



Plenary sitting

B10-0430/2026

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))

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on behalf of the P/E 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 Treaty on European Union, in particular Articles 2 and 3 thereof,
 - having regard to Directive (EU) 2017/541 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on combating terrorism and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA and amending Council Decision 2005/671/JHA¹,
 - having regard to the EU’s legislative framework on anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT),
 - having regard to Regulation (EU) 2024/1620 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 2024 establishing the Authority for Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism and amending Regulations (EU) No 1093/2010, (EU) No 1094/2010 and (EU) No 1095/2010²,
 - having regard to the recent reports by the domestic intelligence agencies of Member States, in particular the French General Directorate for Internal Security, the German Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, and the Austrian Directorate of State Security and Intelligence, which explicitly warn against the systematic and growing phenomenon of Islamist entryism within European societies,
 - having regard to Europol’s European Union Terrorism Situation and Trend Report 2026 (EU TE-SAT 2026),
 - having regard to Rule 136(2) of its Rules of Procedure,
- A. whereas ‘Islamist entryism’ refers to the deliberate, methodical and long-term strategy employed by Islamic organisations, in particular the Muslim Brotherhood network and Diyanet, to infiltrate democratic institutions, civil society, academia and political spheres with the objective of subverting the democratic order from within, hollowing out democratic institutions and imposing a societal model based on Islamic norms and Sharia, which is fundamentally incompatible with Western values and the rule of law; whereas this subversive influence is increasingly manifested in the public sphere through examples of everyday practices aimed at fostering cultural separatism, such as the aggressive promotion of the Islamic veil in public spaces, the proliferation of halal businesses, the introduction of targeted Arabic language courses, persistent demands for religiously differentiated menus in public canteens, demands to allow the wearing of the burkini in public swimming or sport facilities, requests for the construction of new mosques, campaigns to abolish traditional Christian holiday celebrations, and requests

¹ OJ L 88, 31.3.2017, p. 6, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2017/541/oj>.

² OJ L, 2024/1620, 19.6.2024, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1620/oj>.

for public school closures during Ramadan;

- B. whereas certain Islamic organisations or individual Muslims resort to jihadism, including terrorism, to impose their norms on society, and whereas that objective can also be achieved through entryism, a process whereby associative, sporting, educational, religious and municipal spheres are slowly subjected to Islamic norms and traditions;
- C. whereas the development of economic ecosystems structured around religious norms, in particular in the fields of halal certification and Islamic finance, may, when forming part of an organised political and religious strategy, constitute a vehicle for entryism and for the dissemination of norms promoted by Islamic movements; recalls, in this regard, that the French Senate Committee of Inquiry into Islamic Radicalisation has expressly identified engagement in the economic sphere as potentially forming part of a strategy of entryism; whereas European domestic intelligence agencies, including those of France, Germany and Austria, identify the Muslim Brotherhood, founded in 1928, as the most influential movement within Sunni Islam; whereas these agencies explicitly warn against the severe threat of ‘legalistic Islamism’, a strategy that eschews immediate terrorist violence in favour of exploiting the instruments of the rule of law to pursue a gradual, intergenerational transformation of European societies, ultimately aiming to dismantle the secular state, the constitutional order, and the principle of equality between men and women;
- D. whereas the Muslim Brotherhood is prohibited, dissolved or officially designated as a terrorist organisation in a number of countries, including several Muslim-majority states such as Egypt, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Saudi Arabia, Tajikistan and the United Arab Emirates;
- E. whereas the wearing of the Islamic veil, particularly when imposed on young girls, raises profound concerns regarding equality between women and men, personal autonomy, and the protection of children; whereas within the context of Islamist ecosystems, the practice of wearing a veil cannot invariably be considered a fully free and uncoerced choice, as it is often enforced through family and social pressure; whereas this phenomenon undermines the dignity and emancipation of women as enshrined in the European Charter of Fundamental Rights; whereas this starkly contrasts with initiatives such as the 2021 Council of Europe communication campaign, co-financed by the EU, entitled ‘Freedom in the Hijab’;
- F. whereas the operational strategy of the Muslim Brotherhood in Europe relies on a systemic ‘dual discourse’, deliberately concealing its totalitarian ideological goals behind a facade of moderate institutional engagement; whereas the movement aggressively builds local ‘ecosystems’ – comprising mosques, religious schools, charities, and youth and women’s organisations – to monopolise community representation and lay the cultural groundwork to impose Islamic norms upon a secular society;
- G. whereas freedom of thought, conscience and religion, as guaranteed by Article 10 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and Article 9 of the European Convention on Human Rights, includes the freedom to change one’s religion or belief; whereas this freedom necessarily encompasses the right to leave or renounce a religion,

to adopt another religion or belief, or to profess no religion or belief at all; whereas no person should be subjected to coercion, threats, violence, harassment or intimidation for exercising that freedom;

- H. whereas Étienne Delarcher's book 'At the heart of Islam in France: three years of undercover reporting in 70 mosques' raises concerns extending beyond the organisational structures of the Muslim Brotherhood to the persistence of literalist interpretations of religious texts among a broader range of clerics; whereas public authorities should therefore address Islamist entryism without reducing the phenomenon exclusively to formal affiliation with the Muslim Brotherhood;
- I. whereas the deep-rooted presence and expansion of Islamic organisations have engendered profound security, social and cultural challenges across Member States, either through aggressive promotion of the creation of parallel societies that reject integration, European cultural heritage, fundamental values, among which equality between men and women, and the supremacy of national laws, or through the imposition of Islamic norms and values upon secular organisations and society as a whole, for example, through demanding segregated swimming hours in public pools, public prayer, and public calls to prayer from mosques;
- J. whereas the normalisation of this radical ideology has directly fuelled an alarming and unacceptable surge in antisemitism and anti-Christian acts across the EU; whereas expanding Islamic influence has led to a severe and verifiable regression in fundamental freedoms, most notably the stripping away of women's rights and threats to the safety and rights of gay people;
- K. whereas both legal and illegal immigration to Europe, together with family reunification, demographic developments and subsequent generations born in Europe, has significantly changed the demographic composition of many European cities; whereas several major urban areas now have large Muslim communities and, in certain districts and municipalities, Muslims constitute one of the largest population groups;
- L. whereas a tragic number of innocent victims across Europe have been murdered by Islamists, encompassing both ordinary citizens, who are victims of terrorism, and public figures, teachers, Catholic priests and journalists deliberately targeted for their work in countering Islamist entryism and exposing radical networks;
- M. whereas an increasing number of politicians, academics, journalists and intellectuals across Europe are forced to live under permanent police protection due to death threats and intimidation campaigns orchestrated by Islamists; whereas cases such as that of the French anthropologist Florence Bergeaud-Blackler – targeted specifically for exposing the Muslim Brotherhood's networks – alongside numerous politicians and public figures in Italy, the Netherlands, France and other Member States, highlight a direct attack on European freedom of expression, political pluralism and academic independence;
- N. whereas these subversive organisations, together with a complex network of affiliated non-governmental organisations (NGOs), are frequently and heavily financed by state and non-state actors from non-EU countries; whereas this massive influx of foreign funding allows them to establish a vast infrastructure of radical propaganda, wage legal

warfare against their critics, and conduct aggressive lobbying campaigns even within the very institutions of the EU; whereas foreign states and foreign religious institutions may use the financing, appointment or training of imams as instruments of influence over Muslim communities in Europe; whereas Member States must be able to prevent such channels from being used to promote Islam, separatism or entryist strategies; whereas the European External Action Service organised a course on ‘Political Islam’ where Sondos Asem, who had previously served in the office of Egyptian President Mohamed Morsi, a leading figure of the Muslim Brotherhood, was among the speakers; whereas the Gaziantep Islam Science and Technology University has participated in Erasmus+ since 2022, despite concerns about public expressions of support for Hamas by its rector and about the continuation of EU-funded cooperation, with the Commission stating in March 2026 that an internal investigation alone was not sufficient to exclude an entity from EU funding;

- O. whereas while the right to freedom of worship is a fundamental right enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, it must be exercised strictly within the boundaries of national law; whereas the alarming proliferation of unauthorised, clandestine and illegal mosques across the Member States serves as a breeding ground for radicalisation, operating entirely outside state oversight, financial transparency, or democratic accountability; whereas Article 17 of the European Convention on Human Rights and Article 54 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union explicitly provide for an abuse of rights clause; whereas those who seek to eliminate fundamental freedoms cannot invoke those same freedoms for protection;
- P. whereas both legal and illegal migration over recent decades has served as a catalyst and an enabling environment for the spread of Islam in Europe; whereas the failure of integration policies, coupled with the sheer scale of these migratory flows, has provided fertile ground for Islamic organisations to establish enclaves, recruit followers and exert social control over migrant communities, thereby directly exacerbating the security and cultural challenges faced by Member States;
- Q. whereas Islamic networks systematically exploit certain civil society organisations, such as ENAR (European Network Against Racism) and FEMYSO (Forum of European Muslim Youth and Student Organisations), which operate under the guise of combating ‘Islamophobia’, using them as veritable Trojan horses to infiltrate democratic institutions, mainstream Islam and exert political influence; whereas it is deeply alarming that these organisations, despite their well-documented ideological and structural ties to the Muslim Brotherhood, are still regularly invited to participate in official events, workshops and youth events organised by the European Parliament; whereas the Commission’s coordinator on combating anti-Muslim hatred participated in an event organised by FEMYSO at the European Parliament on 22 December 2025; whereas the Bureau of the European Parliament, meeting on 6 July 2026, reportedly decided to exclude FEMYSO from Parliament’s activities, including the European Youth Event; whereas ENAR applied to become a member of the Consultative Forum on Fundamental Rights of the Joint Parliamentary Scrutiny Group on Europol; whereas the EU anti-racism strategy 2026-2030 expressly addresses anti-Muslim hatred, alongside anti-Black racism, antigypsyism, antisemitism and anti-Asian racism, while failing to specifically address anti-Christian hatred and anti-White racism, creating an

identity-based ideological framework that creates a fertile ground for Islamist entryism by allowing Islamist organisations to impose their terminology, narratives and political demands on European institutions and policies under the guise of combating discrimination;

- R. whereas the term ‘Islamophobia’ is frequently instrumentalised; whereas criticism of specific religious doctrines or cultural practices associated with Islam is allowed in free societies and does not constitute prejudice or discrimination against individuals;
 - S. whereas recent intelligence and police operations, in particular in regions such as Veneto and the city of Venice in Italy, have exposed the presence of clandestine cells and individuals linked to Islam, underscoring the severe and immediate security threat posed by these underground networks; whereas there is a growing and highly alarming trend of Islamic communities organising into local political parties with the stated intention of participating in elections, while frequently harbouring underlying agendas that are fundamentally incompatible with Western democratic values and potentially aimed at the gradual implementation of Sharia principles; whereas these entryist networks strategically infiltrate left-wing and far-left political parties, exploiting these political alliances to gain legitimacy, amplify their demands, and secure concessions – such as the establishment of new places of worship, including within universities – thereby pursuing an ideological and cultural transformation of European society from within;
 - T. whereas countering Islamist entryism requires a comprehensive, multidisciplinary approach that goes far beyond traditional criminal law and counter-terrorism measures; whereas intelligence services, security agencies, local authorities, and financial institutions must cooperate closely to dismantle this multi-layered threat system, ensuring that individuals and networks advancing radical agendas are monitored even before they engage in violent or formally unlawful conduct;
1. Pays solemn tribute to all victims of Islamic terrorism, as well as to the growing number of politicians, academics, journalists and public figures who are forced to live under permanent police protection simply for having exposed the reality of Islamist entryism and the subversive nature of these networks;
 2. Calls on the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy to propose to the Council that the Muslim Brotherhood be included in the EU terrorist list; consequently calls on the Council to include the Muslim Brotherhood in the terrorist list during the next review thereof;
 3. Demands the immediate and permanent suspension of any form of economic support, grants, subsidies or financial assistance funded through the EU budget to any organisation, foundation, NGO or associated entity that maintains direct or indirect links to Islamic networks, including the Muslim Brotherhood and Diyanet, or organisations promoting entryism and values incompatible with the European Charter of Fundamental Rights; condemns the continued participation in Erasmus+ of the Gaziantep Islam Science and Technology University following public statements glorifying Hamas attributed to its leadership, and calls on the Commission to immediately suspend EU funding and participation in EU programmes of any organisation whose leadership

supports, glorifies or legitimises terrorist organisations;

4. Calls on the Commission to assess whether the current EU AML/CFT legal framework is fit for purpose, and specifically whether it is sufficiently robust to intercept, trace and block the influx of foreign funding that sustains Islamist organisations and their affiliated entities operating within the Member States;
5. Urges the newly established Authority for Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AMLA) to prioritise the monitoring of organisations, NGOs and associations linked to the Muslim Brotherhood network; demands that AMLA proactively assess their financial streams to identify illicit financial activities, the circumvention of transparency rules, and the receipt of opaque funding from non-EU state and non-state actors aimed at fostering Islamist entryism; calls on the Commission and the Member States to strengthen scrutiny of economic structures linked to halal certification and Islamic finance, in particular their funding, financial flows and links with non-EU actors; calls for enhanced monitoring where such activities are used to finance or support Islamist entryist networks or to promote norms contrary to national laws and public order;
6. Urges the Member States to rigorously evaluate and acknowledge the direct consequences of mass immigration from Muslim-majority countries on their national security, social cohesion, and the preservation of Western values; calls on national governments to adapt their migration and asylum policies accordingly to prevent the importation and entrenchment of Islamic ideology and to prioritise the dismantling of parallel societies fostered by such migratory dynamics;
7. Welcomes and fully supports the legislative initiatives and regulations introduced by several Member States, in particular France, Belgium and Austria, to restrict or regulate the wearing of Islamist vestments in public spaces and, in particular, within the educational system; calls on the Member States to strengthen scrutiny of schools, educational associations and extracurricular structures where there is documented evidence that they are being used to promote Islamist entryism and separatism and contest Western values, including equality between men and women, or the rejection of national laws; recalls that an EU-co-financed Council of Europe campaign included the slogan 'freedom is in hijab' and that, subsequently, EU institutions and bodies continued to use images of women and girls wearing the Islamic veil in their official communications; further recalls that Parliament has called for the EU budget to no longer finance campaigns directly or indirectly promoting the wearing of the veil; calls on all EU institutions, bodies and agencies to refrain from using their communication activities to promote or normalise Islamic religious dress;
8. Calls for particular attention to be paid to informal and out-of-school Islamic education of minors that operates outside the mainstream systems of educational supervision, where extremist or anti-democratic teachings may be transmitted without adequate oversight;
9. Calls on the Member States to ensure safety for persons who leave, change or renounce a religion or belief, including against death threats, threats of violence, coercion, harassment and intimidation, and to ensure that such acts are effectively investigated

and, where appropriate, prosecuted; calls on the Member States, in accordance with national and European fundamental rights law, to provide for the dissolution or prohibition of organisations which, as part of their activities or policies, issue, endorse, systematically facilitate or incite credible threats of death or serious violence, or systematic coercive intimidation, against persons on the grounds that they have left or renounced a religion or belief;

10. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to develop an effective toolbox to prevent Islamic organisations and individuals from abusing fundamental rights to undermine or destroy the rights, freedoms and democratic order protected by the Charter; calls in such cases for effective measures, including the withdrawal of public funding and privileges, enhanced financial and administrative scrutiny, criminal enforcement, and the suspension or prohibition of organisations, and, in the case of individuals and where applicable, the revocation of citizenship, followed by their swift removal to a country of nationality or lawful admission;
11. Expresses its deepest concern and outrage that organisations such as ENAR and FEMYSO continue to be hosted, legitimised and granted access to the institutional premises of the EU; notes that this is despite the extensive and public documentation provided by national intelligence services regarding their direct affiliation with the Muslim Brotherhood network; demands an immediate ban on all institutional cooperation, funding and platforming provided by Parliament, the Commission and other EU bodies to any organisation, NGO, or association with documented links to Islamist networks, explicitly including FEMYSO and ENAR; calls for a rigorous and mandatory security screening process for all civil society guests to ensure that EU institutions do not serve as a megaphone for Islamist entryism; calls for the removal of ENAR from the EU Transparency Register, in particular in the light of its public support for the Collective Against Islamophobia in France, an organisation which was a member of ENAR and was subsequently dissolved by the French Government; stresses that organisations supporting entities dissolved by a Member State on grounds relating to Islamist activities should not benefit from privileged access to the EU institutions;
12. Urges the Member States to implement strict legal mechanisms ensuring that any individual holding refugee status or with international protection who actively promotes ideologies contrary to fundamental European values – specifically including the subjugation of women, antisemitism, anti-Christianism or discrimination and threats against gay people – faces the immediate revocation of their protection status and the immediate withdrawal of all associated social and economic benefits, as well as their immediate return to their country of origin; emphasises that the asylum system must not be exploited by those who seek to undermine the core democratic principles of their host nations;
13. Recognises the potential benefits of national registers for imams, stipulating that the right to preach or teach about Islam must be done in a language that is or can reasonably be understood by the authorities, that those imams or teachers should have a minimum period of legal residence, a clean criminal record, and may not be acting as agents or instruments of political or religious influence for non-EU states;
14. Demands the implementation of a zero-tolerance financial framework requiring all

religious entities to submit annual audited budgets; urges the Member States to establish a mandatory pre-authorisation and strict traceability system for all foreign funding, ensuring that hostile state or non-state actors cannot finance Islamist entryism or radicalisation on European soil;

15. Urges national and local authorities to decisively crack down on the phenomenon of clandestine and illegal mosques by strictly enforcing urban planning and zoning laws; calls for the immediate closure of unauthorised places of worship; calls on the Commission and the Member States, in the light of the findings reported in Étienne Delarcher's investigation of 70 French mosques, to address Islamist entryism beyond formally organised Muslim Brotherhood networks and to take action against the dissemination of literalist Islamist doctrines that undermine national laws, equality between women and men and freedom of conscience;
16. Calls on Europol to formally integrate the systemic threat of 'Islamist entryism' and 'legalist Islamism' into its strategic intelligence products, particularly the annual Terrorism Situation and Trend Report (TE-SAT);
17. Demands the mandatory application of accelerated return procedures for foreign preachers or religious figures flagged for radicalisation; insists that any rejection of such applications must be immediately followed by expedited return ensuring that individuals posing a threat to national security cannot remain within the EU;
18. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to refrain from using the term 'Islamophobia' where it risks conflating criticism of Islam or Islamic doctrines with hostility towards Muslims as individuals; calls instead for clear terminology distinguishing criticism of religious ideas and practices, which is protected by freedom of expression, from anti-Muslim hatred, discrimination or violence directed against persons on the basis of their actual or perceived religion;
19. Strongly condemns the political alliances and clientelist networks through which far-left organisations and elected representatives legitimise Islamist actors, facilitate their access to public institutions and shield them from scrutiny in exchange for electoral or activist support; denounces such alliances as a major vehicle for the normalisation and expansion of Islamist entryism within European societies and institutions; denounces the woke ideological bias of the Commission's anti-racism strategy 2026-2030, which addresses anti-Muslim hatred while ignoring anti-Christian hatred and anti-White racism, warning that this double standard facilitates Islamist entryism within European institutions; strongly condemns the use of concepts such as 'structural' or 'institutional' racism to discredit law-enforcement and judicial institutions;
20. Emphasises that countering Islamist entryism requires a robust, multidisciplinary strategy that transcends traditional criminal law enforcement and counter-terrorism frameworks; insists on enhanced, systematic cooperation and intelligence-sharing among national security services, local authorities, and financial intelligence units to proactively detect, track and neutralise the entire ecosystem of radical influence, including individuals and entities that operate within the letter of the law while systematically advancing a subversion of European democratic values; takes note of the analysis published by Fondapol in 2025 on the practical manifestations of Islamist

entryism in religious, associative, sporting, educational and municipal spheres, and calls on the Commission and the Member States to improve the exchange of best practices for identifying non-violent entryist strategies;

21. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol), the Authority for Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AMLA), and the governments and parliaments of the Member States.