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JOINT MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

to wind up the debate on the statement by the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy on the Russian aggression against Ukraine

pursuant to Rule 132(2) of the Rules of Procedure

European Parliament resolution on the Russian aggression against Ukraine

The European Parliament,

- having regard to its previous resolutions on Russia and Ukraine, in particular of 16 December 2021 on the situation at the Ukrainian border and in Russian-occupied territories of Ukraine,
 - having regard to the statements on Ukraine by the European Parliament’s leaders of 16 and 24 February 2022,
 - having regard to the declaration of the High Representative on behalf of the EU on the invasion of Ukraine by armed forces of the Russian Federation of 24 February 2022,
 - having regard to the statements of the President of the European Council and the President of the European Commission on Russia's unprecedented and unprovoked military aggression of Ukraine of 24 February 2022,
 - having regard to recent statements from the President of Ukraine and the President of the European Commission,
 - having regard to the G7 statement of 24 February 2022,
 - having regard to the Budapest Memorandum on Security Assurance of 1994,
 - having regard to the Nuremberg principles developed by the International Law Commission of the United Nations and determining what constitutes a war crime,
 - having regard to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court of 7 July 1998,
 - having regard to the Conclusions of the European Council of 24 February 2022,
 - having regard to the United Nations Charter,
 - having regard to the Helsinki Final Act of 1 August 1975 and its subsequent documents,
 - having regard to Rule 132(2) of its Rules of Procedure.
- A. whereas, in line with the UN Charter and the principles of international law, all states enjoy equal sovereignty and shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state;
- B. whereas the Russian Federation has launched an unprovoked and unjustified invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022,
- C. whereas the military aggression against Ukraine was launched in part from the territory of Belarus, assisting and enabling the Russian aggression; whereas the illegitimate

president just held a fabricated referendum in order to amend the constitution and to impair Belarus neutrality; whereas the presence of Russian nuclear weapons on the Belarus territory would be a threat to the security of Europe [Renew];

- D. whereas on 21 February, the Russian Federation unilaterally recognized the independence of territories controlled by Russian-backed separatist forces in parts of Ukraine's regions of Donetsk and Luhansk, which effectively derailed the Minsk Agreements; whereas the actions of the Russian Federation constitute a pre-meditated military aggression in blatant violation of international law, the UN Charter and the principles enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act of 1975, and seriously undermine European and global security and stability;
 - E. whereas the Russian Federation has deliberately misled and derailed diplomatic efforts at finding a solution to the current crisis which is of their own making in order to gain time and tactical advantage needed to prepare a full-scale military aggression against and invasion of Ukraine;
 - F. whereas the Council of the European Union has adopted first sets of sanctions against Russia, including targeted individual sanctions, economic and financial sanctions and trade restrictions, and continues to prepare further sanctions in close coordination with transatlantic allies and other like-minded international partners;
 - G. whereas the Commission President on 27 February 2022 made a statement on current and future state of relations with Ukraine saying "Ukraine belongs to us, and we want to have them with us" whereas an ever growing number of Ukrainian civilians are losing their lives in this war waged by the Kremlin against the population of Ukraine, hundreds were wounded and several hundred thousands have left their homes or fled to neighbouring countries and reports point to numerous violations of international humanitarian law committed by Russian troops,, including indiscriminate shelling of living areas, hospitals and kindergardens, as well as plundering of public and private property and wanton destruction of civilian infrastructure; while more than 14.000 people, both military personnel and civilians, lost their lives in eight years of a conflict fomented by the Russian Federation in eastern Ukraine and the livelihood of the population of the Russian-controlled and annexed territories in Ukraine and of surrounding regions continues to be severely affected;
1. Condemns in the strongest possible terms the illegal, unprovoked and unjustified military aggression by the Russian Federation against and invasion of Ukraine, as well as the involvement of Belarus in this aggression against Ukraine;
 2. Demands that the Russian Federation immediately terminates all military activities in Ukraine, unconditionally withdraws all military and para-military forces and military equipment from the entire internationally recognised territory of Ukraine and fully respects Ukraine's territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence within its internationally recognised borders;
 3. Underlines that this military aggression and invasion constitutes a serious violation of international law, especially the UN Charter, and calls on the Russian Federation to return towards fulfilling the responsibility of a permanent member of the United Nations

Security Council for maintaining peace and security and respecting its commitments under the Helsinki Final Act, the Paris Charter for a New Europe and the Budapest Memorandum; considers the Russian invasion in Ukraine not only as an attack against a sovereign country but as an attack against the principles and mechanism for cooperation and security in Europe and the rules-based international order as defined by the United Nations Charter;

4. Firmly condemns the use of the Belarusian territory by the military of the Russian Federation, with support of Belarusian forces, to launch a military aggression against Ukraine and expresses deep concerns about the risks posed by Belarus abandoning its neutrality and hosting Russian military;
5. Expresses its undivided solidarity with the people of Ukraine who have already been suffering through eight years of war in their country and condemns in the strongest possible terms Russia's actions against Ukraine;
6. Urges to continue diplomatic efforts to stop the Russian aggression against Ukraine and find a peaceful solution based on respect of Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity and the principles of international law as well as its right to decide on future alliances, without external interference urges the Russian Federation to return to the path of dialogue and diplomacy to save the people in Ukraine and beyond as well as its own people from the scourge of war;
7. Denounces the unilateral recognition by the Russian Federation of the independence of the Russian-occupied areas of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions of Ukraine and urges all countries to refrain from joining this recognition; reiterates that the EU does not recognise and continues to condemn the illegal annexation of Crimea as a violation of international law and remains committed to fully implementing its non-recognition policy, including through restrictive measures and cooperation in international fora;
8. Categorically rejects the Russian rhetoric hinting at the possible resort to weapons of mass destruction, in the context of an already deteriorated and eroded global non-proliferation, disarmament and arms control architecture; reminds the Russian Federation of its international obligations and warns against the danger of a nuclear escalation of the conflict expresses concern about the Russian Federation raising the level of alert of their nuclear arsenal ; reminds the Russian Federation that any provocations on the border with any EU Member State as well as attacks on vessels in the Black Sea basin may lead to further escalation of the conflict;
9. Expresses its inconsolable grief about the tragic loss of life and human suffering caused by the Russian aggression and reminds that attacks against civilians and civilian infrastructure as well as indiscriminate attacks are prohibited under international humanitarian law and therefore constitute war crimes;
10. Stresses the need to place a special emphasis on vulnerable groups, minorities, as well as women and children, since they are particularly affected in conflict situations and need special protection and support, especially children in the institutional care and unaccompanied children, children with disabilities and other serious illnesses, including childhood cancers, so that to ensure they continue to receive the necessary care and life saving treatment and to immediately evacuate them to safety;

11. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to provide further emergency humanitarian assistance to Ukraine in cooperation with UN humanitarian agencies and other international partner organisations; urges the Russian Federation to grant safe and unimpeded access by UN humanitarian agencies, including in the temporarily non-government-controlled areas of eastern Ukraine;
12. Welcomes the commitment of the Commission and the French EU Presidency to activate the Temporary Protection Directive in order to provide immediate access to protection to all refugees from Ukraine urges Member States to approve this proposal at the JHA Council on 4 March 2022 and urges the Council to equally share the responsibility for the reception of refugees that arrive at the EU's external borders; calls on the Commission to establish a solidarity mechanism for the relocation of refugees from Ukraine in Poland, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia to other Member States and calls for an EU-wide halt of return operations to Ukraine; calls on the Member States to prolong the visas of Ukrainian students and other holders;
13. Welcomes the active approach of the governments of Poland, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Slovakia and Moldova in maintaining their borders open and providing means of evacuation, shelter, emergency assistance, medical assistance and asylum to people fleeing the war in Ukraine and prospective persecution, both Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian nationals;
14. Welcomes the swift adoption of sanctions by the Council with the aim of persuading the Russian Federation to cease its attacks against Ukraine; insists however, in light of the latest attacks, including against residential areas and civilian infrastructure, on the need to adopt additional severe sanctions;
15. Calls to broaden the scope of sanctions and aim at strategically weakening the Russian economy and industrial base, in particular the military-industrial complex, and thereby the ability of the Russian Federation to threaten international security in the future, as well as to extend the sanctions to Belarus based on direct support to the Russian invasion of Ukraine;
16. Calls to, in particular, restrict the import of the most important Russian export goods, including oil and gas, to ban new EU investment in the Russian Federation as well as new Russian investment in the EU, to block all Russian banks from the European financial system, and to exclude the Russian Federation and Belarus from the SWIFT system and to impose secondary sanctions on banks using means alternative to SWIFT for related transactions or to impose similar sanctions against Russian banks or the banking system, to prohibit raising funds or borrowing on European markets from secondary capital markets; to ban the access to the EU public procurement for the purchase of goods and services originating from Russia and Belarus; to ban export of any high tech products and strategic goods to the Russian market; to immediately block or withdraw funding for all research and innovation cooperation programs with Russia supported with EU funds and to suspend interregional programmes; to close EU ports for Russian ships ; to immediately ban the Russian-controlled International Investment Bank from operating in the EU; to refuse access to all EU ports for ships whose last or next port call is in the Russian Federation, except for necessary justified humanitarian reasons; welcomes the ban of flights by Russian carriers as well as flights by private Russian planes into EU territory; calls for the adoption and appropriate application of sanctions to Belarus in a similar manner;

17. Urges to maintain a coherent approach towards sanctions without any exemptions induced by sectoral or national interests; emphasizes the need for Member States to acknowledge and accept that severe sanctions against the Russian Federation will unavoidably entail negative effects on their economic situation and calls on the Commission to identify and facilitate means and ways to address the economic and social consequences of the sanctions
18. Insists that all future sanctions must continue to be closely coordinated with transatlantic allies and like-minded international partners in order to maximize their effectiveness; calls on in particular Switzerland to align with the sanctions and prevent their circumvention through the Swiss banking systems;
19. Reiterates its previous calls to significantly reduce energy dependence, in particular on Russian gas, oil and coal, inter alia by diversifying energy sources, including expanding LNG terminals, and supply routes, unbundling gas storage, increasing energy efficiency and the speed of the clean energy transition, calls to definitively abandon the Nordstream 2 pipeline and therefore welcomes the decision of the German government to halt the certification of Nord Stream 2; calls on the Commission and the Member States to create a coordination mechanism and use all possible gas depositories in order to ensure uninterrupted gas supply to the EU; calls on Member States, the Commission and the European Central Bank to carefully monitor the impact of the Russian attack on financial stability and the stability of prices, especially related to energy products, and to consider the appropriate measures to mitigate any negative economic and social impact; calls on the Member States to stop any collaboration with Russia in the nuclear field, in particular cooperation with Rosatom and its subcompanies, including cooperation with Russia in the IAEA and the closure or removal of operating licenses for all Rosatom subcompanies;
20. Calls to complement the existing EU global sanction regime by adding an instrument dedicated to corruption and for the speedy adoption of targeted sanctions against individuals responsible for high-level corruption in Russia and Belarus as well as oligarchs and officials close to the leadership; calls on Member States and allied countries [Renew] with residence-by-investment schemes to review all beneficiaries of such residence status and revoke those attributed to Russian high-net worth individuals and their families, in particular those linked to sanctioned individuals and companies; reiterates its call on the Commission and the Member States to consistently implement and enforce existing anti-money laundering rules and create greater transparency, especially in relation to the funds deposited or spent in the EU by the Russian elite; reiterates its call to freeze the assets in the EU of oligarchs close to the Russian leadership and of their families and to cancel their Schengen visas;
18. Reminds that NATO is the foundation of collective defence for the Member States who are NATO Allies; welcomes the unity between the EU, NATO and other like-minded democratic partners in facing the Russian aggression but underlines the need to increase the collective deterrence posture, preparedness and resilience; encourages the strengthening of NATO enhanced Forward Presence in the EU Member States geographically closest to the Russian aggressor and to the conflict; reminds of the EU mutual assistance and solidarity clauses and calls on launching common exercises;
19. Stresses that this attack requires EU and NATO to prepare for all possibilities; welcomes in that regard the activation of NATO's Defence Plans as well as the activation of the NATO Response Force and their partial deployment, as well as additional troop

deployments from NATO Members including the UK, US and Canada in order to strengthen the Eastern flank and to deter any further Russian aggression; reiterates its call on EU Member States to increase defence spending and to ensure more effective capabilities [Greens/EFA] and to make full use of the joint defence efforts within the European framework, notably PESCO and the EDF, in order to strengthen the European pillar within NATO which will increase the security of NATO and EU Members alike;

20. Firmly condemns the threats made by the Russian Federation against Member States who are not NATO Allies and invites the latter to deliberate their options for increasing their security and supports their sovereign right to decide their security policies; welcomes the close coordination between NATO and the partner countries Finland and Sweden;
21. Calls to increase contributions towards strengthening Ukraine's defence capacities; strongly supports the mobilisation of the European Peace Facility and the provision of military equipment by Member States; also calls to immediately and fully implement the assistance measures to Ukraine of 2 December 2021 under the European Peace Facility, which involve the financing of military medical units, including field hospitals, engineering, mobility and logistics units, and support on cyber-security; calls on the EEAS to identify additional ways to support Ukraine under the European Peace Facility and all other available instruments ;
22. Calls on Member States to accelerate the provision of defensive weapons to Ukraine, in response to clearly identified needs and in line with Article 51 of the UN Charter that allows individual and collective self-defence, and to increase intelligence cooperation with Ukraine regarding the ongoing aggression and to share satellite images through Satcen and other satellite systems;
23. Acknowledges the decision taken to transfer personnel of the EU's civilian CSDP mission (EU Advisory Mission) outside of Ukraine with a view to guaranteeing personal safety and requests to pay special attention to the safety of local staff; calls for an urgent re-assessment of the mission mandate and for updating it with a military training component; supports the strengthening of the EU EUBAM mission at the border between Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova/Transnistria;
24. Insists on the need for the EU, NATO and like-minded international partners to step up their cybersecurity assistance to Ukraine; welcomes the initial deployment of the PESCO-funded Cyber Rapid Response Team (CRRT) experts and calls on making full use of the EU cyber sanctions regime against individuals, entities and bodies responsible or involved in the various cyber-attacks targeting Ukraine; calls for the urgent review of Ukraine's application to the NATO Cooperation Cyber Defence Center of Excellence and for all CCDCOE Members to support the application;
25. Condemns the use of information warfare by Russian authorities, state media and proxies to create division with denigrating content and false narratives about the EU, NATO and Ukraine, and thereby to aim at creating plausible deniability for its atrocities ; therefore, calls on all Member States to immediately suspend broadcast licensing to all Russian state media channels, including their rebroadcasting; calls on the Commission and the EEAS to enhance alternative online Russian language information on the unfolding developments to counter disinformation, and ensure that EU public statements are translated into Russian and also address Russian-speaking audiences and platforms; welcomes the announcement of the Commission President to ban the broadcasting of

Russia Today and Sputnik and reiterates the calls to Google and YouTube to ban war propaganda accounts;

26. Calls on the EU and the Member States to terminate the software licenses for military and civilian equipment in Russia and Belarus, especially those used for communication and satellite navigation;
27. Points to the continued need for the EU to bolster its own resilience to hybrid attacks;
28. Calls on the EU and its Member States to continue providing the strongest possible economic and financial support to Ukraine as well as macro-financial and technical assistance wherever needed, including in defence and security-related areas, to activate any EU budget instrument available and to develop a long-term strategy to support Ukraine's efforts in strengthening the resilience of its democratic institutions and economy;
29. Calls on the EU and its Member States to prepare a multi-billion EU assistance and recovery plan for Ukraine, which will support the Ukrainian economy and the reconstruction of destroyed infrastructure in Ukraine; emphasizes that the Russian Federation bears the responsibility for the destruction of Ukrainian infrastructure, including civilian and residential buildings, as well as the significant economic losses and will be required to compensate for the damage caused by its aggressive actions;
30. Reiterates its unwavering support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all Eastern Partnership countries and calls on the Commission and the Member States to support them, in particular Moldova, in providing temporary shelter to refugees from Ukraine and improving their resilience against possible Russian attacks in the areas of defence, cyber-security and strategic communication;
31. Calls on the EU institutions to work towards granting EU candidate status to Ukraine, in line with art. 49 TEU and merit-based, and, in the meantime, to continue to work towards integration into the EU Single Market along the lines of the Association Agreement;
32. Notes with grave concern the persistent efforts of the Russian Federation at destabilising the Western Balkans countries and interfering with their democratic processes; denounces those who expressed support to the Russian Federation following its aggression on Ukraine and commends the support shown by those Western Balkan countries that are Euro-Atlantic allies; strongly regrets Serbia's non-alignment with EU sanctions against Russia which damages its EU accession process and reiterates its expectation for EU accession candidates to align not only with EU acquis but also with the common foreign and security policy of the Union;
33. Welcomes the decision of the Council of Europe to suspend the rights of representation of the Russian Federation and the OECD's decision to terminate Russia's accession process;
34. Expresses appreciation and support for the Russian and Belarusian citizens who took to the streets in the past days, risking their own safety, to condemn the war launched in the name of the Russian Federation and with support of the illegitimate dictator of Belarus, and condemns the arrest of thousands of peaceful protesters and calls on their immediate

release;

35. Calls on other international organisations, in particular in the area of culture and sports, to equally consider suspending Russian participation; calls on international sports organisations to suspend Russian participation within their ranks and from all events organised by them; welcomes in this regard decisions of EBU to block Russia's participation in the Eurovision contest and UEFA to strip Russia of Champions League Final, as well as decisions of numerous national teams not to play Russia in World Cup play offs and other games; moreover, calls on sport federations to suspend participation of Russia, in particular on FIFA to suspend Russia's participation in World Cup;
36. Calls on the EU and Member States to cut down the Russian diplomatic and consular representations in EU and Member States, in particular and immediately the military;
37. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to provide support and protection to human rights defenders and civil society in Russia and Belarus who will be facing a severe crackdown, including by issuing emergency visas to leave Russia and Belarus if needed;
38. Underlines that the EU and its Member States will ensure that the perpetrators of war crimes and human rights violations, including those who assisted such crimes by way of propaganda, will be held accountable; therefore calls on the EU and its Member States to work with international bodies to collect evidence and support and promote International Criminal Court's jurisdiction and investigation of any war crime committed within the territory of Ukraine since 20 February 2014 onwards in order to bring to justice Vladimir Putin and Alexander Lukashenka;
39. Welcomes the special session of the United Nations General Assembly to emphasize the international community's firm condemnation of the actions perpetrated in the name of the Russian Federation against Ukraine and the proposed adoption of a resolution calling for sanctions against the Russian Federation as an aggressor state; deplores the use of veto by Russia on the UN Security Council resolution intended to end the Russian Federation's military offensive against that neighbouring State;
40. Calls to initiate a UN Security Council investigation under Chapter VI of the UN Charter (Art. 34-35) [Renew]; calls on China, as a permanent member of the UN Security Council, to fully respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, and to use its leverage on Russia to end the current aggression, which threatens international stability;
41. Notes with grave concern the occupation and operation of the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant ChNPP-92 by Russian military forces; asks IAEA to create a special task force to monitor actions of the Russian Federation with regard to the safety of nuclear sites, facilities and fuels;
42. Calls on EU institutions to assess the environmental impact made in the region by the war;
43. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Vice-President of the Commission/ High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, the Council, the Commission, the governments and parliaments of the Member States, the United

Nations, the Council of Europe, the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe to the President, Government and Parliament of Ukraine, to the President, Government and Parliament of the Russian Federation and to the President, Government and Parliament of Belarus.