

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-002652/26
to the Commission**

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Subject: External interference of Islamic fundamentalism in Europe

The relationship between immigration, Islamic fundamentalism and insecurity remains a topical issue. The proof of that is the recent events in Modena ⁽¹⁾, where a second-generation immigrant deliberately rammed eight pedestrians in the very centre of the city, and the recent report by the French Government on the influence of the Muslim Brotherhood in France ⁽²⁾, which claims that certain networks linked to political Islamism are attempting to influence associations, educational institutions and civil society organisations.

Bearing in mind that the EU is planning a European Democracy Shield to bolster our societies' security against external interference:

1. What data does the Commission have on Islamic fundamentalist interference within our societies, and is there a report or analysis of any kind on the external interference through digital or non-digital means of Islamic radicalisation in Europe?
2. What specific tools has it already developed and will it develop within the framework of the European Democracy Shield to monitor, intercept and counter youth radicalisation in European cities?
3. What will it do to tackle Islamic fundamentalist associations' recruitment efforts?

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Answer given by Mr Brunner on behalf of the European Commission
(8 September 2026)

The Commission follows relevant analyses and reports prepared by Member States and supports exchanges of expertise where appropriate, notably through the EU Knowledge Hub on Prevention of Radicalisation ⁽¹⁾.

Dedicated actions for countering youth radicalisation are pursued in the framework of EU counterterrorism and prevention policies, including the ProtectEU Agenda to prevent and counter terrorism ⁽²⁾, the EU Knowledge Hub on Prevention of Radicalisation, the EU Internet Forum ⁽³⁾, the Terrorist Content Online Regulation ⁽⁴⁾ as well as other measures addressing online risks.

The European Democracy Shield ⁽⁵⁾ has a broader scope and is designed to protect democratic processes, the information space and build societal resilience against foreign interference and manipulation.

Addressing unlawful recruitment by extremist organisations remain primarily the responsibility of Member States. The EU supports them through the above-mentioned counterterrorism policies and legislation as well as the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation.

¹ https://www.ansa.it/sito/notizie/cronaca/2026/05/17/falcia-pedoni-con-lauto-quattro-feriti-gravi.-fermato-un-31enne.-e-accusato_2e7ed31b-375b-4d2e-a0f5-636c6c1fe9af.html.

² <https://www.interieur.gouv.fr/actualites/dossiers-de-presse/publication-du-rapport-freres-musulmans-et-islamisme-politique-en-france>.

⁽¹⁾ https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/networks/eu-knowledge-hub-prevention-radicalisation_en.

⁽²⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:52026DC0101>.

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

⁽⁴⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX%3A32021R0784>.

⁽⁵⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:52025JC0791>.