

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-003220/26
to the Commission**

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(6 August 2026)

Subject: Radical Islamism: threat to the LGBT+ community and the need to protect public safety in the EU

The Berlin Pride attack of July 2026, which German authorities believe may be ascribable to Islamic extremism, has once again shed light on the growing threat posed by radical Islam to LGBT+ people and the fundamental values of the EU ⁽¹⁾. Reports suggest that the prime suspect was already known to the authorities owing to a history of involvement with Islamic extremism and his attempts to join Islamic State.

While the Commission is launching a slew of strategies, campaigns and funding initiatives to promote LGBT+ rights, it seems curiously loathe to acknowledge that one of the main threats to the safety of LGBT+ people is radical Islamism, an issue generally broached with reluctance lest one be accused of 'Islamophobia'. This attitude risks undermining the credibility of the EU's efforts to protect fundamental rights.

Given the above:

1. Would the Commission agree that Islamic extremism is one of the main threats to the safety of LGBT+ people in the EU?
2. Does the Commission deem it necessary to monitor and even suspend EU funding for multicultural associations that tolerate or espouse values at odds with the fundamental rights enshrined in the treaties?
3. Does the Commission have any data available on the number of incidents of violence, threats or incitement to hatred against LGBT+ people which may be put down to Islamic extremism? If not, will it take steps to systematically collect this information?

Submitted: 6.8.2026

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

The Commission condemns all forms of violence, hatred and discrimination against LGBTIQ+ people ⁽¹⁾.

The Commission is politically committed and legally bound to ensure that organisations and individuals that do not respect EU values do not receive EU funding.

EU-funded projects are regularly monitored and audited. Non-compliance may lead to suspension, termination or recovery of funds and the concerned entity may be excluded from receiving further EU funds.

In particular, the 2024 Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2024/2509 (the EU 'Financial Regulation') ⁽²⁾ introduced an explicit exclusion ground under the Early Detection and Exclusion System (Article 138) on 'incitement to discrimination, hatred or violence against a group [...] or similar activities that are contrary to the values on which the Union is founded [...]'.

Member States remain primarily responsible for recording and investigating criminal offences and determining their motivation. EU-level data, notably from European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), do not systematically break down anti-LGBTIQ+ hate-motivated incidents by perpetrators' ideological motivation.

Differences in national recording practices and significant under-reporting further limit comparability. The new LGBTIQ+ equality strategy 2026-2030 ⁽³⁾ provides that the Commission will continue working with Member States, FRA and other relevant organisations to improve hate crime recording and victim support.

¹ https://www.ansa.it/amp/sito/notizie/mondo/europa/2026/07/26/attacco-a-berlino-ricercato-un-21enne-arrestato-un-presunto-complice.-non-esclusi-altri_3d8ec836-20e8-48cf-b7df-a3462a666d83.html.

⁽¹⁾ <https://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2024/lgbtiq-equality-crossroads-progress-and-challenges>.

⁽²⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/2509/oj>.

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