



Plenary sitting

B10-0428/2026

30.9.2026

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

to wind up the debate on the statements by the Council and the Commission

pursuant to Rule 136(2) of the Rules of Procedure

on the need for an EU strategy to counter Islamist entryism and the influence of the Muslim Brotherhood network
(2026/2868(RSP))

**Nicolas Bay, Assita Kanko, Charlie Weimers, Sebastian Tynkkynen,
Geadis Gadi, Alessandro Ciriani, Marion Maréchal**
on behalf of the ECR Group

European Parliament resolution on the need for an EU strategy to counter Islamist entryism and the influence of the Muslim Brotherhood network (2026/2868(RSP))

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the statements by the Council and the Commission in plenary on 7 October 2026,
 - having regard to the Treaty on European Union (TEU), in particular Article 2 thereof,
 - having regard to the Council Common Position of 27 December 2001 on the application of specific measures to combat terrorism¹,
 - having regard to the Council conclusions on the fight against the financing of terrorism of 14 November 2008,
 - having regard to the EU terrorist list,
 - having regard to its guidelines for the 2026 Budget – Section III²,
 - having regard to the Bureau decision of 6 July 2026 on the 2027 European Youth Event (EYE2027),
 - having regard to the resolution adopted by the French National Assembly on 22 January 2026 entitled ‘European resolution aimed at listing the Muslim Brotherhood movement on the European Union terrorist list’,
 - having regard to the motion of the Tweede Kamer 32824, No 491 adopted on 17 March 2026 entitled ‘Motion by Members Boon and Wilders to ban the Muslim Brotherhood and related organisations’,
 - having regard to the report entitled ‘Muslim Brotherhood and political Islamism in France’ published on 21 May 2025 by the French Ministry of the Interior,
- A. whereas Islamism aims to establish a political order based on Sharia law, which is totally incompatible with democratic principles, the rule of law and European values;
- B. whereas Europe’s democratic societies are rooted in their Christian heritage and in the principles of human dignity, individual freedom and gender equality; whereas the development of parallel communities and the promotion of practices that are incompatible with those principles give rise to a divisive socio-political model and, ultimately, undermine social cohesion and the capacity of individuals to participate fully in public life;

¹ OJ L 344, 28.12.2001, p. 93, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/compos/2001/931/oj>.

² Text adopted (P10_TA(2025)0051).

- C. whereas the French Ministry of the Interior report on ‘The Muslim Brotherhood and political Islamism in France’ states that ‘the Muslim Brotherhood has drawn up the template for political Islamism, adapted to be transferred to the West’; whereas the Muslim Brotherhood is losing influence in the Arab-Muslim world and is now focusing on Europe; whereas the Council of European Muslims (CEM), formerly the Federation of Islamic Organisations in Europe (FOIE) or the Union of Islamic Organisations in Europe (UOIE), is defined as the ‘cornerstone of European infrastructure’; whereas it is linked to the Europe Trust, an ‘asset-holding arm’ of the Brotherhood movement in Europe, registered in the UK as a charitable organisation;
- D. whereas on 8 July 2021, following an extensive investigation and the tragic Islamist attack in Vienna on 2 November 2020, Austria included the Muslim Brotherhood on its list of terrorist organisations and symbols, banning the possession, distribution and display of Brotherhood-related symbols, slogans or literature;
- E. whereas on 22 January 2026, the French National Assembly called for the Muslim Brotherhood to be included on the European list of terrorist organisations; whereas on 17 March 2026, the Tweede Kamer called for a ban on the Muslim Brotherhood in the Netherlands;
- F. whereas several countries, including Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and the United States, have banned the Muslim Brotherhood or classified it as a terrorist organisation;
- G. whereas Qatar and Recep Tayyip Erdoğan’s Türkiye have documented links to the Muslim Brotherhood;
- H. whereas the Islamic Republic of Iran is a major focal point of global jihadism;
- I. whereas on 6 July 2026, Parliament’s Bureau decided that the Forum of European Muslim Youth and Student Organisations (FEMYSO) would not be invited to EYE2027;
- J. whereas Members of the European Parliament are under police protection because of threats they received after denouncing organisations or activities linked to Islamism; whereas European Parliament drivers were dismissed in 2016 after Islamic State-Daesh propaganda material was found in their personal belongings;
1. Pays tribute to all victims of Islamist terrorism, and expresses its full support for their families and for all whistle-blowers, intellectuals, journalists, artists and politicians directly threatened by the Islamist movement; commends the courage of all former Islamists and apostates of Islam who risk their lives to denounce Islamism;
 2. Condemns Islamism in all its forms, be it political, Salafist, quietist or jihadist;
 3. Considers that Islamism is a major political, social and cultural challenge that requires an unrelenting response in order to preserve our way of life, our democracies, the rule of law and our values of civilisation;
 4. Stresses that the fight against Islamism must also address its broader societal dimension,

including the attempts to promote models based on the segregation of communities, the subordination of women or the restriction of individual freedoms; emphasises that integration requires respect for the constitutional principles, laws and fundamental values of the Member States and the European Union, and rejects any form of ideological pressure to create parallel social structures;

5. Is extremely worried about Islamist entryism in our societies and institutions, in particular the influence of the Muslim Brotherhood's international network, whose activity in Europe is documented; expresses its concern about the emergence of Islamist political parties in some EU countries;
6. Calls for all foreign Islamists to be expelled, and for all convicted Islamists and jihadists who are EU citizens to be kept in prison; strongly rejects any repatriation of jihadists from EU countries who left to fight for terrorist organisations; calls on the Member States to consider revoking the citizenship of Islamists;
7. Recalls that political Islamism often portrays itself as a moderate alternative to Islamist terrorism and that they are mutually supportive; notes, in particular, that the terrorist organisation Hamas is the Palestinian wing of the Muslim Brotherhood, and that al-Qaeda was co-founded by Abdullah Azzam, an active member of the Muslim Brotherhood, and Osama bin Laden, who was trained by the Muslim Brotherhood, as was Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, the founder of the Islamic State-Daesh;
8. Considers that the Muslim Brotherhood poses a major threat to EU security; recalls that Austria has included the Muslim Brotherhood on its list of terrorist organisations, that France has asked the EU to do the same and that the Tweede Kamer has called for it to be banned in the Netherlands; calls on the Council of the European Union to include the Muslim Brotherhood and its offshoots on the EU list of terrorist organisations;
9. Calls for enhanced cooperation between Member States' intelligence services and judicial authorities to accurately map Islamist networks, their funding, their political links, their mosques, their influencers and their role in radicalisation processes; calls for cooperation with international partners engaged in the fight against Islamism to be stepped up to the same end;
10. Stresses that the entryism strategy of Islamists and the Muslim Brotherhood includes expanding their civil society organisations, using humanitarian, charitable, educational, sporting, anti-racist or religious causes to advance the Islamisation of societies; recalls that this strategy was clearly set out in 2002 in Rome by prominent Brotherhood leader Yusuf al-Qaradawi, former head of the European Council for Fatwa and Research, linked to the Council of European Muslims: 'with your democratic laws, we will colonise you, and with our Koranic laws, we will dominate you';
11. Is concerned about the resurgence of Islamism among young Muslims, who are more vulnerable to radical Islam propaganda; welcomes the Bureau's decision of 6 July 2026 that FEMYSO, a Muslim Brotherhood youth organisation described by the French Ministry of the Interior as a 'training structure for high-potential cadres' of the Islamist movement, would not be invited to EYE2027;
12. Regrets that, despite warnings from a number of parliamentary and intellectual groups,

Members from The Left and Greens/EFA groups were still able to invite FEMYSO to the European Parliament on 21 September 2026; is deeply concerned about the links between European political parties and the Islamist movement, often under the guise of combating Islamophobia, racism or the State of Israel; condemns all forms of political and institutional legitimisation of Islamism; calls for all organisations directly or indirectly linked to the Council of European Muslims to be banned from accessing the EU institutions, pending inclusion of the Muslim Brotherhood on the EU terrorist list;

13. Notes with dismay the revelations in *Le Figaro* on 23 September 2026 that FEMYSO had managed to indirectly obtain between EUR 45 000 and EUR 60 000 in EU grants with the help of other NGOs; points out that several media and parliamentary investigations have established that the Islamist movement has, since 2014, received tens of millions of euros in grants from the Commission through numerous pseudo-charitable and civil society organisations; calls for all grants to organisations and associations with ties to Islam to be suspended while potential links to Islamism are being verified; calls for a full and independent audit of the grants already awarded; stresses that not a single euro of public money should be used to finance Islamism;
14. Considers that the practice of wearing a face veil in public spaces and places open to the public undermines public safety, the identification of individuals and the effective enforcement of the law; supports, therefore, all national measures aimed at banning the wearing of a full veil (niqab or burqa) in public spaces and places open to the public, including the measures recently put forward by the Italian Government, as a necessary step in ensuring social cohesion and public safety, and protecting the rights and freedoms of others;
15. Expresses its deep concern over the fact that the Commission has financed or cofinanced campaigns promoting the wearing of a veil, such as that asserting that ‘freedom is in the hijab’, produced by the Council of Europe in partnership with FEMYSO; recalls that acceptance and promotion of the Islamic veil in society is a recognised goal of the Muslim Brotherhood; welcomes the fact that in its guidelines for the 2026 budget – Section III of 2 April 2025, the European Parliament stated that the Union budget should no longer be used to finance future campaigns that directly or indirectly promote the wearing of a veil;
16. Supports the analysis of several researchers and experts, including anthropologist Florence Bergeaud-Blackler, that the fight against Islamophobia is being weaponised by Islamists to bolster their demands, impose the crime of blasphemy and prevent criticism of fundamentalist Islam; stresses that criticism of religions is a core element of freedom of expression and democratic pluralism;
17. Notes with considerable concern that Commission officials have ties to individuals or organisations associated with the Islamist movement; points out that the Coordinator on combating anti-Muslim hatred, Marion Lalissee, regularly participates in activities alongside FEMYSO and other organisations or individuals linked to the Council of European Muslims; recalls that the EU’s former Arabic spokesperson, Luis Miguel Bueno, took part in international events related to the Muslim Brotherhood movement and repeated its propaganda; calls on the Commission and its representatives to sever all ties to organisations or individuals associated with the Islamist movement to deny them

any institutional recognition;

18. Stresses that the EU cannot tolerate the territorial entrenchment of parallel social structures and the gradual withdrawal of the effective presence of public authorities in certain urban areas, commonly referred to as ‘no-go areas’; recalls, in this regard, that maintaining public order and safeguarding national security are the exclusive responsibility of the Member States, in accordance with Article 4(2) TEU;
19. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and the Commission.