

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-000291/26
to the Commission
Friedrich Pürner (NI)
(26 January 2026)**

Subject: Post-war prosperity plan for Ukraine

According to a document published by Politico ⁽¹⁾, the EU and the USA are planning an USD 800 billion post-war prosperity plan for Ukraine. In addition to pledging funding, the plan refers to an accelerated process for EU accession.

1. Is this document a formal plan from the Commission that has already been submitted to the EU Member States, and are specific financial measures already in place at EU level for the implementation of this plan?
2. How does the Commission interpret the phrase ‘fast-tracked path toward EU membership’, given that accession to the EU is subject to the Copenhagen criteria, and what precedents or legal bases exist that would justify special treatment for Ukraine vis-à-vis other candidate countries under the EU Treaties and existing accession frameworks?

Submitted: 26.1.2026

**Answer given by Ms Kos on behalf of the European Commission
(7 April 2026)**

The Commission has been working with Ukraine and the US with input from the World Bank, on a single unified long-term prosperity framework, representing the collective vision of Ukraine, the US and the EU for Ukraine's post-war future based on a reform agenda embedded in the country's EU accession path.

The plan, which depends entirely on solid and robust security guarantees for Ukraine, was discussed with EU leaders at the informal European Council on 22 January 2026 ⁽¹⁾.

The Ukraine Investment Framework (under the Ukraine Facility ⁽²⁾) and the European Flagship Fund for the Reconstruction of Ukraine ⁽³⁾ are regarded as key channels for deploying investment support, complementing the EU's ongoing budgetary assistance through the Ukraine plan. Together with reforms aimed at improving the business climate, these instruments are designed to mobilise private investment at scale.

The Commission fully supports Ukraine's accession path, recognising its resilience and commitment. Ukraine has set ambitious target dates for EU accession, and the Commission has made clear that the achievement of these objectives hinges on a sustained and accelerated reform effort, particularly on the fundamentals and the rule of law.

Article 49 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU) is the legal basis for the accession of any new member state to the EU. It provides that any European country respecting the EU's values enshrined in Article 2 TEU can apply for EU membership, and that the conditions of eligibility set by the European Council shall be taken into account.

It further provides that the conditions of admission and the adjustments to the EU treaties which such admission entails shall be the subject of an agreement between the Member States and the applicant state.

¹ <https://www.politico.eu/article/document-eu-us-pitch-800b-post-war-prosperity-plan-for-ukraine/>.

⁽¹⁾ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ac_26_199.

⁽²⁾ Regulation (EU) 2024/792 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 February 2024 establishing the Ukraine Facility: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:L_202400792 and https://enlargement.ec.europa.eu/funding-technical-assistance/ukraine-facility_en.

⁽³⁾ https://enlargement.ec.europa.eu/document/download/f39df847-82e7-4c21-8b8a-339e71a98d7b_en?filename=European_Fund_Ukraine.pdf.