

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-000606/26
to the Commission
Erik Kaliňák (NI), Judita Laššáková (NI)
(11 February 2026)**

Subject: Is the Commission still the guardian of the Treaties, or does it now see itself as the unconstrained ruler of the EU?

According to the Politico article ‘5 steps to Ukraine’s EU membership in 2027’ ⁽¹⁾, the Commission plans to grant Ukraine partial EU membership by 2027 through what they call ‘reverse enlargement’. This would apparently mean ‘phased membership’ without requiring full compliance with all the criteria for EU accession. Unelected Commission officials, without any mandate, are reportedly looking for ways to bypass opposition from some states to Ukraine’s accelerated accession to the EU. It is a pity that, in their arrogance, they did not at least read the Treaties. Had they done so, they would have discovered that the accession of a new state to the EU is not possible without the consent and ratification of existing Member States, as provided for in the Treaties.

1. Is the Commission still the guardian of the Treaties, or does it now see itself as the unconstrained ruler of the EU, given that it is wasting the time and money of EU citizens on hypothetical plans that are clearly not going to happen because they are contrary to EU law?
2. Who gave the order to prepare a plan to bring Ukraine into the EU, even if it constitutes a brazen attempt to bypass or even violate EU law?
3. The Commission is acting in direct opposition to the interests of the Member States and the EU, as it is seeking — in disregard of EU law — to ‘sneak’ a country into the Union that clearly does not come close to meeting the conditions for accession. I therefore ask: whose interests does the Commission truly represent?

Submitted: 11.2.2026

**Answer given by Ms Kos on behalf of the European Commission
(19 May 2026)**

The Commission recalls that the European Council has repeatedly stressed the imperative of enlargement as a strategic investment in peace, security, stability and prosperity.

Preparing for enlargement and taking on the obligations of EU membership remains based on the own merits’ principle. The legal basis for the accession of new Member States to the EU is Article 49 of the Treaty on the European Union (TEU).

Article 49 TEU provides that any European state which respects the values referred to in Article 2 TEU and is committed to promoting them may apply to become a member of the EU.

The conditions of admission of a new Member State to the EU and the adjustments of the EU Treaties, which such admission entails are subject of an agreement between the Member States and the applicant state, which is then submitted for ratification by all Member States and the acceding state in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements.

Thus, Member States possess ample means to protect their interests in the accession process.

¹ <https://www.politico.eu/article/5-steps-ukraine-eu-membership-2027/>.