

EN

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Answer given by Mr Kubilius  
on behalf of the European Commission  
(7.8.2026)

The Commission does not estimate the share of Security Action for Europe (SAFE)<sup>1</sup> financing accruing to an individual Member State's industry, as loans are granted to Member States, not to companies. Slovakia is itself a beneficiary. Moreover, contractors and subcontractors established in Slovakia are eligible to take part in any procurement supported by SAFE, including common procurements conducted by other Member States. The value Slovak undertakings may obtain is therefore not limited to Slovakia's allocation but depends on their competitiveness across all SAFE supported procurements.

Under Article 16 of SAFE, contractors and subcontractors must be established and have their executive management structures located in the EU, the European Economic Area (EEA) – European Free Trade Association (EFTA) or Ukraine, and must not be controlled by a third country, save where guarantees approved by the Member State apply. For defence products related to category two, contractors must also have the ability to decide, without restrictions imposed by third countries, on the definition, adaptation and evolution of the design of the defence product procured, including the legal authority to substitute or remove components subject to such restrictions. These conditions apply uniformly to all participating Member States.

The SAFE Regulation does not require any proportion of production to be placed outside the EU. It sets a ceiling: for each end product, the cost of components originating outside the EU, the EEA-EFTA states, and Ukraine may not exceed 35% of the estimated cost of the components. This is a maximum threshold applied per procurement, not a target or a guaranteed share; in practice production takes place predominantly within the EU, the EEA-EFTA states and Ukraine.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2025/1106/oj/en>.