

Question for written answer E-003906/2026

to the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy

Rule 144

Mieke Andriese (P/E)

Subject: EU support for the Lebanese army and the risk of supporting Hezbollah

On 4 June 2026, the Council approved EUR 100 million in additional support for the Lebanese armed forces through the European Peace Facility. The EU states that this support is intended to strengthen the state's monopoly on weapons and to promote the disarmament of non-state actors such as Hezbollah.

However, recent analyses^{1,2} point to Hezbollah's influence within Lebanese state, security and military structures. Specific cases are cited in these analyses of alleged cooperation between officials from the military intelligence service and Hezbollah. Hezbollah's so-called 'military wing' is on the EU list of terrorist organisations.

1. What control and verification mechanisms does the EU employ to prevent EU resources, funding, equipment, intelligence or capabilities from benefiting Hezbollah, either directly or indirectly?
2. Is EU support conditional upon demonstrable vetting of personnel, investigations into possible infiltration by Hezbollah, and measurable progress in the disarmament of Hezbollah? If so, what procedures does the EU use to ensure this?
3. What are the implications for further EU support to the Lebanese army of a lack of demonstrable progress in the disarmament of Hezbollah, or evidence of infiltration by Hezbollah within the Lebanese armed forces?

Submitted: 29.9.2026

¹ <https://israel-alma.org/hezbollahs-infiltration-into-lebanese-intelligence-why-the-idf-cannot-treat-the-lebanese-army-as-independent/>.

² <https://www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/hizballahs-deep-state-real-challenge-disarmament-lebanon>.