

(English version)

**Priority question for written answer P-001853/26
to the Commission
Hannah Neumann (Verts/ALE)
(6 May 2026)**

Subject: Insufficient Member State reporting on collaborative defence procurement

The most recent analysis of EU collaborative defence procurement (2024-2025) conducted by the European Defence Agency highlights significant gaps in Member State data reporting on defence procurement. According to the European Defence Agency, only 12 out of 27 Member States provided data on their collaborative defence equipment procurement, making it currently impossible to carry out a comprehensive assessment of the EU defence landscape in this area.

In the light of this, I ask the Commission:

1. Which Member States currently report data on collaborative defence procurement, and which do not?
2. What consequences for the EU's defence policy has the lack of reporting by certain Member States had to date, and what aspects of the EU's defence policy cannot be adequately assessed or analysed due to these data gaps?
3. What consequences do Member States face if they do not report adequately on defence procurement?

Submitted: 6.5.2026

**Answer given by Mr Kubilius on behalf of the European Commission
(18 June 2026)**

The timely availability of accurate and comparable defence data for policy development and evaluation is critical. Collaborative defence procurement is a key element of important EU instruments such as the European Defence Industry Programme (EDIP) ⁽¹⁾ and the Security Action for Europe (SAFE) ⁽²⁾.

These collaborative efforts are equally important for EU's Common Security and Defence Policy. Comprehensive reporting by Member States is thus essential for assessing progress in this area.

While the European Defence Agency (EDA) operates under the Council's authority ⁽³⁾, the Commission can use the publicly available data provided by the EDA and other sources to support its policy initiatives.

Member States are primarily responsible for reporting on defence procurement, as defence remains a national competence under EU law. The EDA facilitates data collection and Member States are encouraged to comply with reporting obligations to support EU-level initiatives. The Commission cannot impose direct consequences for non-reporting.

As part of the 2025 ReArm Europe Plan ⁽⁴⁾ to facilitate a surge in defence investment, Member States can activate the national escape clause of the Stability and Growth Pact ⁽⁵⁾.

Activating it requires Member States to adhere to clearer accounting methodologies, more explicit defence budget classifications and establishing a stronger link between fiscal reporting and defence planning.

However, insufficient Member States reporting creates gaps in the assessment of the EU defence landscape (for example on interoperability, strategic autonomy and the effectiveness of EU funding mechanisms), which may hinder the evaluation of collaborative defence projects and the identification of opportunities for further cooperation.

⁽¹⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2025/2643/oj/eng>.

⁽²⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32025R1106>.

⁽³⁾ Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/1835: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dec/2015/1835/oj/eng>.

⁽⁴⁾ https://commission.europa.eu/topics/defence/future-european-defence_en.

⁽⁵⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/EN/legal-content/glossary/stability-and-growth-pact.html>.