



Basic information	
<p>2026/0008(COD)</p> <p>COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Regulation</p>	Procedure completed
<p>Implementing enhanced cooperation on the establishment of the Ukraine Support Loan for 2026 and 2027</p> <p>Subject</p> <p>3.40.09 Defence and arms industry 6.20.07 Macro-financial assistance to third countries 6.30.04 Loans to third-countries, Guarantee Fund</p> <p>Geographical area</p> <p>Ukraine</p> <p>Legislative priorities</p> <p>EU support to Ukraine</p>	

Key players				
European Parliament	Joint committee responsible		Rapporteur	Appointed
	SEDE	Security and Defence		
	INTA	International Trade		
	BUDG	Budgets		
	Committee for opinion		Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	AFET	Foreign Affairs		
	ITRE	Industry, Research and Energy	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
Council of the European Union				
European Commission	Commission DG		Commissioner	
	Economic and Financial Affairs		-- --	
	Secretariat-General		-- --	

Key events			
Date	Event	Reference	Summary
13/01/2026	Urgent procedure requested by a political group		
14/01/2026	Legislative proposal published	COM(2026)0020 	Summary
19/01/2026	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		
11/02/2026	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T10-0035/2026	Summary
24/02/2026	Act adopted by Council after Parliament's 1st reading		
24/02/2026	Final act signed		
26/02/2026	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2026/0008(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Regulation
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 170-p6 Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 212
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	CJ74/10/05004

Documentation gateway				
European Parliament				
Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T10-0035/2026	11/02/2026	Summary
Council of the EU				
Document type	Reference	Date	Summary	
Draft final act	00006/2026/LEX	23/02/2026		
European Commission				
Document type	Reference	Date	Summary	
Legislative proposal	COM(2026)0020 	14/01/2026	Summary	
National parliaments				

Document type	Parliament /Chamber	Reference	Date	Summary
Contribution	RO_SENATE	COM(2026)0020	31/03/2026	

Additional information		
Source	Document	Date
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

Final act
Regulation 2026/0467 OJ OJ L 26.02.2026 Summary

Implementing enhanced cooperation on the establishment of the Ukraine Support Loan for 2026 and 2027

2026/0008(COD) - 11/02/2026 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 458 votes to 140, with 44 abstentions, a legislative resolution on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council implementing enhanced cooperation on the establishment of the Ukraine Support Loan for 2026 and 2027.

Parliament adopted its position in the first reading under the **urgent procedure**.

Ukraine Support Loan

The regulation implements enhanced cooperation on the establishment of an instrument for providing Union assistance to Ukraine for **2026 and 2027 in the form of EUR 90 billion loan** to be repaid by reparations due by Russia.

The general objective of the Ukraine Support Loan is to provide financial and economic assistance to Ukraine in a predictable, continuous, orderly, flexible and timely manner with a view to supporting Ukraine in covering its financing needs resulting particularly from Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine and Russia's non-payment of reparations due.

The specific objectives of the Ukraine Support Loan are as follows:

- to support **macro-financial stability** via the easing of Ukraine's external and internal financing constraints; and
- to support **Ukraine's defence industrial capacities** through economic, financial and technical cooperation.

Of the **EUR 90 billion**:

- **EUR 30 billion** will be allocated to macro-financial assistance or budgetary support, through the EU's Ukraine Facility;
- **EUR 60 billion** will be allocated to strengthening Ukraine's defence capabilities and supporting the procurement of military equipment, ensuring timely access to critical defence products from - in principle - Ukrainian, EU, and European Economic Area (EEA)/European Free Trade Association (EFTA) defence industries. If certain defence material is not immediately available from these countries for urgent delivery to Ukraine, a set of targeted derogations will apply to sourcing them from other countries.

Prerequisites for the granting of assistance under the Ukraine Support Loan

The support to Ukraine under the Ukraine Support Loan should be made available under the precondition that Ukraine continues to uphold and respect effective democratic mechanisms, including a multi-party parliamentary system and the rule of law, and to guarantee respect for human rights, including those of persons belonging to minorities. Upholding and respecting the rule of law should include the fight against corruption.

Ukrainian financing strategy

The financial and economic assistance available under the Ukraine Support Loan should be made accessible to Ukraine in line with its financing needs. To that end, Ukraine should submit a Ukrainian Financing Strategy on its financing needs and sources. Following an assessment by the Commission, the Council will approve this assessment and determine the amount of assistance to be made available to Ukraine.

Assistance aimed at supporting Ukraine's defence industrial capabilities

The purpose of this assistance is to enable Ukraine to **make urgent and major public investments** in its defence industry and its integration into the European defence industry in response to and following the current crisis situation.

That financial and economic assistance should contribute, in particular, to the reconstruction, recovery and modernisation of the Ukrainian Defence Technological and Industrial Base, with a view to increasing its defence industrial readiness, taking into account its gradual future integration into the European Defence Technological and Industrial Base and through support for the timely availability of defence products and other products for defence purposes, through cooperation between the Union and Ukraine.

Eligibility

Activities, expenditures and measures aimed at supporting Ukraine's defence industrial capabilities related to defence products and other products intended for defence purposes will be eligible for assistance provided they meet certain eligibility conditions.

The acquisition of defence products from manufacturers established in **third countries other than the EFTA States that are members of the EEA and Ukraine** will only take place if there is no other solution available in the Union, in the EFTA States that are members of the EEA and in Ukraine.

In this context, the Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission, may adopt an implementing act to determine that a third country other than the EFTA States that are members of the EEA and Ukraine, which does not affect the security and defence interests of the Union and its Member States and which has not concluded an agreement with the Union, meets the following cumulative conditions:

- the third country has undertaken to make a fair and proportionate financial contribution to the costs arising from the borrowing, corresponding to the value of the contracts awarded to entities established in said third country;
- the third country has concluded a security and defence partnership with the Union; and
- the third country provides significant financial and military support to Ukraine.

Such a possibility, therefore, should be limited to specific defence products taking into account the immediate operational needs of Ukraine, focusing, in particular, on air and missile defence systems, ammunition and missiles, drones and related anti-drone systems, artillery systems, including deep precision strike capabilities, strategic enablers such as, but not limited to, strategic airlift, air-to-air refuelling, C4ISTAR systems as well as space assets and services.

Implementing enhanced cooperation on the establishment of the Ukraine Support Loan for 2026 and 2027

2026/0008(COD) - 26/02/2026 - Final act

PURPOSE: to provide financial and economic assistance to Ukraine for 2026 and 2027 in a predictable manner in order to help Ukraine cover its financing needs resulting from Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine.

LEGISLATIVE ACT: Regulation (EU) 2026/467 of the European Parliament and of the Council implementing enhanced cooperation on the establishment of the Ukraine Support Loan for 2026 and 2027.

CONTENT: this regulation implements enhanced cooperation on the establishment of an **instrument for providing Union assistance to Ukraine for 2026 and 2027 in the form of a loan** to be repaid by reparations due by Russia (the 'Ukraine Support Loan').

In its conclusions of 18 December 2025, the European Council agreed to provide a **loan to Ukraine of EUR 90 billion for the years 2026 and 2027** based on Union borrowing on the capital markets backed by the Union budget headroom. On 29 January 2026, the Council adopted a Decision authorising enhanced cooperation between 24 Member States on the establishment of a Loan for Ukraine.

Ukraine Support loan

The general objective of the Ukraine Support Loan is to provide financial and economic assistance to Ukraine to support Ukraine in covering its financing needs resulting particularly from Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine and Russia's non-payment of reparations due.

The specific objectives of the Ukraine Support Loan are as follows: (i) to support macro-financial stability via the easing of Ukraine's external and internal financing constraints; and (ii) to support Ukraine's defence industrial capacities through economic, financial and technical cooperation.

Under the proposed framework, the EU will make funding available to Ukraine in two ways:

- **EUR 30 billion** will be provided as macroeconomic support to Ukraine, channelled via macro-financial assistance (MFA) or implemented through the Ukraine Facility, the EU's dedicated instrument for providing Ukraine with stable and predictable financial support;

- **EUR 60 billion** will be used to support Ukraine's capacity to invest in defence industrial capacities and to procure military equipment. The funding will give Ukraine crucial and timely access to defence products from both the Ukrainian and EU defence industries.

The financial and economic assistance available under the loans will be made accessible in line with Ukraine's financing needs, determined by a **financing strategy** to be prepared by Ukraine itself. The Council will need to approve this strategy following a Commission assessment.

The support to Ukraine under the Ukraine Support Loan should be made available under the **precondition** that Ukraine continues to uphold and respect effective democratic mechanisms, including a multi-party parliamentary system and the rule of law, and to guarantee respect for human rights, including those of persons belonging to minorities. Upholding and respecting the rule of law should include the fight against corruption.

Support for Ukraine's defence industrial capacities

The assistance to support Ukraine's defence industrial capacities should aim to enable Ukraine to carry out **urgent and major public investments in its defence industry** and its integration into the European defence industry in response to and following the current crisis situation. That assistance should contribute, in particular, to the reconstruction, recovery and modernisation of the Ukrainian Defence Technological and Industrial Base, with a view to increasing its defence industrial readiness, taking into account its gradual future integration into the European Defence Technological and Industrial Base and through support for the timely availability of defence products.

Eligibility criteria

Defence products should in principle only be procured from **companies in the EU, Ukraine, or EEA-EFTA countries**. Should Ukraine's military needs require the urgent delivery of a defence product which happens not to be available in the EU, Ukraine or an EEA-EFTA country, a set of targeted derogations would apply.

To allow third countries to contribute to the assistance to Ukraine while at the same time safeguarding the Union's and Member States' security and defence interests and taking into account the existing agreements under the SAFE instrument, the regulation provides for the possibility to **extend the eligibility criteria to third countries other than Ukraine and EEA EFTA States** that do not contravene the security and defence interests of the Union and its Member States, provided that:

- the third country has entered into a Security and Defence Partnership with the Union; and
- the third country is providing financial and military support to Ukraine in a significant manner.
- the third country has committed to provide a fair and proportionate financial contribution.

Such a possibility should be limited to specific defence products taking into account the immediate operational needs of Ukraine.

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 27.2.2026

Implementing enhanced cooperation on the establishment of the Ukraine Support Loan for 2026 and 2027

2026/0008(COD) - 14/01/2026 - Legislative proposal

PURPOSE: to implement enhanced cooperation on the establishment of the Ukraine Support Loan for 2026 and 2027.

PROPOSED ACT: Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council.

ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: the European Parliament decides in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure and on an equal footing with the Council.

BACKGROUND: Russia's intensified aggression has increased Ukraine's financing needs and calls for urgent investment in the Ukrainian Defence Technological and Industrial Base. It is now clear that **additional sources of funding both from the EU and the international community are necessary**. Ukraine's financing needs for 2026 and 2027 are set to surpass existing projections by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

On 9 September 2025, Ukraine has submitted an official request for a new IMF programme to cover additional financing needs from 2026 to 2029. The IMF's ability to proceed with this programme is contingent upon receiving sufficient financing assurances from partners, including the Union.

On 18 December 2025, the European Council has agreed to provide a loan to Ukraine of EUR 90 billion for the years 2026-2027 based on EU borrowing on the capital markets backed by the EU budget headroom. The European Council also agreed that by means of enhanced cooperation (Article 20 TEU) in respect of the instrument based on Article 212 of the Treaty on European Union, any mobilisation of resources of the Union's budget as a guarantee for this loan will not have an impact on the financial obligations of the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia.

On the same date, 25 Member States have agreed that this loan would be repaid by Ukraine only once reparations are received and that until then, Russian Central Bank assets will remain immobilised and the Union reserves its right to make use of them to repay the loan, in full accordance with EU and international law.

Those Member States underlined the importance of the following elements in relation to the loan: (a) strengthening of the European and Ukrainian defence industries; (b) Ukraine continuing to uphold the rule of law, including the fight against corruption; and (c) the specific character of the security and defence policy of certain Member States and the security and defence interests of all Member States.

The Council also intends to adopt a decision authorising [enhanced cooperation](#) between Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Finland and Sweden on the establishment of a Loan for Ukraine.

Given the financing position of Ukraine, the criticality that Ukraine has the resources to counter Russia's aggression and, where possible, reconstruct, it is appropriate that the Union provide additional support to address Ukraine's urgent financing requirements and facilitate the implementation of the IMF programme.

CONTENT: in the context of Ukraine's difficult debt dynamics due to ongoing Russian aggression and the financial challenges facing Member States, the Commission proposes the **creation of a new support instrument in the form of a loan of up to EUR 90 billion for 2026-2027**. This loan would be financed by EU borrowing on the markets and would **only be repaid by Ukraine after it receives reparations from Russia**, in accordance with international law. Until then, Russian Central Bank assets will remain immobilised and the Union reserves its right to make use of them to repay the loan, in full accordance with EU and international law.

This proposal provides for a Ukraine Support Loan that will be delivered in a predictable, continuous, orderly, flexible and timely manner with a view to **supporting Ukraine in covering its financing and defence needs in 2026 and 2027**, in particular those resulting from Russia's war of aggression. Specifically, the Ukraine Support Loan should support **macro financial stability** in Ukraine and ease its external financing constraints, whether driven by war or by reconstruction, and support Ukraine's defence industrial capacities through economic, financial and technical cooperation.

The proposal creates multiple options via which the funds can be channelled to support Ukraine, where **support would be able to be provided through macro-financial assistance and through the Ukraine Facility**. Under both instruments, disbursements will be linked to preconditions and policy conditions. For macro-financial assistance, those conditions would be set out in a memorandum of understanding (MoU) between the Commission and Ukraine including conditions to strengthen revenue mobilisation, tackle root causes of corruption, improving the sustainability and quality of public expenditure and enhance the efficiency, transparency and accountability of the public finance management systems.

To support Ukraine's defence industrial capacities through economic, financial and technical cooperation, the proposal provides for assistance that aims at enabling Ukraine to carry out urgent and **major public investments in support of the Ukrainian defence industry** and its integration into the European defence industry in response to and following the current crisis situation.

The financial and economic assistance available under the Ukraine Support Loan will be made accessible to Ukraine in line with its financing needs. To that end, Ukraine will submit a **Ukrainian Financing Strategy** on Ukraine's financing needs and sources. Upon assessment of the Commission, the Council would approve that assessment and determine the amount of assistance to be made accessible to Ukraine to assist in the implementation of the Ukrainian financing strategy.