The consumption of extremist literature, especially publications inciting to violence and hatred, may constitute an important factor contributing to radicalisation leading to violent extremism and terrorism. For example, a copy of al-Fawzan’s handbook on ‘Loyalty & Disavowal in Islam’ was found in Abdallah Larossi’s car, which he used to drive to the scene of the terrorist attack in Magnanville (Yvelines, France).

Preventing the dissemination and access of such publications (including banning) in public spaces, like mosques, denominational schools or prisons, may therefore indeed contribute to the prevention of radicalisation leading to violent extremism and terrorism. These actions fall under Member States’ competence.

The Commission is supporting EU Member States in this field of work through the Radicalisation Awareness Network Practitioners and policy support. These facilitate exchanges of experiences in the field of prevention of radicalisation in prisons, schools, communities and digital environments, including on the topic of extremist literature.

As regards EU grants (including in relation to the Forum of Muslim Youth and Student Organisations), the Commission refers to its replies to questions E-002645/2021, E-003489/2021, E-004999/2021, E-005153/2021 and E-000148/2022.