls for the swift implementation of the priority reform commitments foreseen by negotiation framework, Ukraine Facility, as well as those agreed in the Joint Statement between Commissioner Marta Kos and Deputy Prime Minister Taras Kachka on December 11, 2025, as an important element for maintaining high confidence in Ukraine's reform process and sustaining the momentum of accession negotiations; underlines that achieving these objectives requires close and coordinated cooperation between the executive and legislative branches of power, as well as robust parliamentary oversight and scrutiny to ensure transparency, accountability and effective implementation of accession-related reforms;
 41. Recalls the importance of providing a special status for Ukrainian steel under the EU regulation addressing the negative trade-related effects of global overcapacity on the Union steel market, as well as urges the EU institutions to work out as soon as possible a clear legal framework for special, temporary and predictable exemption measures for Ukraine regarding the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, acknowledging the destructive circumstances Ukraine faces as a candidate country under Russia's ongoing brutal war of aggression, and recognizing the objective

necessity to foresee transition period for restoration of the conditions necessary for the full implementation of decarbonisation and emissions verification requirements;

Strengthening inter-parliamentary cooperation and the parliamentary dimension of Ukraine's EU accession

42. Commends the continued work of the Verkhovna Rada under Martial Law since 24 February 2022 and recognises its resilience in ensuring legislative continuity, democratic oversight and institutional stability despite the Russian Federation's ongoing war of aggression; welcomes measures to enhance parliamentary transparency and public access to legislative processes;
43. Underlines the key role that EU candidate countries' parliaments play in the EU accession process, in particular by passing accession-related legislation and debating the overall impact of EU accession and accession-related reforms on the life of Ukrainian citizens and the activities of Ukrainian businesses, and emphasises the importance of parliamentary cooperation and consensus-building on EU accession matters in this regard; suggests that the enlargement process should be supported by the early and close involvement of Ukraine in the functioning of the EU institutions as proposed in EP resolutions, e.g. through observer status in the European Parliament;
44. Encourages inclusive and multiparty dialogue in order to ensure high-quality law-making and safeguard parliamentary pluralism; reaffirms the strategic importance of the Parliamentary Association Committee and its Subcommittee on Accession as dedicated platforms to monitor and support reform progress under the accession process;
45. Encourages closer committee-to-committee cooperation and structured exchanges on acquis alignment, screening follow-up and legislative approximation; supports continued engagement within the framework of the Jean Monnet Dialogue and tailored parliamentary capacity-building initiatives aimed at strengthening legislative quality and regulatory oversight;
46. Welcomes the Verkhovna Rada's Resolution of June 11, 2026, in support of Ukraine's EU accession process; encourages genuine, meaningful and substantive parliamentary involvement in Ukraine's accession process and the broader enlargement methodology; calls for this to be addressed through regular dialogue with the European Commission and the meaningful involvement of stakeholders and civil society;
47. Underlines the importance of effective parliamentary scrutiny of EU support instruments, including macro-financial assistance and reform-linked funding, in order to ensure transparency, accountability and democratic control at both in Ukraine and at European level;
48. Encourages enhanced cooperation between parliamentary research services, legal departments and committee secretariats to strengthen institutional preparedness for accession;

49. Reaffirms that strong democratic institutions, effective parliamentary oversight, the rule of law and successful judiciary reforms remain essential pillars of Ukraine's European integration and of the EU–Ukraine strategic partnership; reiterates that Ukraine's accession to the European Union is a matter of strategic importance for the security, stability and competitiveness of Europe and that the European Union should maintain the political momentum necessary to make Ukraine's accession process irreversible and credible.