

(English version)

**Priority question for written answer P-003780/25
to the Commission**

Mirosława Nykiel (PPE), Tomáš Zdechovský (PPE), Merja Kyllönen (The Left), Andrzej Buła (PPE), Petras Auštrevičius (Renew), Adam Jarubas (PPE), Elżbieta Katarzyna Łukacijewska (PPE), Borys Budka (PPE), Nikola Minchev (Renew), Rihards Kols (ECR), Karin Karlsbro (Renew), Łukasz Kohut (PPE), Jacek Protas (PPE), Joanna Scheuring-Wielgus (S&D), Roberts Zile (ECR), Pina Picierno (S&D), Aura Salla (PPE), Inese Vaidere (PPE), Andrey Kovatchev (PPE), Kamila Gasiuk-Pihowicz (PPE), Liudas Mažylis (PPE), Hanna Gronkiewicz-Waltz (PPE), Krzysztof Hetman (PPE), Magdalena Adamowicz (PPE), Danuše Nerudová (PPE), Michał Wawrykiewicz (PPE), Dariusz Joński (PPE), Ewa Kopacz (PPE), Krzysztof Brejza (PPE), Pekka Toveri (PPE), Andrzej Halicki (PPE)
(29 September 2025)

Subject: Russian drones violating Poland's airspace

On 10 September 2025, Russian drones violated Poland's airspace. This incident took place in the context of the commencement of the 'Zapad 2025' military exercises, and other openly aggressive actions undertaken by Russia against European security. In the light of these events, it is important to consider strengthening the EU's capacity to respond decisively and effectively.

In the light of the above, can the Commission clarify the following:

1. Besides the already proposed withdrawal from Russian energy resources, will the Commission soon present a new and significantly more severe package of sanctions against Russia, covering, among other areas, the financial, technological and logistics sectors?
2. Is the Commission planning coordinated actions aimed at increasing deliveries of military equipment and technological support to Ukraine, and is it also considering using frozen Russian assets to provide direct military assistance to Ukraine?
3. Is the Commission considering establishing a permanent crisis response mechanism within the EU, including a joint air defence system, rapid financial support for border Member States and immediate sanction procedures in the event of further acts of Russian aggression?

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Answer given by High Representative/Vice-President Kallas on behalf of the European Commission
(4 November 2025)

1. EU sanctions are hitting hard on Russia's energy, banking, military, and industrial sectors, straining its public finances and economic growth, and limiting drastically the imports from the EU. The EU has already adopted 19 packages of sanctions. The EU coordinates with G7 partners to maximise the impact of the sanctions and push Russia towards negotiations.
2. The EU and Member States have already provided EUR 63.2 billion in military support to Ukraine since 2022 including EUR 6.1 billion via the European Peace Facility and EUR 3.4 billion from windfall profits of Russian immobilised assets. The EU is fully committed to reinforce the financing of Ukraine's self-defence. A new loan could address Ukraine's core military requirements and empower the European defence industry to sustain adequate measures against threats even in the long term.
3. The Commission considers boosting defence readiness and preparedness as key political priorities. In the Preparedness Union Strategy ⁽¹⁾, the Commission proposed the establishment of an EU crisis coordination hub, which will be at the core of the upgraded Civil Protection Mechanism presented in the proposal for a Union Civil Protection Mechanism and Union support for health emergency preparedness and response ⁽²⁾. For the next Multiannual Financial Framework, the Commission also proposed an EU Facility of up to EUR 400 billion in loans available to Member States in case of emergencies.

The Commission already supports and facilitates the increase of Member States' defence spending. The ReArm Europe Plan ⁽³⁾ will unlock up to EUR 800 billion of additional resources to act quickly and closes capability gaps. It includes the Commission's Security Action for Europe initiative ⁽⁴⁾ that will provide Member States with loans up to EUR 150 billion for common defence procurement.

⁽¹⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:52025JC0130>.

⁽²⁾ COM/2025/548 final: Proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Union Civil Protection Mechanism and Union support for health emergency preparedness and response, and repealing Decision No 1313/2013/EU (Union Civil Protection Mechanism).

⁽³⁾ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_25_793.

⁽⁴⁾ https://defence-industry-space.ec.europa.eu/eu-defence-industry/safe-security-action-europe_en.