

Follow-up to the European Parliament non-legislative resolution on the 2025 Commission report on Kosovo*

- 1. Rapporteur:** Riho TERRAS (EPP / ET)
- 2. Reference number:** 2025/2252(INI) / A10-0166/2026 / P10_TA(2026)0220
- 3. Date of adoption of the resolution:** 17 June 2026
- 4. Competent Parliamentary Committee:** Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET)
- 5. Brief analysis/ assessment of the resolution and requests made in it:**

The European Parliament's resolution on Kosovo reaffirmed strong support for Kosovo's European future, while stressing that progress towards the EU depends on tangible reforms, constructive regional cooperation, and that concrete, lasting and verifiable steps in the normalisation of relations with Serbia are vital. Parliament called for renewed momentum in the EU-facilitated Belgrade-Pristina dialogue, and the full implementation of the 2023 Ohrid Agreement, and all past Dialogue agreements. It also underlined the need for stronger rule of law, judicial independence, anti-corruption efforts, media freedom, protection of minority rights, and more effective and resilient democratic institutions. It welcomed the – in its view, delayed – lifting of the EU measures vis-à-vis Kosovo and called on EU Member States to invite the Commission to prepare an Opinion on Kosovo's EU membership application, submitted in December 2022. Parliament urged the Commission to maintain active engagement with Kosovo's reform agenda, closely monitor implementation of EU-related commitments, and continue supporting reforms through financial and technical assistance. It called on the Commission to play a proactive role in advancing the dialogue with Serbia, to ensure that EU funding is linked to clear political and governance benchmarks. More broadly, Parliament asked the Commission to keep Kosovo firmly anchored in the enlargement process through a fair, merit-based approach and sustained political attention.

Response to requests and overview of action taken, or intended to be taken, by the Commission:

Commitment to EU accession

On Paragraph 7 on improving visibility of the EU-Kosovo partnership, the Commission recalls that the EU is the largest provider of financial assistance to Kosovo. Ensuring the visibility of the EU is a

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

key principle in delivering EU financial assistance and in the relations with the public authorities and other key stakeholders.

The EU Office in Kosovo promotes awareness of, and support for, the EU agenda in Kosovo through political, policy and technical dialogue, and through continuous communication efforts. With the lifting of the EU measures on Kosovo, and in the context of reset of our partnership, engagement has increased.

The implementation of the Reform and Growth Facility has provided an additional opportunity to underline the EU's commitment to Kosovo's European path. Whereas Kosovo has already been implementing the Reform Agenda, it will start benefitting from the related financial support from this year onwards only, due to delayed ratification by Kosovo of the related Loan and Facility Agreements. In this regard, Kosovo is also obliged to roll out its communication and visibility campaign, highlighting the EU support under the Growth Plan for the Western Balkans.

The envisaged adoption of the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) III package for Kosovo covering years 2026-2027, totalling EUR 181 million in EU grant funding, offers a fresh opportunity to strengthen the EU's presence in Kosovo's public space and enhance the visibility of the EU support. With this financing, the total bilateral IPA III funding for Kosovo will reach EUR 414 million. In addition, Kosovo benefits from EUR 300 million in grant funding under the Western Balkans Investment Framework, leveraging investments of EUR 2 billion.

On **Paragraph 10 on lifting of EU measures vis-à-vis Kosovo**, it should be noted that the Commission lifted all remaining measures in a phased approach following the transfer of local governance to the newly elected Srpska Lista (SL) mayors in the northern municipalities in December 2025, in line with respective Council Conclusions of December 2024 and 2025.

Democracy and the rule of law

With regard to **Paragraph 19 on EULEX** the Commission recalls that the mandate is regularly reviewed to ensure that it fulfils its objectives with continued efficiency.

Fundamental freedoms and human rights

As regards **Paragraph 37** the Commission provides support to the Western Balkans to tackle Foreign Information Manipulation and Interference (FIMI) and cybersecurity through a mix of capacity-building, strategic cooperation and operational assistance; this aims at improving resilience, security, and democratic stability. On FIMI, the EU assists Kosovo and other partners to enhance strategic communication, detect and analyse disinformation, strengthen media literacy, support independent media, and align more closely with EU approaches to countering hybrid threats and hostile information activities. Kosovo has participated at the Technical Assistance and Information Exchange (TAIEX) workshops on the alignment with the

Digital Service Act and the transposition of the European Media Freedom Act. On cybersecurity, EU support focuses on improving cyber legislation and governance, developing incident prevention, detection and response capacities, protecting critical infrastructure and public administrations, promoting internal and regional cooperation, and bringing partners closer to EU standards and frameworks.

Reconciliation and good neighbourly relations

On **Paragraph 40 on further strengthening EU facilitation efforts** the HR/VP Kallas appreciates the Parliament's continuous support for the Belgrade-Pristina Dialogue and the express call by Parliament to the Parties to keep the normalisation process as an absolute political priority. The latest, EU-facilitated, agreement of 14 March on the implementation of the law on foreigners in Kosovo marked an important step forward, showing goodwill from the Parties. It is essential for the implementation to move smoothly and to preserve this positive trend upward.

HR/VP Kallas, as the facilitator of the Dialogue, with the support of the EU Special Representative for the Dialogue (EUSR), Peter Sørensen, is working to achieve a comprehensive, legally binding normalisation agreement between Kosovo and Serbia, addressing all outstanding issues. The focus is currently on a possible High-Level Meeting between the parties, chaired by HR/VP Kallas, when conditions allow, in view of recommitting to the full implementation of the 2023 Ohrid Agreement. The former, and its implementing annex, are legally binding, as underscored consistently by the Commission and in Council conclusions. The normalisation process is essential for both Parties to advance on their respective European paths, improve the lives of their citizens and contribute to the security, stability and prosperity of the entire region. The Commission remains fully engaged in supporting this process, with all actionable tools at its disposal.

Regarding **Paragraph 42 on improving quality of dialogue** the EU works closely with civil society and academia to support its government-to-government peace-building efforts; EUSR Peter Sørensen launched on 26 May 2026 the Women's Advisory Platform linked to the Belgrade-Pristina Dialogue to make better use of women's expertise in EU facilitation efforts.

Energy, environment, sustainable development and connectivity

On **Paragraph 63** the Commission stresses that energy efficiency remains a key priority in its cooperation with Kosovo.

Through the Kosovo Energy Efficiency Fund (KEEF), the EU has supported energy efficiency renovations, providing since 2021, EUR 7.4 million for public buildings and EUR 20 million for the residential sector under the IPA-funded Energy Support Package. Importantly, this support package introduced a mix of reforms and policy measures that also set additional incentives for energy-saving behaviour of household consumers. Building on these efforts, the EU will provide twofold

support: through an additional EUR 16 million grant to KEEF under IPA 2026-2027 (under adoption), and through an European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)-led initiative combining grants from the EU (EUR 17 million) and Denmark (EUR 3 million) with a EUR 50 million EBRD loan to renovate around 400 public buildings.

Through the Western Balkans Investment Framework (WBIF), the Commission is also supporting the construction of new strategic electricity transmission infrastructure, electricity grid upgrades, and the deployment of renewable energy. Solar4Kosovo will deliver Kosovo's first utility-scale 100 MW solar photovoltaic plant through a financing package comprising a EUR 32 million EU grant, combined with EUR 62 million in European Investment Bank (EIB) and Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau Development Bank (KfW) loans. Solar4Kosovo II, the largest solar thermal district heating project in the Western Balkans, will benefit around 12,000 consumers and combines a EUR 22 million EU grant through the WBIF with EUR 55 million KfW and EBRD loans.

Together, these projects will step up energy efficiency, expand renewable energy generation, and contribute to decarbonising the heating sector, while strengthening energy security and contributing to Kosovo's commitments under the Energy Community, including the 2030 target of achieving a 32% share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption.

Looking ahead, under the Reform and Growth Facility, the Commission will provide performance-based financial support for reform measures that advance Kosovo's green transition. This comprises the simplification of renewable energy permitting procedures, or enhancing energy efficiency measures, like increased building renovation and street lighting rates or the roll-out of consumption-based metering and billing for district heating.

On Paragraph 64 on prioritising strategic connectivity projects the Commission stresses that Kosovo remains a key partner in the Western Balkans' regional connectivity agenda and has benefited from substantial EU support for strategic transport and energy infrastructure. The EU has committed significant grant funding to priority projects, including EUR 92 million for Rail Route 10 - an essential corridor linking Serbia and North Macedonia through Kosovo - with a further EUR 107 million available under the WBIF Reform and Growth Facility (RGF), as well as EUR 84 million for the Peace Highway connecting Pristina and Niš. Kosovo needs to advance faster on these projects to make use of the available EU financing. Other transport projects boosting the regional connectivity, are also in the RGF pipeline and can benefit of EU support if policy reforms advance to allow accumulation of an investment envelope. In parallel, the EU is supporting Kosovo's energy connectivity through the financing of several electricity interconnections with Albania, improving the energy security, while also allowing the inclusion of renewable in the grid.