

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-004855/25
to the Commission
Anthony Smith (The Left)
(9 December 2025)**

Subject: Combating neo-Nazi networks, including Hammerskins, in the EU

For around 15 years, Hammerskins, a neo-Nazi group operating in France, Germany (where it is actually banned) and other Member States has been active in Meuse in the Grand Est region. The group has recently set up a base in Combres-sous-les-Côtes, where it commemorates Adolf Hitler's birthday, and where it organises underground fights, events such as 'White Christmas' and, more generally, activities that spread hate-filled racist, supremacist and antisemitic ideology. This is being tolerated by the police, unfortunately, but the local residents are coming out in protest against the group's premises and those using it, and held a demonstration in Bar-le-Duc on Saturday, 29 November 2025.

In view of this:

1. What guidelines will it put in place to strengthen cooperation between Member States to prevent neo-Nazi groups banned in one Member State from being able to regroup in another?
2. What measures has it put in place to enable it to monitor neo-Nazi organisations and activists?
3. What specific actions are planned under the EU strategy to tackle the hatred promoted by neo-Nazi movements?

Submitted: 9.12.2025

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

The Commission condemns neo-Nazi propaganda in all its forms. As part of the overall threat from violent right-wing extremism, Europol asserts that it constitutes a persistent and evolving terrorist threat in the EU ⁽¹⁾.

The Commission supports Member States in improving sharing of information, best practices and other forms of cross-border cooperation through the EU Knowledge Hub on the Prevention of Radicalisation ⁽²⁾.

Europol, notably through the European Counter Terrorism Centre, supports Member States in the fight against terrorism and violent extremism, namely by facilitating information sharing and cross-border cooperation.

This includes supporting Member States in identifying cross-border links, trends, and emerging threats, thereby contributing to a more coordinated and effective response across the EU.

In addition, the EU Internet Forum ⁽³⁾ developed a knowledge package on proscribed violent right-wing extremist groups, symbols and manifestos across EU Member States to support online service providers and law enforcement authorities in identifying illegal content and activity online.

It remains the competence of national authorities to make decisions regarding the monitoring of neo-Nazi organisations and individuals.

Through ProtectEU ⁽⁴⁾, the Commission supports Member States in enhancing cross-border cooperation by improving information sharing and coordination on internal security threats and fostering strategic collaboration between national authorities and EU agencies such as Europol and Eurojust. The EU counterterrorism agenda provides further guidance in this regard ⁽⁵⁾.

⁽¹⁾ <https://www.europol.europa.eu/publications-events/main-reports/tesat-report>.

⁽²⁾ https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/networks/eu-knowledge-hub-prevention-radicalisation_en.

⁽³⁾ https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/networks/european-union-Internet-forum_en.

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

⁽⁵⁾ https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/news/protecteu-commission-presents-new-counterterrorism-agenda-2026-02-26_en.