

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-000802/26
to the Commission**

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(25 February 2026)

Subject: Critical disparity in NDICI cushion allocations with regard to the humanitarian catastrophe in Gaza

In a recent Commission document ⁽¹⁾, the Commission outlines the mobilisation of the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) — Global Europe cushion. While immediate concrete allocations are earmarked for India (EUR 500 million) and Syria (EUR 150 million), support for Gaza is relegated to the ‘remaining part of the cushion’ to be mobilised at a ‘later stage’. Given the unprecedented historical gravity of the situation in Gaza, where the total collapse of infrastructure and the humanitarian toll represent a defining crisis for international law and EU values, this ‘residual’ approach is deeply concerning. The Commission itself acknowledges the needs as ‘most pressing’, yet fails to provide an immediate, quantified financial commitment.

1. Considering that Gaza is at a critical historical juncture, why has the Commission prioritised long-term strategic partnerships and political transitions over the immediate, large-scale reconstruction required in a conflict zone of such symbolic and human importance?
2. Can the Commission specify the exact amount of the ‘remaining part’ and justify how these residual funds can realistically address the massive damage to infrastructure in Palestine?
3. Does the Commission acknowledge that delaying aid to a ‘later stage’ contradicts the EU’s commitment to being a leading humanitarian actor and exacerbates regional instability?

Supporter ⁽²⁾

Submitted: 25.2.2026

Answer given by Ms Šuica on behalf of the European Commission
(20 May 2026)

In 2026, the Commission announced EUR 124.4 million in humanitarian funding for Palestine ⁽¹⁾. This brings the total of EU humanitarian aid to Palestine to almost EUR 675 million.

The EU is also delivering on its commitment to provide the Multiannual Comprehensive Support Programme (2025-2027) worth up to EUR 1.6 billion to foster Palestinian recovery and resilience ⁽²⁾ and to support the Palestinian Authority’s reform agenda. The EU has therefore been the largest international donor to the Palestinian people, both in humanitarian and development assistance.

Regarding the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument-Global Europe (NDICI-GE) emerging challenges and priorities cushion, the remaining amount until the end of the Multiannual Financial Framework is of EUR 159 million until the end of 2027 ⁽³⁾.

The Commission stands ready to use, once conditions allow and access to the Gaza Strip is possible, additional funding under the remaining part of the cushion to further support efforts in Palestine, to address the most pressing early recovery and infrastructure needs in Gaza.

At this stage, the situation remains fluid. The Commission is monitoring the situation on the ground to ensure it can adapt its response, including to support humanitarian needs and early recovery.

¹ Ares(2026)887784.

² This question is supported by a Member other than the authors: Dario Tamburrano (The Left).

⁽¹⁾ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_26_611.

⁽²⁾ https://north-africa-middle-east-gulf.ec.europa.eu/news/commission-announces-multiannual-programme-palestinian-recovery-and-resilience-worth-eu16-billion-2025-04-14_en.

⁽³⁾ As per the notification to the European Parliament on the NDICI cushion mobilisation.

As reiterated during the European Council of 19 March 2026 ⁽⁴⁾, the EU stands ready to work on the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 2803 endorsing the Comprehensive Plan to End the Gaza Conflict ⁽⁵⁾.

⁽⁴⁾ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/lwhk3itd/en-20260319-european-council-conclusions.pdf>.

⁽⁵⁾ <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4093207?v=pdf>.