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Answer given by Mr Dombrovskis
on behalf of the European Commission
(1.12.2025)

The European Investment Bank (EIB) is a Multilateral Development Bank governed by the EU Member States as its shareholders and established under the EU Treaties. According to Article 16 of its Statute¹, the Bank's primary mission is to support the balanced development of the EU, while it may also operate outside the EU in accordance with policy directives adopted by the Council. In practice, around 90 % of the EIB's financing takes place within the EU and roughly 10 % outside it. The EIB activities outside the EU are mostly carried out under mandates conferred by the EU – notably through the European Fund for Sustainable Development+ (EFSD+). External operations are not financed by EU debt, but by the Bank's own resources backed by the EU guarantees and they serve to advance the Union's external policy objectives, including stability in the neighbourhood, sustainable development, and the promotion of EU economic interests abroad.

The Commission works with the EIB Group to reflect EU priorities in the Group's activity, including industrial competitiveness, innovation, and energy independence. The EIB's 2024-2027 Strategic Roadmap² approved by its shareholders is well aligned with the Political Guidelines for the European Commission 2024-2029³ and outlines eight key interrelated priorities: climate action, digitalisation, defence, cohesion, agriculture and bioeconomy, social infrastructure, high impact investments outside the EU, and Capital Markets Union development.

¹ <https://www.eib.org/en/publications/20250065-statute-and-other-treaty-provisions>.

² <https://www.eib.org/en/publications/20240198-eib-group-2024-2027-strategic-roadmap>.

³ https://commission.europa.eu/document/e6cd4328-673c-4e7a-8683-f63ffb2cf648_en.