



MIGRATION RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Soft Hand of the Muslim Brotherhood in Europe

Migration Research Institute

The usual suspect of Islamic movements is Salafism and its jihadist offshoots. The obvious threat posed by this movement is addressed by the media as well as by decision-makers. However, while Salafism threatens European democracies and values both socially and politically, it is not the only political force to reckon with. Other political and ideological non-violent movements – Sunni and Shi‘i equally – display agendas and actions that endanger European societies. Moreover, from an Islamist point of view, such non-violent movements are more effective than the radical Islamist movements in that they use legal ways such as political communication, transnational diplomatic support, finance, NGOs, media and law to have more impact on Islam and societies in Europe. Suffice it to say that the so-called Islamisation is chiefly carried out by these moderate Islamist movements, championed by the Muslim Brotherhood.

Nine years ago *The Economist* asked the question whether the Muslim Brethren in the West are wolves or sheep? And it concluded that “the Islamists had become «part of the furniture»... it is better to talk to them, carefully and without illusions”.¹ In light of recent data, provided by reports published in France and Germany, it is becoming extremely difficult for decision-makers in Europe to ignore the weight of the Muslim Brotherhood (founded in 1928 in Egypt, but since the 1950s acquired a stronghold in Europe). Despite the fact that the initial goal of the Muslim Brotherhood in Europe “was to engage in mobilizing resources to overthrow Arab secular regimes and create Islamist regimes with the help of Islamists living in Europe”,² the current strategy is to build an Islamic society and state in Europe. This paper analyses the fields of their influence in economy, law and politics in Europe. Afterwards, we will outline the current status of the Muslim Brotherhood in France and Germany.

¹ The Muslim Brotherhood in the West: Wolves or Sheep?

<https://www.economist.com/books-and-arts/2010/10/28/wolves-or-sheep> (last accessed 14-04-2019)

² Az iszlám politikai térnyerése Európában

<https://www.migraciokutato.hu/hu/2017/04/19/az-islam-politikai-ternyerese-europaban/> (last accessed 14-04-2019)

1. The Muslim Brotherhood in Europe: Fields of influence

1.1 Economy

In 1988, the Muslim Brotherhood created the *Al Taqwa Bank* in Lugano (Switzerland) to channel funds from Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates to different branches of the organisation and its allies, including terrorist networks in the West.³ The manager of the bank was Youssef Nada, an Egyptian member of the Muslim Brotherhood (holding an Italian passport), who became internationally known for being listed by the USA as an international terrorist, but no evidence was found against him. Nada is considered, to date, to be the finance minister of the Muslim Brotherhood. The bank orchestrated operations for Islamist terrorist organisations and humanitarian organisations in Bosnia and Herzegovina.⁴ It is part of the *Al Taqwa* group, which runs several financial institutions and companies.⁵

Moreover, while the *halal* industry is mostly controlled by big companies, *halal* certification, that is the issuing of the label *halal* to small and big entrepreneurs, is in the hands of religious institutions, many of which are members of the Muslim Brotherhood. For example, in France the two major actors of *halal* certification, *Halal Service* and the *AVS* agency are offshoots of the Muslim Brotherhood.⁶ Their work consists in delivering thousands of *halal* labels to restaurants, shops, etc. (who continuously pay for the labels, generating millions of euros for the certifiers). The certifiers pretend to control the product while, in reality, these bodies have few employees to assure control, although they benefit greatly from the trust of consumers.⁷

The Muslim Brotherhood is also the major actor in the industry of Muslim fairs, which consists in yearly hypermarkets in the major cities of Europe, the most famous being the French *La Foire Musulmane Paris Le Bourget*. The Union of Islamic Organisations of France

³ Shareholders in the Bank of Terror?

https://web.archive.org/web/20070101163205/http://dir.salon.com/story/tech/feature/2002/03/15/al_taqwa/print.html (last accessed 14-04-2019)

⁴ Shareholders in the Bank of Terror?

https://web.archive.org/web/20070101163205/http://dir.salon.com/story/tech/feature/2002/03/15/al_taqwa/print.html (last accessed 14-04-2019).

⁵ Counter Terrorism Designations: Counter Terrorism Designations Removals

<https://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sanctions/ofac-enforcement/pages/20150226.aspx> (last accessed 14-04-2019)

⁶ Florence Bergeaud-Blackler, Comment la « norme halal » travaille le Paysage Islamique Français?

<https://www.cairn.info/revue-confluences-mediterranee-2015-4-page-91.htm#> (last accessed 14-04-2019)

⁷ Boucherie halal : AVS ne contrôlera plus que les produits carnés

<https://www.al-kanz.org/2018/02/17/boucherie-halal-avs/> (last accessed 14-04-2019)

(UOIF) close to the Muslim Brotherhood, now called the “Muslims of France”, launched the first event in 1982. The expo allows the Muslim Brotherhood to sell its version of Islamic economy combining Islamic ideology books, Islamic fashion, Islamic finance, *halal* products, artefacts, Islamic associations, pilgrimage to Islamic holy lands and humanitarian organisations. The annual exposition, once a year, for 35 years, attracts 160.000 people over 4 days, on 600 stands, with an average person spending 255 euros (a turnover of some fifty million euros) every year.⁸

With such expos, the Muslim Brotherhood sends the message to the liberal societies that it understands the language of markets and consumerism. However, the Muslim Brethren reproduce also their model of society, connecting segregated Muslims to the politics of the Middle East (Charity for Palestine and Syria), offering a wide range of products from Islamic music, pilgrimages to Muslim countries (Turkey, Saudi Arabia), Islamic clothes, and Islamic food.⁹ Furthermore, the Muslim Brotherhood organises contests of memorizing the Qur'an, conferences of their religious ideology, places (mosques and websites) to deliver *fatwas*, to mobilize young, and others dedicated to the family and early childhood and places of prayer. Thus, the Muslim Fairs allow the Muslim Brotherhood to legally preach its programme to the widest audience possible.¹⁰

One of the French organisers of *La Foire Musulmane Paris Le Bourget*, Okacha Ben Ahmed proudly claimed that “there is no equivalent in France or even in Western Europe to such event”.¹¹ For this reason, French media and politicians are perplexed and undecided, about the nature of the event. Recently, the newspaper *Le Point* (Centre-right, social-liberal) described it as “the largest Muslim event in Europe, between politico-religious forum and commercial fair”,¹² whereas *Libération* (left) praised it as “the most important religious meeting of the Hexagon: even the Catholic Church can not compete. Many visitors come from neighbouring countries”.¹³

⁸ La Foire Musulmane
<http://lafoiremusulmane.com/bourget2/> (last accessed 14-04-2019)

⁹ *Idem.*

¹⁰ *Idem.*

¹¹ Les musulmans font leur messe au Bourget
https://www.liberation.fr/societe/2014/04/18/les-musulmans-font-leur-messe-au-bourget_1000546 (last accessed 14-04-2019)

¹² La rencontre annuelle des musulmans de France s'ouvre au Bourget
https://www.lepoint.fr/societe/la-rencontre-annuelle-des-musulmans-de-france-s-ouvre-au-bourget-14-04-2017-2119909_23.php (last accessed 14-04-2019)

¹³ Les musulmans font leur messe au Bourget
https://www.liberation.fr/societe/2014/04/18/les-musulmans-font-leur-messe-au-bourget_1000546 (last accessed 14-04-2019)

1.2 Islamophobia and Open Society

All over Europe, one of the major fronts of the Muslim Brotherhood's actions is the so-called fight against Islamophobia; in this action, Islamist activists are encouraged by and reckon with the support of leftist parties and NGOs. In France, the *Comité contre l'islamophobie en France* (CCIF) was founded in 2003 by Samy Debbah. The CCIF sets its goal as that of activism to defend the cause of Muslims in France. According to the association, there "is a state Islamophobia, visible in the national education, the police or the administration, especially for questions concerning the wearing of the veil".¹⁴ The association also denounces "the murder of Muslim people, yet without any explanatory link with the confession of the deceased, but also the closing of Salafist schools open illegally, or the expulsion of preachers because of the radicalism of their speeches... any act against a Muslim, whether it is related to his religious affiliation or not, could be considered an attack on the community as a whole".¹⁵ The CCIF is considered in France "as a militant and identity association, with well-established communication techniques, particularly on social networks".¹⁶

At the end of 2012, the CCIF launched a campaign entitled "We (also) are the Nation"; it intended to denounce "the mainstream clichés and stereotypes regarding Islam and Muslims in France".¹⁷ The campaign was supported on the Internet and partly funded by the Open Society Foundation, created by US billionaire George Soros, who had granted 35.000 euros to the CCIF.¹⁸ This was embarrassing to the *Comité*, which previously maintained to receive "no foreign funding, and to finance itself only through private donations. However, in 2013 it received a grant from the European Commission".¹⁹

The *Comité contre l'islamophobie en France* claims currently 12.000 members. It expanded its action when Marwan Muhammad (of Egyptian and Algerian origin), a controversial Islamist activist close to the Muslim Brotherhood, took over the leadership in 2016.

¹⁴ Institut Montaigne, *Rapport La fabrique de l'islamisme*, Paris, September 2018, p. 338.

¹⁵ *Idem*.

¹⁶ *Idem*.

¹⁷ It's Not Just a "Muslim" Thing

<https://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/voices/it-s-not-just-muslim-thing> (last accessed 14-04-2019)

¹⁸ La montée en puissance du controversé Collectif contre l'islamophobie (CCIF)

<http://www.lefigaro.fr/actualite-france/2016/08/23/01016-20160823ARTFIG00137-la-montee-en-puissance-du-controverse-collectif-contre-l-islamophobie-ccif.php> (last accessed 14-04-2019)

¹⁹ *Idem*.

One of the strategies of the Muslim Brotherhood is misrepresenting the media and public debate on migration and Islam as Islamophobic. Thus, they build and sell victimhood to Muslims, leading them to believe that the media and the political parties target Muslims, so that the Muslim communities further isolate themselves from society, or believe to be a chosen-targeted elite, which gives the Muslim Brotherhood a fertile land to carry on its identity-community centred project. Furthermore, the victimhood narrative allows the Muslim Brotherhood to reach out for funds from the Gulf countries as defenders of Islam and – to the leftist-liberal parties as promoters of human rights.

1.3 International allies: Qatar and Turkey

The Muslim Brotherhood in Europe benefits from its alliance with two influential countries: Qatar and Turkey, who support the movement's actions in Europe (and beyond).

Qatar both helps and instrumentalises the Muslim Brotherhood in Europe. Koen Metsu, a Belgian MP, citing European financial and security reports, accused Qatar at a roundtable forum at the European Commission office in Madrid in 2017 of allocating millions of dollars to Muslim Brotherhood activities in Europe. Metsu asserted that “Qatar has for a decade financially supported the Muslim Brotherhood in France, the United Kingdom, Italy and Denmark, with more than \$175 million.”²⁰ The nuanced coverage of *The Arab Weekly* reads as follows:

Qatar was said to have also provided ideological support. Metsu said that Doha was trying ‘to use Muslim Brotherhood groups in Europe as its own pressure groups to increase its power and influence among the Arab and Muslim communities and also to influence decision-makers in political and academic circles’. He added that security and financial reports in Europe show the Muslim Brotherhood controls many of the Islamic organisations that are supposed to defend Muslim communities.”²¹

In France, Qatar financially supports the aforementioned *Comité contre l'islamophobie en France* as its founder Samy Debah admitted he received “a lot of money

²⁰ Qatar accused of financing Muslim Brotherhood activities in Europe <https://theArabweekly.com/qatar-accused-financing-muslim-brotherhood-activities-europe> (last accessed 14-04-2019)

²¹ *Idem.*

from Qatar”.²² Moreover, Qatar funds Nabil Ennasri, the president of the *Conseil des Musulmans de France* and president of the *Observatoire du Qatar*.²³ Qatar also funds the mosques under the UOIF’s supervision which are offshoots of the Muslim Brotherhood. Some of the examples include “the Assalam Mosque in Nantes, administered by the Islamic Association of Western France (AIOF), which cost 4.4 million euros. Similarly, in Mulhouse, Qatar Charity spent 2 million euros. In Marseille, Qatar paid 25% of the 22 million euros needed for the future great mosque that will accommodate between 10.000 and 14.000 faithful”.²⁴ Fatima Orsatelli, member of the board of the association *La Grande Mosquée de Marseille* admits that “Qatar was very quick to align the money: it is not we who approached them but well, them, via their Embassy. They are well informed, responsive, and so rich ...”. However, she adds, even if they are at the heart of a fierce struggle, they demanded no compensation. Multiplying the donor states is a good way for us to limit their hegemony”.²⁵ Boubaker Labidi, manager of the Assalam mosque in Nantes, said about Qatar: “Qatar? Today, they are unavoidable. Much more than other states, because they have an emotional relationship with France. For us, it is the partner who goes up, who goes up ... ”²⁶

Additionally, Qatar supports the *Tawhid Centre*, in Saint-Denis, “where intellectuals close to the Muslim Brothers intervene. It includes Rached Ghannouchi, founder of the Tunisian party *Ennahda*, and the brother of Tariq Ramadan, Hani, supposedly more radical. Regularly, this centre, quite unifying in Seine-Saint-Denis, organises fundraising in the Gulf countries. And Qatar is, by the admission of several members, the juiciest destination”.²⁷ In exchange, Qatar uses the Muslim Brethren’s networks to have access to “young French or European graduates who are visible in the public space, and if possible, mediated so that they can serve as relay to the new Muslim European-French generations”.²⁸ In addition to the CCIF and the *Tawhid Centre*, Qatar also can rely on the French community association *Al-Razi*.²⁹

²² *Idem*.

²³ L’observatoire du Qatar de Nabil Ennasri, outil de propagande des Frères musulmans?
<https://blogs.mediapart.fr/observateur-independant-du-qatar/blog/260618/observatoire-du-qatar-de-nabil-ennasri-outil-de-propagande-des-freres-musul-0> (last accessed 14-04-2019)

²⁴ Les musulmans dans la mire du Qatar
https://www.liberation.fr/societe/2013/04/26/les-musulmans-dans-la-mire-du-qatar_899408 (last accessed 14-04-2019)

²⁵ *Idem*.

²⁶ *Idem*.

²⁷ *Idem*.

²⁸ Haoes Seniguer, "Le Qatar et l’islam de France: vers une nouvelle idylle?", *Confluences Méditerranée* 2013/1 (N° 84), p. 112.

²⁹ *Idem*.

As for Turkey, it supports in a similar manner the activities of the Muslim Brotherhood although less enthusiastically as Turkey has other instruments, mainly the Diyanet and the Millî Görüş, to control and instrumentalise the Muslim communities in Western Europe. Nevertheless, in both France and Germany evidence shows that Turkey is a strong ally of the Muslim Brotherhood. Let us begin with France. Turkey “financially supports the *Comité contre l’islamophobie en France* (CCIF) to fight for the Islamic Renaissance and against the Western secular influence”.³⁰ Turkish networks in France support the Muslim Brotherhood through a charismatic figure: Marwan Muhammad, the former head of the CCIF, is “now involved in the consultation of Muslims in France and the creation of the platform *Les Musulmans*. He espouses the views of Ankara, Anadolu, the Turkish government agency, which in turn, supports his controversial “Big Muslim Consultation” initiative on the Internet”.³¹

In Germany, a controversy emerged in January 2019, when the *Türkisch-Islamische Union der Anstalt für Religion* (DITIB) organised a meeting including figures of the Muslim Brotherhood. According to the Ministry of the Interior of North Rhine-Westphalia, it is “worrying that DITIB does not distinguish itself from the Islamist Muslim Brotherhood, but apparently maintains relations with people from this spectrum”.³² This connection between DITIB and the Muslim Brotherhood should not be a surprise at all since Turkey is the refuge of the leaders of Egyptian and Syrian Muslim Brotherhood as well as a sponsor of the Libyan Muslim Brethren, not to mention the ideological and historical links between the Muslim Brotherhood and Turkish Islamism, to the point a leaked German report called Turkey a “Platform For Hamas, Muslim Brotherhood, Syrian Rebel Groups”.³³ As a symbol, during his visit to Germany in 2016, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan “flashed a four-fingered Muslim Brotherhood salute in central Berlin”.³⁴

³⁰ Comment les réseaux turcs s'insinuent dans l'islam de France
<http://www.lefigaro.fr/international/2018/09/27/01003-20180927ARTFIG00296-comment-les-reseaux-turcs-s-insinuent-dans-l-islam-de-france.php> (last accessed 14-04-2019).

³¹ *Idem*.

³² Geheime Ditib-Konferenz mit radikalen Muslimen
https://www.welt.de/politik/deutschland/article186767692/Ditib-Kritik-an-geheimer-Konferenz-mit-radikalen-Muslimen.html?zapid=11459_1548144795_70ace7c34cd977db07eb3be54f922151 (last accessed 14-04-2019).

³³ Leaked German Report Calls Turkey ‘Platform’ For Hamas, Muslim Brotherhood, Syrian Rebel Groups
<https://www.newsweek.com/leaked-german-report-calls-turkey-platform-hamas-muslim-brotherhood-syrian-490963> (last accessed 14-04-2019).

³⁴ In Erdogan’s Charm Offensive, Germans Find Offense
<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/09/28/world/europe/erdogan-turkey-germany.html> (last accessed 14-04-2019).

Vier Finger: Was bedeutet das Handzeichen von Erdogan?

<https://www.bz-berlin.de/welt/was-bedeutet-das-handzeichen-von-erdogan> (last accessed 14-04-2019).

Was Erdogans islamistischer "Rabia-Gruß" bedeutet

2. The Muslim Brotherhood in France

In September 2018, president Macron's think tank, the Montaigne Institute published its alarming report entitled *The Fabric of Islamism* detailing the role of the Muslim Brotherhood in Europe in thirty pages (nine pages for France). One salient feature that emerged from the report was that the most important Islamic federations, religious training programs, charity funds and youth associations in France belonged to the Muslim Brotherhood, including the *Union des organisations islamiques de France* (UOIF) (called now *Musulmans de France*), created in 1983, constituting of *Jeunes musulmans de France* (JMF), *Etudiants musulmans de France* (EMF), *Institut européen des sciences humaines – Château-Chinon*, *IESH Saint-Denis*, *Comité de bienfaisance et de secours pour les Palestiniens* (CBSP), *Ligue française de la femme musulmane* and the *Association médicale Avicenne de France*.³⁵

The leaders of the *Musulmans de France* are originally from Morocco or Tunisia, but their ideological references are rooted in the Middle Eastern Muslim Brotherhood organisation.³⁶ The French Muslim Brethren runs thirty Islamic centres and 150 associations in France and many mosques including the two major mosques of the country, that of Lille Sud and Bordeaux.³⁷ They are autonomous in terms of political structure, but adopted cleverly the ideology and the political goals of the main international organisation of the Muslim Brotherhood, which still supervises the overall line of the European groups, providing input through funding, ideologues, networks, jobs in the Gulf countries, etc.

The Muslim Brethren in France focus on building skilful political elite to lead electorally the Muslim voters in the future, patiently investing in vital sectors such as economy, services, media and education. Having learned the weaknesses of the French system, they push their religious-political agenda under the banner of the rights of citizens, benefiting from their alliances with liberal-leftist parties.

After finishing this article, the French journalists Georges Malbrunot and Christian published a book on 4 April, 2019, entitle *Qatar papers: Comment l'émirat finance l'islam de France et d'Europe*, about how Qatar funds Islamic organisations in France and Europe, with information on 140 projects (mosques, associations, etc.) linked to the Muslim Brotherhood.,

<https://www.tagesspiegel.de/politik/tuerkischer-praesident-auf-staatsbesuch-was-erdogans-islamistischer-rabia-gruss-bedeutet/23128932.html> (last accessed 14-04-2019).

³⁵ Institut Montaigne, *Rapport La fabrique de l'islamisme*, p. 329.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 331.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 332.

and funded by Qatar.³⁸ For example, it reveals that Tariq Ramadan, one of the intellectuals of the Muslim Brotherhood, “withdrew €590.000 from Qatari bank accounts” in 2017, and that he received a monthly € 35.000 from the Qatar Foundation.³⁹

3. The Muslim Brotherhood in Germany

In December 2018, three months after the publication of the French report, the German Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution (BfV) in Germany investigated the current status of the Muslim Brotherhood in Germany. It concludes that the Muslim Brotherhood poses “a greater threat to democracy than the terrorist organisations al-Qaida or the Islamic State...with the popularity of the institutions and the mosques which are linked to the Muslim Brotherhood is increasing especially in North Rhine-Westphalia”.⁴⁰ In addition to North Rhine-Westphalia, in which the Muslim Brotherhood controls 14 mosques-associations, the Islamist movement is well-established in Bavaria and Eastern Germany, opening eight mosques in Saxony and Brandenburg.⁴¹ The German Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution estimates the number of the closed circle of the Brethren to be a thousand members who pursue the goal of founding an Islamic state in the medium term. They control some 50 Islamic centres in Germany with a link with the Cologne headquarters.⁴²

The German intelligence report also noted that the *Deutsche Muslimische Gemeinschaft* (formerly *Islamische Gemeinschaft in Deutschland*, IGD, founded by Hasan al-Banna’s son-in-law Said Ramadan in 1958), operates as the central office in Cologne of the local Muslim Brotherhood network, with an effort to create an Islamic social and political system.⁴³ The *Deutsche Muslimische Gemeinschaft* disposes of a network of cooperating institutions that pursue one thing: the establishment of an Islamic state, including in Germany, according to the report.⁴⁴ The latter also remarks that the members of the Brotherhood in

³⁸ ‘Qatar Papers’ book reveals Doha’s lavish funding for Muslim Brotherhood in Europe <http://www.arabnews.com/node/1479166/middle-east> (last accessed 14-04-2019).

³⁹ *Idem.*

⁴⁰ Verfassungsschützer: Muslimbrüder wollen islamischen Gottesstaat in Deutschland https://www.focus.de/politik/deutschland/auch-zentralrat-im-visier-der-extremisten-verfassungsschuetzer-muslimbrueder-wollen-deutschland-in-islamischen-gottesstaat-verwandeln_id_10049144.html (last accessed 14-04-2019).

⁴¹ *Idem.*

⁴² Verfassungsschützer: Muslimbrüder wollen islamischen Gottesstaat in Deutschland https://www.focus.de/politik/deutschland/auch-zentralrat-im-visier-der-extremisten-verfassungsschuetzer-muslimbrueder-wollen-deutschland-in-islamischen-gottesstaat-verwandeln_id_10049144.html (last accessed 14-04-2019).

⁴³ *Idem.*

⁴⁴ *Idem.*

Germany are highly educated and receive generous donations from the Arabian Peninsula.⁴⁵ Some of the institutions which the report identified as offshoots of the Muslim Brotherhood are “the *Europäisches Institut für Humanwissenschaften* (connected to the similar French Muslim institution) and the *Deutscher Bund für den Edlen Koran*, targeting with various education offers all ages, especially the young... reaching tens of thousands of Muslims through sermons, lectures and training with an ultraconservative content”.⁴⁶

Similarly to France, the Muslim Brotherhood in Germany adopts a legalistic attitude, non-violent, yet strengthens a negative attitude towards Western values and distance with democracy and German society.⁴⁷

Currently, three major figures lead the Muslim Brotherhood in Germany: the *Deutsche Muslimische Gemeinschaft*'s president Khallad Swaid. Since 2018 his predecessor Samir Falah (of Tunisian origin) has been the President of the Federation of Islamic Organisations in Europe (Brussels) which is an umbrella organisation of Muslim Brotherhood institutions in Europe. A third major figure is Khaled Hanafy (of Egyptian origin), who chairs the *Fatwa-Ausschuss in Deutschland*, the *Europäischen Instituts für Humanwissenschaften in Deutschland* and the *Rat der Imame und Gelehrten in Deutschland*. The same source also added that the Muslim Brotherhood recruits refugees from the Arab states to implement their goals.⁴⁸

Germany has all the reasons to be concerned about the plan of the Muslim Brotherhood. Historically, the movement has been well-established in Germany since the fifties with funds and human resources. It, however, used to lack a popular Arabic speaking basis (North African immigration is weak in Germany) as the Turks were the major ethnic component of Muslim migration to Germany. With the flow of the Syrian refugees in the recent years, coming from Sunni areas in Syria, in which the Muslim Brotherhood has a strong presence, the Islamist movement found finally its popular basis.

⁴⁵ *Idem.*

⁴⁶ *Idem.*

⁴⁷ *Idem.*

⁴⁸ Verfassungsschützer: Muslimbrüder wollen islamischen Gottesstaat in Deutschland https://www.focus.de/politik/deutschland/auch-zentralrat-im-visier-der-extremisten-verfassungsschuetzer-muslimbrueder-wollen-deutschland-in-islamischen-gottesstaat-verwandeln_id_10049144.html (last accessed 14-04-2019).

Conclusions

The Muslim Brotherhood speaks the language of liberalism: economy, NGOs, and international allies from the Middle East (Turkey and Qatar) allow it to have steady funds and structures. Currently, it runs hundreds of mosques and associations in France and Germany, but it is spread all over the European countries. Its instruments are soft: education, youth, women, commercial fairs, law, etc. The Muslim Brotherhood's agenda consist in the Islamisation of identities, communities and societies with the goal of establishing ultimately an Islamic state. In default of reaching this goal, it succeeds with a not less dangerous goal promoting an Islamic way of life which segregates Muslims from the societies they live in, creating parallel societies, and which undermine the European values, social cohesion, and democracy.