



EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

2014 - 2019

---

*Plenary sitting*

---

4.2.2015

B8-0126/2015

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

to wind up the debate on the statement by the Commission

pursuant to Rule 123(2) of the Rules of Procedure

on anti-terrorism measures  
(2015/2530(RSP))

**Timothy Kirkhope, Charles Tannock**  
on behalf of the ECR Group

**European Parliament resolution on anti-terrorism measures  
(2015/2530(RSP))**

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to Articles 2, 3, 6, 7 and 21 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU) and to Articles 4, 16, 20, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 75, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87 and 88 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU),
- having regard to the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, in particular Articles 6, 7, 8, 10(1), 11, 12, 21, 47-50, 52 and 53 thereof,
- having regard to the Commission communication of 20 June 2014 on the final implementation report of the EU Internal Security Strategy 2010-2014 (COM(2014)0365),
- having regard to Europol's EU Terrorism Situation and Trend Report (TE-SAT) for 2014,
- having regard to UN Security Council resolution 2178 (2014) of 24 September 2014 on threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,
- having regard to the EU Internal Security Strategy, as adopted by the Council on 25 February 2010,
- having regard to its resolution of 12 September 2013 on the second report on the implementation of the EU Internal Security Strategy<sup>1</sup>,
- having regard to Europol's Threat Assessment on Internet Facilitated Organised Crime (iOCTA) 2014,
- having regard to Europol's EU Serious and Organised Crime Threat Assessment (SOCTA) 2013,
- having regard to its plenary debate of 28 January 2015 on anti-terrorism measures,
- having regard to the informal Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) Council held in Riga on 29 and 30 January 2015,
- having regard to its resolution of 17 December 2014 on the EU's renewed internal security strategy<sup>2</sup>,
- having regard to the statement of the informal JHA Council of 11 January 2015,

---

<sup>1</sup> Texts adopted, P7\_TA(2013)0384.

<sup>2</sup> Texts adopted, P8\_TA(2014)0102.

- having regard to the JHA Council conclusions of 9 October and 5 December 2014,
  - having regard to the report of the EU Counter-Terrorism Coordinator to the European Council of 24 November 2014 (15799/14),
  - having regard to the Commission’s Work Programme 2015 published on 16 December 2014 (COM (2014)0910),
  - having regard to the Commission communication of 15 January 2014 entitled ‘Preventing Radicalisation to Terrorism and Violent Extremism: Strengthening the EU’s Response’ (COM (2013)0941),
  - having regard to the opinion of the Article 29 Data Protection Working Party on the application of necessity and proportionality concepts and data protection within the law enforcement sector (Opinion 01/2014),
  - having regard to Rule 123(2) of its Rules of Procedure,
- A. whereas the EU and its Member States have primarily a common responsibility to ensure the safety and freedom of European citizens and to take any appropriate measures to prevent life-threatening acts; whereas freedom and security are objectives that must be pursued in parallel, and whereas, in order to achieve freedom, security and anti-terrorism measures should be based on the principles of necessity, proportionality and respect for fundamental rights and comply with the rule of law and international obligations;
  - B. whereas terrorism is a global threat that needs to be tackled on the local, national, European and global levels in order to strengthen our citizens’ security, to defend the fundamental values of freedom, democracy and human rights and to uphold international law;
  - C. whereas the security situation in Europe has changed dramatically in recent years owing to new conflicts and upheavals in the EU’s immediate neighbourhood, the rapid development of new technologies, and the worrying rise of radicalisation that is leading to violence and terrorism both within the EU and in neighbouring countries;
  - D. notes the changing nature and modalities of terrorism, from centralised organisations to more decentralised and autonomous networks, requiring a multilateral approach;
  - E. whereas the EU faces a growing threat of homegrown terrorism posed by ‘foreign fighters’, namely individuals who travel to a state other than their state of residence or nationality for the purpose of the perpetration, planning, or preparation of terrorist acts or providing or receiving terrorist training, including in connection with armed conflicts; whereas it is estimated that between 3 500 and 5 000 people have left the EU to become foreign fighters in Syria, Iraq, and Libya;
  - F. whereas the spread of terrorism is simplified and intensified by the use of the internet and social media, which have made the structure, methods and modes of terrorist networks more complex and more difficult to detect; whereas cyberterrorism enables

terrorist groups to establish and maintain links without the physical obstacle of borders, thus reducing the need to have bases or sanctuaries in countries;

- G. whereas the internet and social networks are increasingly being used by terrorist organisations to recruit, finance and train internet users and incite them to spread terrorism and commit terrorist acts;
1. Condemns in the strongest terms the atrocities in Paris, and reiterates our deepest sympathy and unity with the people of France in the fight against terrorism and the attack upon our democratic values and freedoms;
  2. Whereas counter-terrorism policies and measures can only be effective when carried out in conformity with international law, notably international human rights law;
  3. Stresses that addressing the threat posed by foreign fighters and terrorism in general requires an anti-terrorism strategy based on a multi-layered approach, comprehensively addressing underlying factors such as radicalisation, developing social cohesion and inclusiveness, political and religious tolerance, analysing and counterbalancing online incitement to perform terrorist acts, preventing departures to join terrorist organisations, preventing and stemming recruitment and engagement in armed conflicts, disrupting financial support to terrorist organisations and individuals aiming to join them, ensuring firm legal prosecution where appropriate, and providing law enforcement authorities with the appropriate tools to perform their duties while fully respecting fundamental rights;
  4. Notes with concern the rapidly rising number of EU nationals who travel to conflict areas to join terrorist organisations and later return to EU territory, presenting risks to the Union's internal security and the lives of EU citizens;
  5. Notes with concern the increasing use of internet and communications technology by terrorist organisations in order to communicate, plan attacks, and spread propaganda; asks that internet and social media companies work with governments and law enforcement authorities in order to combat this problem, whilst ensuring that the general principles of free speech and privacy are respected at all times;
  6. Stresses the urgent need to intensify the prevention of radicalisation and foster deradicalisation programmes by empowering and engaging with communities and civil society at national and local level to stop the spread of extremist ideologies; calls on the Commission to strengthen the Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN);
  7. Stresses the need for Member States to establish initiatives to address the issues of radicalisation at grassroots level and encourage community integration, tolerance, education and deradicalisation programmes and social action, working in parallel to law enforcement and judicial action;
  8. Points with grave concern to the phenomenon of radicalisation in prisons, and encourages the Member States to exchange best practices on the matter;
  9. Calls on all Member States to prevent the movement of terrorist individuals by

strengthening external border controls, checking travel documents more systematically and effectively, tackling illicit arms trafficking and fraudulent use of identity, and identifying risk areas;

10. Underlines the need for European agencies and national law enforcement authorities to combat the main sources of revenue for terrorist organisations, including money laundering, human trafficking, and the illicit arms trade; calls, in this respect, for the full implementation of EU legislation in this area, in order to have an EU-wide coordinated approach;
11. Strongly encourages better exchange of information between Member States' law enforcement authorities and EU agencies; further stresses the need to improve, intensify and accelerate global law enforcement information sharing; calls for more effective operational cooperation among Member States through greater use of such valuable existing instruments as Joint Investigation Teams, the Terrorist Financial Tracking Programme and passenger name record (PNR) agreements, as well as more expeditious and efficient sharing of relevant data and information, subject to the appropriate data protection and privacy safeguards;
12. Calls for the adoption of the EU PNR directive, which would provide a legal framework for the exchange of passenger information whilst ensuring the highest standards of data protection rights and redress and at the same time closing gaps in the exchange of data between law enforcement authorities which serious criminals and terrorists exploit;
13. Invites the Member States to make better use of Europol and the European Cybercrime Centre by exchanging relevant information from their national authorities in a more efficient, timely and systematic fashion;
14. Calls for the encouragement of better communication and cooperation between existing EU agencies, including Europol, SITCEN, and FRONTEX, in order to facilitate cooperation and information exchange;
15. Calls for the EU to actively promote a global partnership against terrorism and to work closely with regional actors such as the African Union, the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Arab League, and in particular with the countries which are neighbours of Syria and Iraq and countries who have been dramatically impacted by the conflict, such as Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey, as well as with the UN and notably its Counter-Terrorism Committee; calls, in this regard, for increased dialogue between development and security experts between the EU and those countries;
16. Calls on the Commission to immediately evaluate the current instruments and undertake a corresponding assessment of the remaining gaps in the fight against terrorism, and to comprehensively evaluate the implementation of the measures adopted in the area of internal security before the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty;
17. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, and the parliaments of the Member States.