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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EUROPEAN UNION
TERRORISM SITUATION
AND TREND REPORT
(EU TE-SAT) 2025

The EU TE-SAT 2025 provides a situational overview, presenting figures, major developments and trends in the terrorism landscape in the EU in 2024. The report is based on qualitative and quantitative data provided by Member States on terrorist attacks, arrests, convictions, and penalties for terrorist offences.

Europol's partners also provide valuable qualitative information and assessments that enrich the findings of the report, in order to reflect on the developments beyond the EU that affect the Union and its citizens. Information on convictions and acquittals for terrorist offences, as well as on amendments to national legislation on terrorism, was provided by Eurojust.

Although the primary scope of the EU TE-SAT is to present the situational picture on terrorism, the report describes also specific violent extremist incidents, acts and activities as reported by Member States.

KEY POINTS

QUANTIFYING TERRORISM IN THE EU



A total of 58 attacks (34 completed, 5 failed and 19 foiled) were reported by 14 Member States in 2024. The highest number of attacks were attributed to jihadist terrorism (24), followed by left-wing and anarchist terrorism (21). There were 8 attacks categorised as other or not specified form of terrorism, 4 separatist and 1 right-wing.



Jihadist terrorism remained the most lethal, resulting in 5 victims killed and 18 injured.



449 individuals were arrested for terrorism-related offences across 20 Member States. Most offences were related to jihadist terrorism (289).



Concluded court proceedings in 16 Member States resulted in 427 convictions and 59 acquittals for terrorist offences.

FOCUSED INSIGHTS PER TYPE OF TERRORISM



JID

Jihadist terrorism continues to be a key security concern for the EU. In 2024, the trend of very young people involved in jihadist terrorism-related cases continued, with groups of minors observed to network online, radicalise together and plan attacks. The conflict in Gaza continued to be instrumentalised by groups such as al-Qaeda and Islamic State. There were several coordinated jihadist propaganda campaigns which threatened major events.



RW

In the right-wing milieu, the very young age of some of the suspects arrested for planning and preparing attacks poses great concerns. One of the main developments is the growing engagement of right-wing extremists with online occultism and satanist communities.



LWA

Left-wing and anarchist terrorist and violent extremist groups posed varying levels of threat. The case of an anarchist terrorist organisation, with most members lacking ideological affiliation and primarily motivated by financial gain, marked a distinct break from traditional patterns.



ENS

There was a significant decrease in ethno-nationalist and separatist terrorist attacks recorded in 2024, compared to the number of violent attacks reported the previous year in Corsica (France).



O/NS

There was a significant increase in investigations into suspects engaged in other and not specified forms of terrorism. While many of the arrested belonged to anti-government, anti-system and anti-institutional groups, a number of individuals were arrested as suspected of acting on behalf of foreign intelligence services, with the intention of facilitating violent acts in the EU, United Kingdom and North America.

DEVELOPMENTS ACROSS THE SPECTRUM OF TERRORISM AND VIOLENT EXTREMISM IN THE EU



The conflict in Gaza continued to have a major impact on the terrorist threat in the EU. There were numerous attacks across the ideological spectrum and calls to violence. The Russian war of aggression against Ukraine was another driving factor for the spread of violent extremist narratives, radicalisation and mobilisation.



In Syria, the collapse of Bashar al-Assad's regime in early December 2024 and the formation of a government led by the leader of Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham (HTS) marked a significant shift, with potential greater regional geopolitical implications in the medium and long-term.



The number of minors and young people involved in terrorist and violent extremist activities across the EU continued to grow in 2024. Mental health problems, social isolation and digital dependency were highly instrumental in the radicalisation of these young people.



The terrorist threat interconnects with a growing variety of online communities recruiting minors and young adults to perform extreme violent acts against themselves and others. Many of these online groups have ideological overlapping, connections with jihadist terrorism, violent right-wing extremism and especially accelerationism, but also satanism and occultism, generating a hybridisation of the traditional forms of terrorist ideologies.



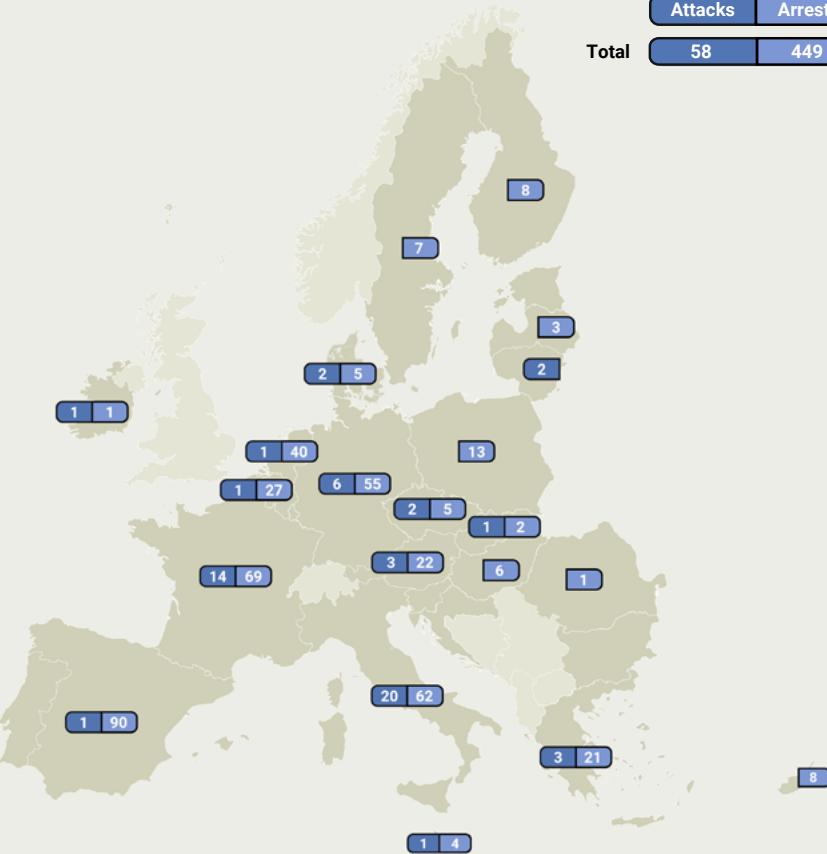
Terrorists and violent extremists continued to exploit a multiplicity of technologies, showing different levels of know-how. The use of generative-AI to create and disseminate propaganda and hate speech has reached unprecedented levels, especially in the right-wing scene.



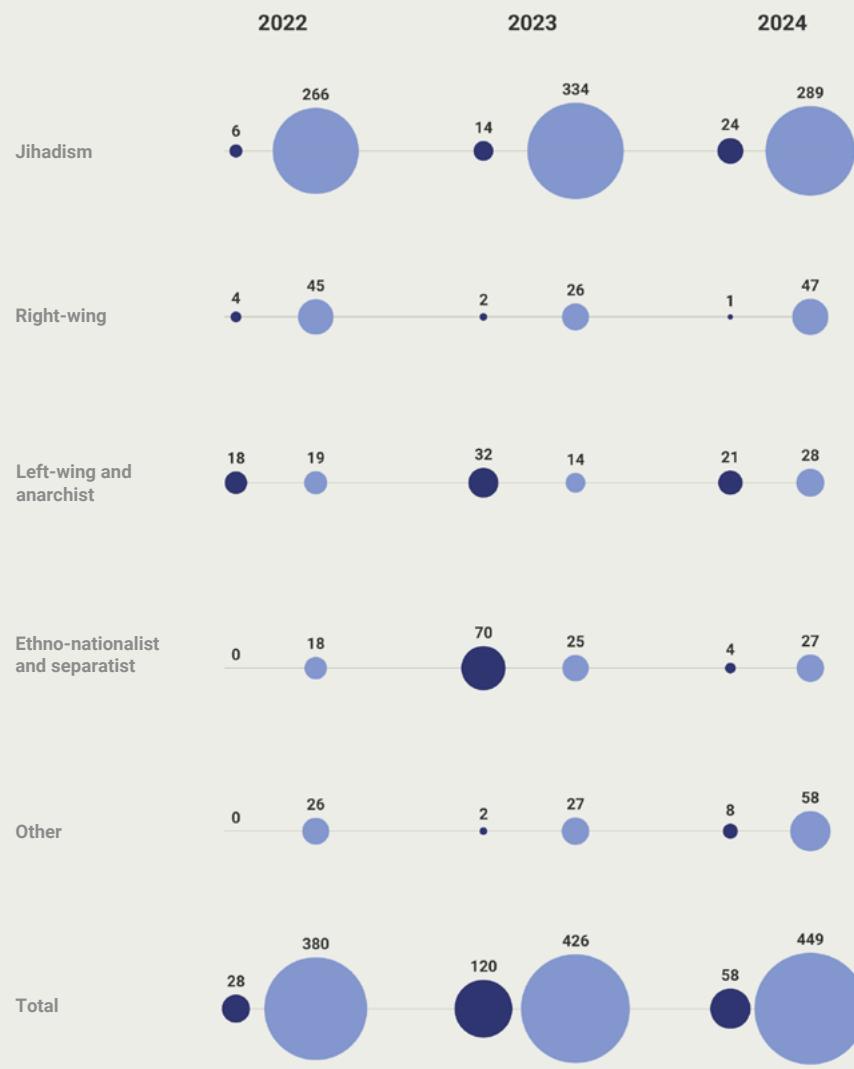
Cryptocurrencies continued to be exploited for terrorism financing, and have also become crucial in the "digital hawala", the digital adaptation of the traditional hawala system.

Terrorist arrests and attacks (completed, foiled and failed) per Member State in 2024.

	Attacks	Arrests
Total	58	449



Terrorist attacks (completed, failed, foiled) and arrests for terrorist offences in the EU per type of terrorism, 2022-2024.



ABOUT EU TE-SAT

The European Union Terrorism Situation and Trend Report (EU TE-SAT) is a situational overview, presenting key figures and developments within the terrorism landscape in the EU. The EU TE-SAT report is published on a yearly basis, with the purpose of informing policymakers, law enforcement and the wider public. It includes statistical data on terrorist attacks, arrests, convictions and penalties in Member States. The report distinguishes between and elaborates in-depth on the following types of terrorism: jihadist terrorism, right-wing terrorism, left-wing and anarchist terrorism, ethno-nationalist and separatist terrorism and other not specified forms of terrorism.

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EUROPEAN UNION TERRORISM SITUATION AND TREND REPORT (EU TE-SAT) 2025 - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PDF ISBN 978-92-9414-036-4 ISSN 3094-5658 doi 10.2813/7573193 QL-01-25-016-EN-N

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Cite this publication: Europol (2025), European Union Terrorism Situation and Trend Report - Executive summary, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg.

The full EU TE-SAT 2025 report can be accessed on the Europol website

www.europol.europa.eu