ВЕРХОВНА РАДА УКРАЇНИ

EU-UKRAINE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE

Nineteenth Meeting

4-5 November 2026

Brussels

FINAL STATEMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

pursuant to Article 467(3) of the Association Agreement

adopted on 5 November 2026

The nineteenth regular meeting of the EU-Ukraine Parliamentary Association Committee (PAC) was held in Brussels on 4-5 November 2026, co-chaired by Vadym Halaichuk on behalf of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and Vice Chair Villy Søvndal 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 against Ukraine, 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 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 and international rules-based order; reaffirms its unwavering commitment to supporting Ukraine's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity within its internationally recognised borders, including its 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 by the aggressor, and all Ukrainian 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 actors providing material assistance to Russia's war effort, including through entities and intermediaries supplying military-related and dual-use goods;

6. Strongly condemns the recruitment by the Russian Federation of foreign nationals to participate in its war of aggression against Ukraine, including through deception, coercion and exploitation of vulnerable persons; stresses that such practices may constitute trafficking in human beings where the relevant legal elements are established; calls on the EU, its Member States and international partners to strengthen preventive measures, accountability and assistance to victims; further condemns the forced conscription of Ukrainian citizens in temporarily occupied territories into the Russian armed forces, in violation of international humanitarian law;

7. 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 unlawful deportation and unlawful transfer of Ukrainian children from occupied areas of Ukraine to the Russian Federation constitute war crimes under articles 8(2)(a)(vii) and 8(2)(b)(viii) of the Rome Statute of the ICC and serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights; reiterates that the forcible transfer of children of a national, ethnic, racial or religious group to another group is considered as an act of genocide under Article II(e) of the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; 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;

8. Condemns Russia's continued deliberate and systematic attacks against Ukraine's civilian population and critical civilian infrastructure, including energy and heating facilities, aimed at depriving civilians of essential services and inflicting suffering; stresses that attacks directed against civilian objects and attacks causing excessive incidental civilian harm constitute war crimes and, when the relevant legal requirements are met, may also constitute the crime against humanity of other inhumane acts; equally condemns attacks on education facilities, including university buildings, healthcare and medical facilities and transport networks, as part of Russia's strategy to terrorise the civilian population of Ukraine; underlines that the findings of the UN Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine, submitted to the UN General Assembly in October 2026, that Russia's attacks on Ukraine's energy infrastructure, in particular on heating facilities, constitute war crimes; notes with grave concern that, according to the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine, 17,781 civilians were killed or injured in Ukraine between January and September 2026, 59 per cent more than in the same period of 2025 and more than double number of victims for the same period of 2024; stresses that the cumulative effect of the deliberate deprivation of heating, electricity, water and other essential services as a result of Russian terrorist attacks is to make cities uninhabitable and to drive the civilian population out of them; Underlines that such

attacks constitute a form of genocide within the Article II(c) of the 1948 Genocide Convention; rejects the cynical claims of the Russian Federation that it does not target civilian objects in Ukraine, which are contradicted by the documented pattern of attacks and even by the official Russian statements announcing further strikes on energy infrastructure;

9. Strongly condemns the systematic human rights violations and international crimes committed by the Russian Federation in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, including arbitrary detention, enforced disappearances, torture and ill-treatment, forced conscription, forced imposition of Russian citizenship, and the suppression of Ukrainian language, education, culture and identity; recalls that the Russian Federation, as the occupying power, is bound by the Fourth Geneva Convention; calls for unimpeded access of international monitoring mechanisms, including the UN and the ICRC, to the temporarily occupied territories and all places of detention, and for the immediate release of all illegally detained civilians;

10. Calls on the EU and its Member States, together with international partners, to continue, urgently scale up and ensure predictable, needs-based energy assistance to Ukraine, particularly throughout the 2026–2027 winter season and beyond, including through increased contributions to the Ukraine Energy Support Fund, accelerated delivery of critical equipment, enhanced air defence capacity for protection of critical energy infrastructure, restoration of energy and heating infrastructure, and support for decentralised generation; use all available instruments to urgently strengthen Ukraine's energy resilience and security, including through dedicated investment and risk-mitigation instruments from EU Member States to facilitate private investment in decentralised energy infrastructure and address war- and country-related risks; stresses the importance of enhanced regional energy cooperation and cross-border electricity interconnections, recognising that Ukraine's energy resilience is an integral part of Europe's common energy security and resilience;

    Calls on the EU institutions and Member States to ensure regular high-level visits to Ukraine throughout the winter period by European political leaders, including heads of state and government and senior EU officials, as a powerful demonstration of unwavering solidarity with the Ukrainian people in the face of Russia's continued attacks on civilian and critical energy infrastructure; stresses that such visits would send an important political message of European unity and determination, reinforce Ukraine's resilience and demonstrate that Ukraine will not be left alone in confronting Russia's deliberate attempts to undermine the country's ability to withstand the winter;

11. Commends Ukraine's continued diplomatic efforts and readiness for entering into meaningful talks with the objective of moving towards a ceasefire and restoring a comprehensive, just and lasting peace, in full compliance with international law, including the principles of the UN Charter; welcomes efforts towards a cessation of attacks on energy infrastructure, without prejudice to the requirement for a comprehensive, just and lasting peace, and further exchanges of prisoners of war, condemns torture, ill-treatment and summary executions of Ukrainian prisoners of war in violation of the Third Geneva Convention and demands unimpeded access of the ICRC to all of them;

12. Reiterates that there can be no negotiations about Ukraine without Ukraine and no negotiations on European security without appropriate European participation;

13. Warns that Russia's military activities around Ukrainian nuclear facilities, and its treatment of the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant as a military asset, turn civilian nuclear infrastructure into an instrument of pressure and put the whole of Europe at risk of a radiological accident that no border can contain; stresses that the Zaporizhzhia NPP must be returned to Ukraine's full sovereign control as the only lasting guarantee of its safe operation, and calls on the EU and its Member States to make nuclear safety in Ukraine a priority of their diplomatic engagement with the IAEA and third countries;

14. Underlines that any peace arrangement must respect Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity within its 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 NATO, as well as deeper integration with European and Euro-Atlantic security structures constitute among the strongest long-term guarantees of peace and security in Europe; underlines the importance of sustained international support for strengthening Ukraine's defence capabilities and its ability to deter future aggression;

15. 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, predictable and needs-based military assistance, in particular sustained support for Ukraine's air and missile defence, including the provision of air defence systems, interceptors, missiles and ammunition, 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;

16. Welcomes that Ukraine formally joined the NATO Support and Procurement Agency's (NSPA) Security Cooperation Support Partnership (SCSP), marking a significant step toward deeper integration of its defence industry into NATO procurement and support frameworks;

17. Condemns Russian conventional attacks and hybrid activities undermining Black Sea security and the safety of commercial shipping routes, as well as its continued disinformation campaigns, electoral interference and hostile actions affecting EU Member States, including such elements of grey-zone aggression as violations of their airspace acts of sabotage and arson targeting critical infrastructure, such as airports, railway networks, other transport infrastructure as well as subsea cables and pipelines, and the weaponisation of migration;

18. 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 ongoing hybrid escalation against Europe and its common values;

19. Calls on the EU and its Member States to accelerate the integration of Ukraine's defence industry into the European defence industrial and technological base, including through joint production, procurement, innovation partnerships and resilient supply chains; encourages the use of relevant EU defence financing and procurement instruments to support cooperation with Ukrainian manufacturers; recognises Ukraine's operational expertise in drone, counter-drone and other emerging defence technologies as a strategic contribution to European security; and supports structured exchanges, joint training and technology cooperation with Ukraine, including within Ukraine where security conditions permit; calls on the European Commission to ensure that EU steel import quotas do not create unnecessary barriers to Ukraine's integration into European defence industrial supply chains;

20. 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;

21. Strongly condemns the so-called 'elections' to the State Duma of the Russian Federation held on 18–20 September 2026, including in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, as a flagrant violation of international law and of Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity; stresses unacceptability of presence of 46 war criminals among newly "elected" MPs; calls on the EU Member States and the international community not to recognise the results of these illegal "elections", the legitimacy of the State Duma of the Russian Federation of the ninth convocation, its deputies and their powers, including as members of the parliamentary delegations of the Russian Federation, and not to allow the latter to participate in the work of international and inter-parliamentary organisations, assemblies and other representative bodies, as persons lacking legitimate and proper democratic mandate;

22. Reaffirms that democratic elections in Ukraine should only be conducted in full accordance with Ukraine's Constitution and applicable legislation, including the legal restrictions arising from martial law, and must meet recognised international democratic standards; underlines that credible elections require adequate security, political pluralism, freedom of expression, equal participation of displaced citizens and military personnel, and sufficient preparation time; encourages continued EU technical and financial support and the involvement of the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe for the necessary electoral preparations, without exerting pressure to hold elections before the legal and security conditions are met;

Sanctions, economic deterrence and reparations

23. Reiterates that restrictive measures, including EU sanctions in concertation with international partners, remain a central instrument in constraining the Russian Federation's capacity to wage its war of aggression against Ukraine; welcomes the adoption of the 21st sanctions package and preparations for the 22nd;

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; calls therefore for the Commission to live up to their Statement of 2 February, 2026 (2026/268) and present a legislative proposal to ban oil imports from the Russian Federation as soon as possible, but not later than by end 2027;

25. Calls for strengthened coordination on sanctions enforcement and export controls, sanctions circumvention networks, third-country intermediaries and suppliers of critical technologies and dual-use components to Russia's military-industrial complex; encourages enhanced information-sharing, monitoring and enforcement cooperation between EU institutions, Member States and Ukraine;

26. Highlights the urgent need for further joint efforts and targeted measures against the Russian shadow fleet; recalls that the Russian shadow fleet is notoriously hard to keep track of due to constant changing of names and flags, together with unclear and opaque ownership structures, enabling further sanction-evasion;

27. Recalls the need to uphold a robust and credible EU sanctions regime relying on evidence-based listing of individuals and entities inside the Russian Federation and in other countries that are involved in contributing to financing Russia's military-industrial complex, in committing international crimes and serious human rights violations, as well as in disinformation, hybrid and malign interference operations; considers it vital to ensure that decisions on designation or delisting are taken solely on the basis of the applicable legal criteria and evidence, and never as a result of political and diplomatic pressure or lobbying; expresses concern that recent delistings pose a risk of undermining the credibility, deterrent effect and enforceability of restrictive measures;

28. Regrets the decision by the US administration to waive key sanctions, restrictions and tariffs on Russia required under the Lindsey Graham Act as it weakens international pressure on Russia at a critical moment; underlines that allowing the Russian Federation to generate revenue through the easing of sanctions will only further encourage its war of aggression;

29. Urges the world's democratic community to base its decisions and actions on the fact that the Russian Federation is in full preparation to continue and further escalate its war of aggression and terror against Ukraine and attacks on Europe in 2027, as demonstrated by Russia's draft federal budget for 2027, under which military expenditure is set to reach a record 44 per cent of federal spending; stresses that this confirms the urgent need to further constrain the Russian Federation's revenue base and its military-industrial capacity;

30. Strongly opposes the return of the Russian Federation to international sport, including through unilateral decisions by individual international sports federations to readmit Russian athletes, teams or officials, including under a neutral flag, while Russia continues its war of aggression against Ukraine; stresses that such steps are unacceptable in the face of the killing of Ukrainian athletes and coaches and the destruction of sports infrastructure by Russia, and risk normalising its aggression; calls on the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic

Committee and all international sports federations to maintain Russia's exclusion and refrain from decisions that undermine it; expresses solidarity with Ukraine's sporting community and calls for support for Ukrainian athletes and the reconstruction of sports facilities; deplores recent decisions by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and International Ice Hockey Federation (IIHF) to invite Russia back to the Olympic Games and ice hockey world cup games respectively; notes that these decisions come against the backdrop of Russia's intensified campaign against civilian targets in Ukraine, which have led to 15,280 civilian deaths or injuries in Ukraine during the first eight months of this year according to UN data; welcomes the Finnish Ice Hockey Association's announcement to boycott matches against Russia and that Finland has sought to form a united front with as many countries as possible to this end; encourages therefore all other participating member states to join Finland in their boycott;

31. 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;

32. 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 the established Register of Damage and the Convention Establishing an International Claims Commission for Ukraine; 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 and to provide adequate financial contributions necessary for the effective functioning of the Commission; urges signatory states that have not yet ratified the Convention Establishing an International Claims Commission for Ukraine to do so without delay; calls for adequate and sustainable financing of the Commission and further progress towards a comprehensive international compensation mechanism, including the establishment of an effective compensation fund;

33. Welcomes continued progress and urges further prompt steps towards operationalising the Special Tribunal for the Crime of Aggression against Ukraine under the auspices of the Council of Europe; calls on participating states and relevant international organisations to ensure the timely operationalisation, adequate financing and effective functioning of the Special Tribunal for the Crime of Aggression against Ukraine;

34. 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; notes that, according to the joint assessment of the Government of Ukraine, the World Bank Group, the European Commission and the United Nations, the cost of Ukraine's reconstruction and recovery over the next decade is estimated (as of February 2026) at almost USD 588 billion (over EUR 500 billion);

35. Urges concrete measures (i.e. immediate lifetime ban on entrance to the EU) addressing the potential security threat posed by Russian ex-combatants and other persons complicit in the Russian 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;

36. Calls on the EU and its Member States, in coordination with international partners, to accelerate the development of legally sound mechanisms enabling immobilised Russian sovereign assets to contribute to Ukraine's defence, resilience, recovery and compensation for the damage caused by Russia's aggression; underlines that Russia must ultimately bear the financial consequences of its internationally wrongful acts and that further work on these mechanisms should proceed in accordance with applicable international and EU law;

37. Underlines that sufficient, timely and predictable financial support is indispensable to Ukraine's macro-financial stability, resilience and ability to maintain essential public services throughout 2026 and 2027; calls on the European Commission, the Council and Member States to ensure that the implementation of the EUR 90 billion Ukraine Support Loan is timely, predictable and responsive to Ukraine's evolving budgetary and defence needs; urges the early identification of additional financing solutions to address Ukraine's external financing requirements for 2027; stresses that the proposed EUR 100 billion envelope for Ukraine under the 2028–2034 Multiannual Financial Framework should be preserved through the budgetary negotiations, with sufficient flexibility to respond to Ukraine's reconstruction, resilience and accession-related needs; emphasises that sustained EU financial support and continued progress on reforms, particularly in the areas of the rule of law, judicial independence and anti-corruption, are mutually reinforcing pillars of Ukraine's resilience, security and European integration;

Keeping the momentum of Ukraine's EU accession process

38. Reiterates that EU enlargement is a geostrategic investment in a strong, stable, competitive and united Europe based on common values through which Ukraine will strengthen and contribute to an enlarged and more resilient European Union;

39. Welcomes the formal opening of accession negotiations on Clusters 1, 2, 3 and 6 in 2026 as a major milestone in Ukraine's EU accession process; calls on the Council to open the remaining Clusters 4 and 5 without further delay, preferably before the end of 2026, on the basis of Ukraine's merits and in accordance with the agreed enlargement methodology; underlines the importance of maintaining a credible and predictable accession timetable;

40. Stresses that the formal opening of all negotiation clusters, accompanied by steady progress on Ukraine's reform agenda remain crucial to maintain the momentum of Ukraine's EU integration process; welcomes the Road Maps that set out a continued and ambitious legislative programme with clear benchmarks alongside the commitments under the Ukraine Plan and the Ukraine Support Loan;

41. Reminds of the necessity for the VRU to adopt timely and high-quality legislation, especially on anti-corruption, judiciary reforms and effective institutions and oversight in order to deliver on commitments made;

42. 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;

43. Welcomes the European Commission's proposals under the pre-enlargement policy reviews aimed at improving the efficiency and credibility of EU decision-making; encourages the Council to explore the use of qualified majority voting for the opening of negotiating clusters and other intermediate decisions in accession negotiations, in accordance with the applicable EU Treaty framework; underlines that bilateral disputes and unrelated political considerations should not obstruct merit-based progress in the accession process;

44. Calls for the accelerated and structured gradual integration of Ukraine into relevant EU policies, programmes and networks ahead of full membership, where legally and technically feasible, particularly in the areas of the internal market, transport, energy, digital transformation, research, industrial cooperation and defence; encourages the European Commission to identify concrete sectoral priorities, implementation milestones and available financing instruments, ensuring that gradual integration complements and does not substitute for the accession process;

45. Recalls the importance of intense policy dialogue and early engagement on EU legislation that requires preparation and adaptation by Ukraine; calls for acknowledging the destructive circumstances and hardship Ukraine faces as one of the accession front-runners under Russia's ongoing war of aggression;

46. Stresses that Ukraine's European integration must encompass its entire territory within its internationally recognised borders; calls on the EU and its Member States to support Ukraine in developing and implementing a comprehensive strategy for the reintegration of all temporarily occupied territories, including the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, and their residents following de-occupation, including the restoration of democratic institutions, the rule of law, essential services and economic opportunities; underlines the need to maintain and strengthen ties with Ukrainian citizens living under occupation, facilitate their access to Ukrainian education and independent information, and safeguard their rights and cultural identity;

47. Welcomes sustained and innovative EU support, such as the Ukraine2EU programme as a flagship Team Europe initiative and a key instrument for strengthening Ukraine's institutional preparedness for EU membership, to ensure institutional preparedness and increase technical capacity to pursue Ukraine's successful accession process;

48. Highly commends the commitment of Ukrainian society to European democratic values and, on this basis, encourages the Ukrainian authorities to ensure respect for democratic values during the war, including media pluralism and freedom of expression, respect for the rights of the local self-governance authorities,

parliamentary opposition and civil society, and the independence of the judiciary and of anti-corruption institutions;

49. Stresses that the commitments under the EU Support Loan and the Ukraine Facility remain pivotal instruments 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 and for mobilising investment; underlines the continued importance of adopting timely and high quality legislation in line with the expectations set out in the revised Ukraine Plan;

50. Welcomes the launch of the Carpathian Integration Initiative and the Declaration adopted at its inaugural Summit held in Ukraine on 18 September 2026; recognises its potential to strengthen regional resilience, connectivity, cross-border cooperation and Ukraine’s gradual integration into EU policies and networks; encourages the European Commission, interested Member States and candidate countries to explore the development of an EU Macro-Regional Strategy for the Carpathian Region, complementary to the EU Strategy for the Danube Region and existing regional frameworks; calls for a limited number of flagship cross-border projects in transport connectivity, energy resilience, border infrastructure, civil protection and regional development; and supports a parliamentary dimension involving the European Parliament, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and national parliaments of participating states;

51. Recalls the importance of Ukraine consolidating its internal political unity and the need for effective coordination of reforms across all parliamentary forces and branches of government in order to cope with the intense legislative programme and to maintain the necessary high confidence in Ukraine’s reform process and to sustain the momentum of accession negotiations; recalls the need for robust parliamentary oversight and scrutiny to ensure transparency, accountability and effective implementation of accession-related reforms;

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

52. Commends the continued work of the Verkhovna Rada under Martial Law since 24 February 2022 and recognises its resilience in ensuring legislative continuity, and to provide democratic oversight and institutional stability despite the Russian Federation's ongoing war of aggression; urges further measures to enhance parliamentary transparency and public access to legislative processes;

53. Remains convinced 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; Encourages the European Parliament to explore practical arrangements for the progressively enhanced participation of representatives of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in relevant parliamentary activities and policy discussions ahead of accession, including potential observer arrangements at an appropriate stage and in accordance with applicable legal and institutional requirements;

54. Welcomes the forthcoming establishment of a Verkhovna Rada representative office that should play a pivotal role in fostering exchanges on legislative developments and building more intense parliamentary links, mirroring the European Parliament's antenna office in Kyiv; encourages that the staffing process of the Verkhovna Rada representative office to be transparent and open, carried out on the competitive, merit-based and professional grounds;

55. 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;

56. Encourages closer committee-to-committee cooperation and structured exchanges on acquis alignment on all 6 EU accession negotiation clusters; calls for the development of a structured inter-parliamentary cooperation work plan covering all six accession negotiation clusters, including regular committee-to-committee exchanges, joint expert consultations and monitoring of accession-related legislative progress; invites the European Commission to provide regular briefings to the Parliamentary Association Committee and its Subcommittee on Accession on progress in implementing the negotiation benchmarks;

57. Supports continued engagement within the framework of the Jean Monnet Dialogue and tailor-made parliamentary capacity-building initiatives modelled on the recent Young Political Leaders and Women Empowerment programmes aimed at strengthening legislative quality and regulatory oversight;

58. 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, public trust and support and democratic control, both in Ukraine and at European level; encourages enhanced cooperation between the budgetary, European integration and sectoral committees of the Verkhovna Rada and the European Parliament to monitor the implementation of the Ukraine Support Loan, the Ukraine Facility and other EU financial instruments;

59. Encourages further enhanced cooperation between parliamentary research services, legal departments and committee secretariats to strengthen institutional preparedness for accession;

60. Welcomes Ukraine’s engagement in the Conference of Parliamentary Committees for Union Affairs of Parliaments of the European Union (COSAC), and considers it as an additional value and benefit for cooperation with the parliaments of the EU Member States;