

**Question for written answer E-003857/2021
to the Council**

Rule 138

Jean-Paul Garraud (ID)

Subject: Consideration of extreme left-wing and anarchist terrorism

The 2020 Terrorism Situation and Trend Report published by the European Police Office (Europol) shows that extreme left-wing and Islamist terrorism were the most widespread forms of terrorism in Europe, as they were the previous year.

According to Europol, in 2020, extreme right-wing terrorism was responsible for 4 attacks, attempted attacks or planned attacks, as against 25 in the case of extreme left-wing terrorism and 14 in the case of Islamist terrorism.

Daily Bulletin No 12758 of Agence Europe states that the Slovenian Presidency of the Council aims to launch a campaign against extreme left-wing and anarchist violence and terrorism, at the same time maintaining that jihadism remains the biggest terrorist threat.

The Presidency notes that in 2019 the Council took a position to combat extreme right-wing violence and terrorism but that no internal policy position was taken against extreme left-wing groups.

The clear-sightedness of the Slovenian Presidency should be welcomed. Will the Council state, however, why the same political approach has not been taken towards extreme left-wing and Islamist terrorism as to extreme right-wing terrorism, even though the former are the most active in Europe?