

**Question for written answer P-006617/2014
to the Council
Rule 130
Philippe Juvin (PPE)**

Subject: Financing Islamic State jihadists

Since 2012, Islamic State (IS) has been issuing an annual report, in much the same way as a business might, in an effort to advertise its terrorist agenda to potential donors. IS appears to derive its funding from a wider range of sources than al-Qaeda: private backers from the Gulf, oil trafficking, smuggling, extortion, kidnappings for ransom and donations solicited with the help of campaigns on social networking sites. The provision of financial support for or toleration of the IS by certain foreign powers has also aroused controversy. Qatar, for example, was explicitly singled out for criticism by Gerd Müller, German Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development, in an interview broadcast on ZDF on 20 August 2014. However, the six monarchies which make up the Gulf Cooperation Council (Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Oman and Qatar) have backed UN Security Council Resolution 2170 of 15 August 2014, which seeks to prevent recruitment by and the financing of jihadist groups operating in Iraq and Syria.

Following on from Resolution 2170, will a discussion on the IS's many sources of funding be placed on the agenda for a forthcoming Foreign Affairs Council meeting, and will sanctions be imposed on IS donors and on countries and organisations trading in 'war oil' from Iraq?