

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-003440/25
to the Commission
Loucas Furlas (PPE)
(5 September 2025)**

Subject: Infiltration by the Muslim Brotherhood and extremist influence in the EU

The activities of the Muslim Brotherhood in several EU Member States have raised concerns in relation with its subversive influence on educational, social and political networks. The organisation uses ‘soft’ methods in an attempt to strengthen its ideological presence in European societies, fostering parallel realities and sometimes boosting radicalisation.

In view of the above, can the Commission answer the following:

1. Does it have any figures or estimates on the scope and structure of the activities of the Muslim Brotherhood in Europe?
2. What measures have been taken to counter ideological infiltration phenomena that threaten social cohesion and European values?
3. Is there cooperation with national security services to monitor and prevent such activities?

Submitted: 5.9.2025

**Answer given by Mr Brunner on behalf of the European Commission
(10 November 2025)**

The threat posed by extremist radical views in Europe is serious. In cooperation with Member States’ authorities, the Commission closely monitors the evolving risks linked to organisations espousing such views, including radical and extremist non-state actors, as well as risks arising from interference from third countries.

The EU Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation supports these efforts, *inter alia* through regular reports on Online Jihadist Propaganda ⁽¹⁾ and on the EU Terrorism Situation and Trends ⁽²⁾.

To improve prevention and resilience, the Commission also launched the EU Knowledge Hub on Prevention of Radicalisation ⁽³⁾ in June 2024, gathering all relevant stakeholders in a common effort to better understand and respond to the phenomenon of radicalisation and extremism in all its forms.

Furthermore, as announced in the new European Internal Security Strategy (ProtectEU) ⁽⁴⁾, the Commission will present a new EU Agenda on preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism by the end of 2025, based on a wide range of consultations with Member States, civil society and other stakeholders.

⁽¹⁾ <https://www.europol.europa.eu/publications-events/publications/online-jihadist-propaganda-2023-in-review>.

⁽²⁾ <https://www.europol.europa.eu/publications-events/main-reports/tesat-report>.

⁽³⁾ https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/networks/eu-knowledge-hub-prevention-radicalisation_en.

⁽⁴⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52025DC0148>.