

EN

E-001758/2026

Answer given by Mr Tzitzikostas
on behalf of the European Commission
(4.8.2026)

The Commission, supported by the EU Military Staff and working with Member States, is reviewing transport infrastructure against military needs to identify key chokepoints. This work focuses on the four priority military mobility corridors set out in the Council's Military Requirements, with the aim of building a resilient and operational network. Northern Germany remains a key EU military mobility hub, including its port infrastructure.

The EU Military Mobility Package¹, adopted in November 2025, tackles barriers in regulation, infrastructure and capabilities. It simplifies rules and procedures, introduces a new emergency framework, promotes pooling and sharing of capabilities, advances digitalisation, supports the readiness of dual-use infrastructure, and strengthens governance and coordination. Together, these measures support the creation of an EU-wide Military Mobility Area² by 2027, paving the way to a 'Military Schengen', enabling large-scale military transport of troops and equipment at speed and scale.

Financial support for projects with a multinational defence dimension may be provided through the Security Action for Europe programme. For dual-use projects, funding may also be available from several instruments, in particular the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF), National and Regional Partnership Plans, and cohesion policy funds. Under the current Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), EUR 1.69 billion has been allocated to 95 dual-use projects under CEF. For the next MFF, the Commission proposes increasing the CEF military mobility budget tenfold to EUR 17.65 billion. The European Investment Bank's new defence lending policy can also support such projects through loans and guarantees.

¹ https://transport.ec.europa.eu/transport-themes/military-mobility_en.

² https://defence-industry-space.ec.europa.eu/eu-defence-industry/military-mobility_en.