

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-004684/25
to the Commission**

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(25 November 2025)

Subject: Public funding for far-left associations working to integrate migrants

France has just published details of the subsidies granted to associations in 2023, which totalled more than EUR 12 billion ⁽¹⁾.

The far left's emotional attachment to immigrants goes hand in hand with a significant financial attachment ⁽²⁾: EUR 2.8 billion was spent on support for asylum seekers in 2023 ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾.

The EU has allocated EUR 9.88 billion ⁽⁵⁾ to the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund for the period 2021-2027. This fund also supports the integration of migrants, including through associations, whose financing can be opaque ⁽⁶⁾.

Given this unchecked squandering of public funds:

1. Will the Commission monitor the public funding that it disburses to associations to ensure that it is actually used for the purposes for which it was allocated?
2. Will it put an end to its EU aid for the integration of migrants (and encourage Member States to do the same), given that this policy — which has proven costly and ineffective against Islamic terrorism and crime — has failed?
3. Will it ensure full transparency regarding associations that receive EU public funds for left-wing political causes, such as the reception and integration of migrants?

Supporter ⁽⁷⁾

Submitted: 25.11.2025

Answer given by Mr Brunner on behalf of the European Commission
(3 March 2026)

The Commission supports the Member States with a view to promoting the integration of third-country nationals residing legally in their territories, in accordance with Article 79 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

Promoting and contributing to the effective integration and social inclusion of third-country nationals is a specific objective of the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund Regulation ⁽¹⁾.

Member States are primarily responsible for monitoring the spending of the EU funding implemented in shared management and allocated under programmes.

Member States have to report to the Commission on the implementation based on EU provisions ⁽²⁾. The Commission can also control and monitor the spending under the programmes ⁽³⁾.

¹ Ministry of the Economy and Finance (2025), 2025 budget annex — Draft budget bill, <https://www.budget.gouv.fr/documentation/documents-budgetaires-lois/exercice-2025/projet-loi-finances-les/jaunes-budgetaires-plf-2025>

² The way in which the public authorities in Europe massively indulge them serves to further reinforce this attachment. For example, tickets for an Antifa music festival organised in Lyon by GALE, a violent group that has been dissolved by the French authorities, could be bought via the Culture Pass!

³ Accommodation for asylum seekers alone accounts for three quarters of this amount (EUR 2.2 billion). The remainder is used to subsidise social measures for asylum seekers (EUR 576 million) and pay for the medical care they receive from the associations (EUR 2.9 million).

⁴ The main beneficiaries of this bounty include Coallia (EUR 204.3 million), Aurore (EUR 105.2 million), Emmaüs and its local offices (EUR 84.5 million), France terre d'asile (EUR 61 million), the Protestant Centre for Social Action (EUR 59.2 million), Cités Caritas (EUR 57.9 million) and Equalis (EUR 49.6 million). However, hidden behind these huge operators are hundreds of other lesser-known associations, which get a share of this windfall that is blithely handed over by the state.

⁵ European Commission, Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, https://social-economy-gateway.ec.europa.eu/eu-funding-programmes/asylum-migration-and-integration-fund_en?prefLang=en

⁶ European Commission, 3 April 2025, Commission will fund projects on migrants' integration, https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/news/commission-will-fund-projects-migrants-integration-2025-04-03_en?prefLang=en

⁷ This question is supported by a Member other than the authors: Emmanouil Fragkos (ECR).

⁽¹⁾ Article 3(2), point (b) of Regulation (EU) 2021/1147 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 07 July 2021 establishing the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, OJ L 251, 15.7.2021, pp. 1-47, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/1147/oj>.

⁽²⁾ Article 69 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund Plus, the Cohesion Fund, the Just Transition Fund and the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund and financial rules for those and for the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, the Internal Security Fund and the Instrument for Financial Support for Border Management and Visa Policy. OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, pp. 159-706. ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/1060/oj>.

⁽³⁾ Article 70 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 (full reference under footnote 2).

As regards direct and indirect management, the Commission systematically monitors EU-funded actions to ensure that funding is used for its intended purpose, and that expenditure is legal and regular. The Commission services report on the control systems and their results in the Annual Activity Reports.

In respect to transparency of recipients of the EU budget, the Financial Transparency System provides data on recipients of funding from the EU budget implemented under direct management, and data on the implementing partners under indirect management ⁽⁴⁾.

When the EU budget is implemented in shared management, Member States remain responsible for making publicly available the list of beneficiaries and financial data of the operations selected during the implementation of their respective programmes ⁽⁵⁾.

⁽⁴⁾ <https://ec.europa.eu/budget/financial-transparency-system/index.html>: The Financial Transparency System includes information on persons or entities implementing Union funds under indirect management mode as of financial year 2020. In the next multiannual financial framework 2028-2034, the Commission will publish information on recipients of EU funding under all management modes on a centralised website.

⁽⁵⁾ Article 49 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 (full reference under footnote 2).