

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-002470/26
to the Commission
Tom Vandendriessche (PFE)
(16 June 2026)**

Subject: Use of budgetary headroom for the EUR 90 billion support loan to Ukraine

According to the Commission and the Council, the debt servicing costs of the EUR 90 billion support loan to Ukraine — including interest, issuance and liquidity costs — are borne by the EU budget. At the same time, the 2026 draft budget shows that NextGenerationEU interest costs are already putting pressure on the margins available under the current MFF, requiring the mobilisation of additional instruments over and above the MFF ceilings.

How does the Commission justify the use of the same budgetary margins and emergency instruments for additional joint EU debt issuance, when in fact the existing NGEU debt service already leaves no budgetary headroom within the current MFF margins?

Submitted: 16.6.2026

**Answer given by Mr Serafin on behalf of the European Commission
(4 August 2026)**

To address Ukraine's immediate needs for continued financing in 2026 and 2027, the 2021- 2027 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) Regulation ⁽¹⁾ was amended to enable the new Ukraine Support Loan of EUR 90 billion ⁽²⁾.

This will provide Ukraine with urgently needed military assistance to strengthen its defence capabilities (EUR 60 billion) and budget support (EUR 30 billion).

To provide concessional support to Ukraine and contribute to ensuring the continued sustainability of Ukraine's public finances, the EU budget will cover the debt service costs.

In 2027, the debt service costs to cover the related borrowing operations are expected to amount to EUR 1.15 billion. In line with the requirements set out in the new Article 10c of the MFF Regulation ⁽³⁾, in the draft budget of 2027 the Commission has proposed to finance these costs through budgetary availabilities under the ceilings (notably savings from excess provisioning of the European Fund for Sustainable Development ⁽⁴⁾ in heading 6) and existing special instruments (availabilities in the Single Margin Instrument and Flexibility Instrument ⁽⁵⁾).

As a result, it would not be necessary to mobilise the new Ukraine Support Loan Instrument ⁽⁶⁾, nor cut any existing programmes, thereby leaving almost half a billion euro in margins under the MFF ceilings for 2027.

For the period 2028-2034, the ongoing negotiations take into account the need to finance the debt service costs of the Ukraine Support Loan.

The Commission closely monitors EU's contingent liabilities and their budgetary implications. The Commission will publish an updated assessment of the headroom in the annual report in line with Article 256 of the Financial Regulation ⁽⁷⁾. The 2026 edition of the report will be published in the autumn 2026.

⁽¹⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/EN/legal-content/summary/eu-multiannual-financial-framework-2021-2027.html>.

⁽²⁾ Council Regulation (EU) 2026/469, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2026/469/oj/eng>.

⁽³⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A02020R2093-20260424>.

⁽⁴⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32021R0947>.

⁽⁵⁾ https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/eu-budget/long-term-eu-budget/2021-2027/spending/flexibility-and-special-instruments_en.

⁽⁶⁾ https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L_202600467.

⁽⁷⁾ https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L_202402509.