

EN

E-003302/2023

Answer given by Ms Johansson
on behalf of the European Commission
(24.1.2024)

1. Prevention of radicalisation is a key pillar of the Counter-Terrorism Agenda for the EU¹. The Commission is actively supporting Member States policymakers and practitioners through the Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN)² with evidence-based analyses and exchange of expertise. Regulation (EU) 2021/784³ provides a powerful tool to address the dissemination of terrorist content online preventing radicalisation and recruitment. The EU Internet Forum is also supporting tech companies' voluntary content moderation efforts of terrorist content, violent extremist and borderline content which can lead to radicalisation.
2. As stated in the Commission recommendation 2020/1366 of 23 September 2020 on an EU mechanism for preparedness and management of crisis related to migration, the Commission is working with Member States and HOME Agencies on contingency planning in order to increase the preparedness and resilience of its Member States in case of an increased inflow of migrants.
3. While freedom of movement of EU citizens is the basis for allowing the absence of internal border controls on persons in the Schengen area, these two concepts are not equivalent in scope. EU citizens enjoy this right also when moving to and from a Member State that does not (yet) participate in the area without internal border control. In any case, the temporary reintroduction of border checks at internal borders does not affect rules governing the right of free movement⁴. In line with Schengen rules, Member States have the obligation to assess the impact of the reintroduction of internal border controls on the free movement of persons.

¹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52020DC0795&qid=1631885972581>

² https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/networks_en

³ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/784/oj>

⁴ See also SWD(2021) 462 final, page 10, box 2.