

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-004937/25
to the Commission**

Anthony Smith (The Left), Leila Chaibi (The Left), Rima Hassan (The Left), Manon Aubry (The Left), Damien Carême (The Left), Emma Fourreau (The Left)
(15 December 2025)

Subject: Rising right-wing violence and threats in France

A concerning rise in radical far-right acts, discourse and organisations can be observed in a number of Member States. The trend has brought with it a surge in racist and xenophobic attacks, along with increased violence targeting LGBTQIA+ people and political and trade union activists.

This is certainly the case in France, where attacks are on the rise all over the country. In 2023, 83 non-fatal attacks were reported, leaving at least 115 people seriously injured ⁽¹⁾.

This is compounded by the heightened risk of far-right terrorism, which intelligence services are constantly warning about. Since 2017, almost 20 attacks attributed to the movement have been foiled and 118 people have been arrested on charges linked to far-right terrorism in France.

In light of this situation, does the Commission intend to:

1. Introduce a programme to combat far-right violence in the European Union and its institutions?
2. Step up support for Member States to prevent far-right radicalisation?

Submitted: 15.12.2025

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

While Member States are solely competent for maintaining law and order and safeguarding internal security, including as regards the protection of citizens from violence and attacks, the Commission has taken steps to support them in preventing and combating extremist violence.

As announced in ProtectEU, the European Internal Security Strategy ⁽¹⁾, the Commission adopted a new EU Agenda on Preventing and Countering Terrorism on 26 February 2026, which includes specific measures to prevent radicalisation and violent extremism, such as strengthening Europol's analysis capacities and exploring public versions of trend reports to support national prevention and early detection efforts.

Furthermore, the Commission supports Member States through its flagship initiative, the EU Knowledge Hub on the Prevention of Radicalisation ⁽²⁾, which will provide a toolbox for the prevention of radicalisation of minors.

The Commission also remains committed to building a Union of Equality and to combating all forms of violence and discrimination, as attested by the recent adoption of the LGBTIQ+ ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾ and anti-racism strategies 2026-2030 ⁽⁵⁾, which provide a robust framework to tackle hate offences and protect people from racial hatred.

This includes for example strengthening the enforcement of EU anti-discrimination legislation, notably the framework decision on combating racism and xenophobia.

¹ 'La France, au centre de la montée des violences d'extrême droite en Europe', Maxime Sirvins, Politis, 21 July 2025.

⁽¹⁾ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on ProtectEU: a European Internal Security Strategy; COM(2025) 148 final.

⁽²⁾ This Knowledge Hub brings together policymakers, practitioners, and researchers and focuses on information exchange, sharing of best practices and other initiatives to foster closer cooperation.

⁽³⁾ LGBTIQ+: lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, non-binary, intersex and queer.

⁽⁴⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52025DC0725>.

⁽⁵⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:52026DC0012>.