



- 37 ● The UN Security Council has condemned attacks carried out by the Houthi movement against  
38 international shipping in the Red Sea.<sup>6</sup>
- 39 ● Terrorist financing may occur through both formal and informal financial channels including  
40 structures that are not always subject to sufficient oversight.<sup>7</sup>
- 41 ● The Council of the European Union has designated the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps  
42 (IRGC) as a terrorist organisation under the EU terrorist list.<sup>8</sup>
- 43 ● In 2024, 24 jihadist terrorist attacks were recorded across 14 Member States, the highest number  
44 in recent years and predominantly carried out by lone actors, confirming jihadist terrorism as  
45 the most lethal form of terrorism in the EU.<sup>1</sup>
- 46 ● Data from the Jihadi Plots in Europe Dataset (JPED) demonstrate that 58.2% of jihadi plots  
47 since 1994 are foiled, yet the persistence of complex, multi-perpetrator plots reveals that the  
48 underlying threat remains substantial and underreported when measured by completed attacks  
49 alone.<sup>9</sup>
- 50 ● Islamist extremism has led to the development of parallel societies and no-go zones in multiple  
51 Member States, with recent estimates placing the total between 900 and 1,000 such areas across  
52 several key EU countries (France, Sweden, Italy and Spain), characterised by organised crime,  
53 informal economies and organized opposition to state authority.<sup>2</sup>
- 54 ● Between 2020 and May 2025, Germany recorded nine executed Islamist terrorist attacks and  
55 twenty publicly reported thwarted plots, illustrating the continued evolution and intensity of the  
56 threat. The European People's Party (EPP) has long called for vigorous action against Islamist  
57 extremism to preserve cohesive societies and counter parallel societies fuelled by Salafist and  
58 Wahhabist ideologies.<sup>11</sup>
- 59 ● The EPP has consistently highlighted the threat to stability and human rights posed by Middle  
60 East Islamist militant groups, including<sup>10</sup> ISIS/ISIL, and the need for comprehensive  
61 international responses.<sup>12</sup>

## 62 Acknowledging that

- 63 ● Counter-terrorism measures must comply with the rule of law and the Charter of Fundamental  
64 Rights of the EU.<sup>13</sup>
- 65 ● Differences in national legislation and enforcement create vulnerabilities that can be exploited  
66 by terrorist networks.
- 67 ● Effective counter-terrorism requires both legal harmonisation and strengthened cooperation  
68 between the Member States.
- 69 ● European leaders in France, Germany, and the United Kingdom have publicly acknowledged  
70 the failure of multiculturalism policies, which have enabled the emergence of separate Islamist  
71 societies within Europe.<sup>14</sup>
- 72 ● As an ontological standpoint, Islamism and its values are opposed to European legal and moral  
73 systems, which combined with self-decided segregation in housing and labour markets  
74 continues to create fertile grounds for radical Islamist ideologies within Europe, despite the  
75 EU's commitment to integration.<sup>15</sup>
- 76 ● Radicalisation patterns in Europe frequently involve second-generation immigrants and  
77 converts, with networks evolving through prisons, radical mosques, and online platforms, as  
78 documented in comprehensive studies of European jihadist movements.<sup>18</sup>

- 79 ● Islamism has led to an overrepresentation of Muslims in crime statistics across several  
80 European Union countries, according to official and independent reports that document  
81 disproportionate involvement in prisons, violent crime, and specific offense categories:  
82 ○ In France, Muslims comprise only 8.5% of the 18- to 24-year-old age cohort yet  
83 represent 39.9% of prisoners in that cohort.<sup>19</sup>  
84 ○ In Germany, research commissioned by the government and reported by the BBC  
85 found that migrants fueled a 10.4% rise in violent crime in Lower Saxony between  
86 2015 and 2016.<sup>20</sup>  
87 ○ In Denmark, figures from Danmarks Statistik for 2021 that within 5,921 total violent  
88 crime convictions, despite making up only 14% of the population (817,438 out of  
89 5,840,045), they accounted for 29% of convictions, yielding a rate 2.5 times higher  
90 than natives, with the highest rates being seven to nine times the Danish average.<sup>21</sup>  
91 ○ These empirical patterns are further illustrated in related cases, such as the UK's group-  
92 based child sexual exploitation scandals involving a disproportionate number of  
93 Pakistani- and/or Muslim-heritage perpetrators.<sup>22</sup>

#### 94 **YEPP condemns**

- 95 ● All forms of terrorism and violent extremism.  
96 ● Islamist organisations that combine terrorist activity with political or organisational structures  
97 in ways that obscure their operational nature.  
98 ● The use of proxy actors by foreign states to support or enable terrorist activity.  
99 ● That Islamist terrorism is singularly interested and effective in weakening women's rights, and  
100 that the presence of Islamist terrorism leads to a lower legal status of women wherever it is  
101 active.<sup>17</sup>

#### 102 **YEPP calls on:**

- 103 1. The Council of the European Union  
104 ○ To designate Hezbollah in its entirety as a terrorist organisation, thereby eliminating  
105 the artificial distinction between its political and military wings;  
106 ○ To assess the designation of the Houthi movement (Ansar Allah) as a terrorist  
107 organisation in view of its repeated attacks on international shipping;  
108 ○ To ensure the uniform and consistent application of the EU terrorist-listing framework  
109 across all Member States.  
110 2. The European Commission and relevant EU agencies  
111 ○ To strengthen oversight mechanisms for financial flows potentially linked to Islamist  
112 terrorist activity;  
113 ○ To intensify cooperation with digital platforms in order to counter terrorist propaganda,  
114 recruitment and online radicalisation;  
115 ○ To further enhance the operational capacities of Europol and Eurojust in cross-border  
116 counter-terrorism investigations.  
117 3. EU Member States

- 118                   ○ To ensure the full and timely implementation of Directive (EU) 2017/541 on combating  
119 terrorism;  
120                   ○ To reinforce national legislation addressing participation in, support for, or facilitation  
121 of terrorist activities;  
122                   ○ To enhance intelligence-sharing and judicial cooperation across borders;  
123                   ○ To guarantee the full and consistent enforcement of the EU designation of the IRGC  
124 and to adopt the necessary national measures against linked individuals, entities and  
125 networks.  
126                   ○ To continue developing comprehensive social policies targeted at young people,  
127 particularly in the fields of affordable housing, quality employment, education and  
128 skills development, in order to improve integration and eliminate these factors as a  
129 possible fertile ground for radicalisation and Islamist terrorism among youth on EU  
130 territory.
- 131           4. The European Union in its external action
- 132                   ○ To address the role of foreign state and non-state actors in supporting or enabling  
133 terrorist organisations through targeted external policy instruments;  
134                   ○ To strengthen strategic cooperation with international partners in countering  
135 transnational terrorist threats.

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