

(English version)

**Priority question for written answer P-000575/26
to the Commission
Hildegard Bentele (PPE)
(11 February 2026)**

Subject: EU funding for and certification of international non-governmental organisations operating in Gaza, the West Bank and Israel, and their concrete humanitarian contributions — follow-up to P-000150/2026

In response to Question P-000150/2026 ⁽¹⁾, the Commission confirmed its support for some of the 37 international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) whose registrations have been revoked, stated that cooperation continues with ‘trusted and certified’ partners, and asserted that ‘without these international NGOs humanitarian aid cannot be delivered at the scale needed to prevent further loss of life in Gaza’.

In this context, and with regard to EU-funded activities in Gaza, the West Bank and Israel, the Commission is asked:

1. Which of the 37 international NGOs whose licences have been suspended have received EU funding in 2025 and 2026, and how much funding has been contractually committed to each of them?
2. What precisely does the Commission mean by ‘trusted and certified’ NGO partners, what certification and vetting procedures are applied, which EU services or external bodies carry them out, and do these procedures include systematic screening for links to designated terrorist organisations?
3. With reference to the Commission’s assertion that ‘without these international NGOs humanitarian aid cannot be delivered at the scale needed to prevent further loss of life in Gaza’, what quantifiable contributions have these NGOs made to EU-supported operations, expressed in tonnes/trucks of aid delivered, percentage of total humanitarian shipments, or staff deployed on the ground?

Submitted: 11.2.2026

**Answer given by Ms Lahbib on behalf of the European Commission
(12 March 2026)**

The process introduced by the Israeli authorities to re-register international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) is currently underway.

If these INGOs are ultimately deregistered in Israel, the consequences would be far-reaching, severely constraining the capacity to scale up and sustain the highly needed response in Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. It should be noted that the INGOs with which the Commission works hold valid registrations with the Palestinian Authority.

In 2025 alone ⁽¹⁾, INGOs delivered across the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT) over 50% of the USD 1.3 billion in humanitarian assistance through bilateral agreements with donors.

In addition, INGOs delivered a substantial share of the assistance that the UN received, given that UN agencies often heavily rely on national and INGOs for last-mile delivery. Therefore, INGOs are central to the humanitarian response.

The EU implements rigorous safeguards and EU humanitarian funding is allocated exclusively to partners that demonstrate compliance with humanitarian principles, have proven operational and financial capacity, and fulfil the eligibility and due-diligence requirements set out in the EU’s certification process ⁽²⁾.

Partners are also required to put in place effective and efficient internal control systems and risk-management mechanisms. If there is clear evidence that any organisation has made inappropriate use of EU funds, these funds are recovered, and the grantee may lose eligibility for future EU funding.

¹ https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/P-10-2026-000150_EN.html.

⁽¹⁾ For 2026 humanitarian funds it is not possible to make an estimation since the Commission is currently assessing partners proposals.

⁽²⁾ <https://www.dgecho-partners-helpdesk.eu/ngo/humanitarian-partnership-2021-2027/how-to-become-a-partner>.