

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-003437/25
to the Commission
Loucas Furlas (PPE)
(5 September 2025)**

Subject: Continued Russian invasion of Ukraine and the possibility of a withdrawal of US military assistance

The Russian invasion of Ukraine continues, at enormous human, economic and geopolitical cost. The fatigue of the international community and the instability of international support are intensifying the risks. The European Union is called upon to ensure continued support for Ukraine while, at the same time, strengthening its own strategic autonomy.

In view of the above:

1. What is the Commission's assessment of the developments on the Ukrainian front and the coherence of European support, especially at a time when there is a discernible reluctance on the part of the US for military support or even the possibility of a complete withdrawal?
2. How does the Commission intend to strengthen European defence capacity, energy resilience and the protection of critical infrastructure in light of the conflict?

Submitted: 5.9.2025

**Answer given by High Representative/Vice-President Kallas on behalf of the European Commission
(3 November 2025)**

The EU, in coordination with partners, will continue to provide political, financial, humanitarian, military and diplomatic support to Ukraine, in line with the joint security commitments ⁽¹⁾.

So far, the EU and its Member States have provided EUR 177.5 billion in overall support to Ukraine and Ukrainians, including about EUR 63.5 billion in military support, with EUR 6.1 billion via the European Peace Facility. The EU will also continue with restrictive measures against Russia.

On 6 March 2025, the European Council called to accelerate the development of defence capabilities. The White Paper on European Defence Readiness ⁽²⁾ linked these capabilities with actions to strengthen the European defence industry, the required investments, and the work with partners, including Ukraine.

The Security Action for Europe instrument ⁽³⁾ will provide EUR 150 billion for Member States' common procurement. 16 Member States have also activated the EU National Escape Clause enabling budgetary flexibility of up to 1.5% of gross domestic product for additional defence expenditure over the next 4 years.

Efforts in the field of energy resilience and the protection of critical infrastructure are directed at achieving the EU's full energy independence from Russia. Timely implementation of the REPowerEU roadmap ⁽⁴⁾ is a priority.

To accelerate Russian energy import phase-out, the Commission proposed a ban on Russian Liquefied Natural Gas imports by end-2026, as part of the 19th sanctions.europa package.

⁽¹⁾ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/oredhmis/eu-ukraine-security-commitments-en.pdf>.

⁽²⁾ https://defence-industry-space.ec.europa.eu/eu-defence-industry/white-paper-european-defence-readiness-2030_en.

⁽³⁾ https://defence-industry-space.ec.europa.eu/eu-defence-industry/safe-security-action-europe_en#:~:text=Adopted%20by%20the%20Council%20of,European%20defence%20industry%2C%20with%20a.

⁽⁴⁾ https://commission.europa.eu/topics/energy/repowereu_en.