

**Question for written answer E-003962/2018
to the Commission**

Rule 130

Dominique Martin (ENF)

Subject: De-radicalisation criteria and their effectiveness

On 5 July 2018, the Special Committee on Terrorism submitted a draft report setting out its 'findings and recommendations' (2018/2044 (INI)).

The report, although still a draft, stresses the need 'to develop and fund a network of European religious scholars that can spread - and testify to - practices of Islam that are compliant with EU values'.¹

It also rightly states on several occasions that we must combat radicalisation.

What is more, the European Court of Auditor's report of 2018 on deradicalisation found that the Commission does not maintain a complete overview of EU-funded measures, and that no indicators or targets for EU funds are used to measure to what extent the approach is successful.²

In light of this, could the Commission answer the following questions:

- (1) At what point can we consider that a person has been de-radicalised?
- (2) Are there any European or national laws that specify who is empowered to determine that a person is no longer radicalised (doctor, psychiatrist, judge)?
- (3) Does the Commission have any statistics on the effectiveness of de-radicalisation and has it studied targeted disengagement?³

¹ 2018/2044(INI), recommendation No 17, p. 17.

² 2018/2044(INI), recommendation No 12, p. 16.

³ 2018/2044(INI), recommendation No 29, p. 18.