

The EU and terrorism

Terrorist attacks in major cities – notably in Paris, Nice, Brussels, Berlin and, most recently, Manchester – have shocked Europeans, highlighting the security challenges for open democracies that result, inter alia, from conflicts in the Middle East and Africa and religious radicalisation at home. In response, the European Union is pushing ahead with its [Security Union](#) concept to boost cooperation among Member States and use synergies in combatting terrorism.

This note offers links to recent **commentaries and reports from major international think tanks** on terrorism in Europe and the EU's response to it. More studies on the topic can be found in a [previous edition](#) of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in December 2016.

[The crime-terrorism nexus](#)

European Union Institute for Security Studies, April 2017

[The Counterterrorism Yearbook 2017: Europe](#)

Egmont, April 2017

[The European Union and the external dimension of security: Supporting Tunisia as a model in counter-terrorism cooperation](#)

Euro-Mediterranean Study Commission, April 2017

[Extremist construction of identity: How escalating demands for legitimacy shape and define in-group and out-group dynamics](#)

International Centre for Counter-Terrorism, The Hague, April 2017

[The strategic logic of the 'linkage-based' approach to combating militant Islamist propaganda: Conceptual and empirical foundations](#)

International Centre for Counter-Terrorism, The Hague, April 2017

[Are terrorists using cryptocurrencies?](#)

Rand Corporation, April 2017

[Examining the nexus between organised crime and terrorism and its implications for EU programming](#)

International Centre for Counter-Terrorism, The Hague, April 2017

[Returning foreign fighters and the reintegration imperative](#)

United States Institute of Peace, March 2017

[The challenge of jihadist radicalisation: In Europe and beyond](#)

European Policy Centre, European Foundation for Democracy, Counter Extremism Project, March 2017

[Preventing terrorism in the south](#)

European Union Institute for Security Studies, March 2017

[Can a copycat effect be observed in terrorist suicide attacks?](#)

International Centre for Counter-Terrorism, The Hague, March 2017

[Terrorism: Thematic study](#)

Clingendael, February 2017

[Public opinion survey data to measure sympathy and support for Islamist terrorism: A look at Muslim opinions on Al Qaeda and IS](#)

International Centre for Counter-Terrorism, The Hague, February 2017

[Terrorism and counterterrorism in continental Europe](#)

Egmont, Australian Strategic Policy Institute, February 2017

[Counter-radicalisation at the coalface: Lessons for Europe and beyond](#)

Royal United Services Institute, February 2017

[Situational assessment of extremist trends](#)

Center for the Study of Democracy, February 2017

[Why do we use the term 'radicalization'?](#)

Chatham House, February 2017

[Tracking the trends and numbers: Islam, terrorism, stability, and conflict in the Middle East](#)

Center for Strategic and International Studies, February 2017

[The trouble with counter-narratives](#)

Danish Institute for International Studies, February 2017

[Humanitarian action and non-state armed groups: the international legal framework](#)

Chatham House, February 2017

[War by suicide: A statistical analysis of the Islamic State's martyrdom industry](#)

International Centre for Counter-Terrorism, The Hague, February 2017

[Disentangling the EU foreign fighter Threat: The case for a comprehensive approach](#)

Royal United Services Institute, February 2017

[Hotels as targets of jihadist terror: An empirical analysis of the period from 1970 to 2016](#)

Institut für Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik an der Universität Hamburg, February 2017

[France vs. Jihadism: The Republic in a new age of terror](#)

Institut français des relations internationales, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, January 2017

[Lone-actor and small cell terrorist attacks: A new front in counter-terrorist finance?](#)

Royal United Services Institute, January 2017

[Terrorist threat and refugee crisis: French and German answers](#)

Notre Europe, January 2017

[Al Qaeda vs. Daech in the Sahel: What to expect?](#)

OCP Policy Center, January 2017

[Combattants terroristes étrangers: Le temps des retours](#)

OCP Policy Center, January 2017

[A strategy to counter ISIL as a trans-regional threat](#)

Rand Corporation, January 2017

[Sketch of a social ecology model for explaining home-grown terrorist radicalisation](#)

International Centre for Counter-Terrorism, The Hague, January 2017

[Eine islamische theologie europäischer prägung als integrationsinstrument im 21. Jahrhundert](#)

Österreichische Gesellschaft für Europapolitik, January 2017

[Methods of preventing and combatting terrorism in the MENA region and in the West](#)

Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, January 2017

[Terrorism fails to reach its goal](#)

Carnegie Europe, December 2016

[Addressing demand in the context of trafficking in the domestic work sector: Perspectives from seven European countries](#)

Global Center, December 2016

[What does radicalisation look like? Four visualisations of socialisation into violent extremism](#)

Barcelona Centre for International Affairs, December 2017

[Administrative measures against foreign fighters: In search of limits and safeguards](#)

International Centre for Counter-Terrorism, The Hague, December 2016

[The Jihadi threat: ISIS, Al Qaeda and beyond](#)

United States Institute of Peace, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, December 2016

[Foreign terrorist fighters: Trends, dynamics and policy responses](#)

International Centre for Counter-Terrorism, The Hague, December 2016

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