

TE-SAT 2009

EU TERRORISM SITUATION AND TREND REPORT

EUROPOL



TE-SAT 2009

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1. FOREWORD BY THE DIRECTOR

The European Union Terrorism Situation and Trend Report, better known as the TE-SAT, aims to provide law enforcement officials, policymakers and the general public with a fact-based understanding with regard to terrorism in the European Union (EU). In addition to the presentation of facts, it seeks to identify trends in the development of this phenomenon.

The TE-SAT is a public report produced annually by Europol on the basis of information provided and verified by the competent law enforcement authorities in the member states of the EU. In this respect, it is an awareness and reference document for anyone interested in the development of terrorism and related phenomena in the EU. The TE-SAT reports are available on the Internet at Europol's website (<http://www.europol.europa.eu>).

Terrorists aim at intimidating the people, compelling states to comply with their demands, or destabilising or destroying the fundamental political, constitutional, economic or social structures of a country or an organisation. Terrorism is the attempt to achieve political goals with the use or the threat of violence.

In the EU, groups of people of very different orientation continue to rely on terrorism as a tactic. But terrorist acts and activities on the territory of the EU can also be triggered by developments in other parts of the world.

Terrorism continues to impact on the lives of EU citizens, both inside and outside of the EU. In 2008, four people, including a law enforcement officer, died in the EU as a result of terrorist attacks that were carried out by ETA in Spain.

I wish to extend special thanks to the member states and Eurojust for their continuing contributions of both quantitative and qualitative data, which are essential to the annual production of the TE-SAT.

Finally, I would like to thank all members of the Advisory Board, consisting of the 'Troika' (EU Council Presidencies of France, the Czech Republic and Sweden), Head of Europol National Units, Eurojust and the EU Joint Situation Centre (SitCen), who have demonstrated, throughout the year, their support and valuable contributions to the 2009 version of the TE-SAT project.

Director of Europol

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The European Union Terrorism Situation and Trend Report (TE-SAT) seeks to establish basic facts and figures regarding terrorist attacks, arrests and activities in the European Union (EU). The TE-SAT is based mainly on information contributed by the EU member states resulting from criminal investigations into terrorist offences. It summarises the nature and volume of terrorism and related phenomena in the EU by presenting facts and figures on terrorist attacks and arrests, and describing trends identified over the period between 2006 and 2008.

To some member states the threat from Islamist as well as ethno-nationalist and separatist terrorism remains high. However, the overall number of terrorist attacks in all member states in 2008, excluding the UK,¹ decreased by 24 percent in comparison to 2007. For 2008 seven member states reported a total of 515 failed, foiled or successfully perpetrated terrorist attacks. Thirteen member states arrested a total of 1009 individuals for terrorism. The majority of arrests were carried out on suspicion of membership of a terrorist organisation. Other reasons for arrest were attack-related offences, propaganda, financing of terrorism, facilitation and training.

Illegal sources for the funding of terrorism appear to cover a wide range of criminal activities, spanning from fraud and counterfeit to burglary, kidnapping and extortion. Islamist and non-Islamist terrorist groups use different methods of financing. Islamist groups generate more money than non-Islamist terrorist groups. The majority of the persons arrested on suspi-

cion of financing of Islamist terrorism were involved in fraud. Regarding separatist and left-wing terrorism, the majority of individuals arrested on suspicion of financing of terrorism were accused of extortion. The existence of alternative remittance systems greatly facilitates avoiding detection when transferring terrorism funds.

The use of the Internet has become pivotal in all types of terrorism. It offers anonymity in the exchange of information, making it easy for these organisations to communicate and spread propaganda.

The number of women arrested for terrorism-related offences remains low. Nevertheless, women play an important role as associates in supporting terrorist organisations. The tasks assigned to women in terrorist organisations differ from those of men. Women are more involved in propaganda, facilitation, support and financial activities, whereas men are more involved in attack-related activities. The percentage of women among the arrested is lowest with Islamist terrorism and highest with left-wing terrorism.

During 2008, 359 individuals were tried on terrorism charges in the member states in a total of 187 proceedings. Of 384 verdicts which were pronounced in 2008, 50 percent were related to Islamist terrorism, and 39 percent to separatist terrorism. The defendants were acquitted in 29 percent of the verdicts. Most, if not all, convictions were related to terrorist offences that occurred before 2008.

¹ The UK data for 2006 and 2007 is not comparable to that of 2008, due to the fact that the UK could not provide Europol with comprehensive quantitative data for the TE-SAT 2009.

Islamist terrorism is still perceived as being the biggest threat worldwide, despite the fact that the EU only faced one Islamist terrorist attack in 2008. This bomb attack took place in the UK. The number of arrests relating to Islamist terrorism gives an indication of the amount of law enforcement activities. The number of persons associated with 'home-grown' Islamist terrorist groups is rising in the EU. The threat emanating from Islamist terrorism inside the EU is linked, to a certain extent, to the developments in conflict zones and politically instable countries, such as North Africa, the Sahel region, Iraq, Somalia, Yemen, Afghanistan, Pakistan, but also India. Afghanistan and Pakistan seem to have replaced Iraq as preferred destinations for volunteers wishing to engage in armed conflict. EU-based suspects continue providing logistical support to Islamist terrorist groups and networks based outside the EU.

Separatist terrorism remains the terrorism area which affects the EU most. This includes Basque separatist terrorism in Spain and France, and Corsican separatist terrorism in France. The number of separatist terrorist attacks decreased from 532 in 2007 to 397 in 2008, a figure that is com-

parable to 2006. The vast majority of these terrorist attacks were executed in France and Spain. Past contacts between ETA and the FARC illustrate the fact that also separatist terrorist organisations seek cooperation partners outside the EU on the basis of common interests. In the UK, dissident Irish republican groups, principally the RIRA and the CIRA, and other paramilitary groups may continue to engage in crime and violence.

The total number of left-wing terrorist attacks in the EU has risen in 2008. Left-wing and anarchist groups were responsible for 28 attacks; 58 individuals were arrested during 2008. In Greece, the use of violence by the *Epanastatikos Agonas* or *Revolutionary Struggle* has escalated and has the potential for further escalation.

Right-wing terrorist attacks were not reported in 2008. The majority of member states consider these activities as right-wing extremism. Several arrested right-wing extremists were acting individually and were not linked to an organisation.

Animal rights extremists dominated the illegal activities of single issue extremism.

3. TE-SAT 2009: INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

The EU Terrorism Situation and Trend Report (TE-SAT) was established in the aftermath of the 11 September 2001 attacks in the United States of America as a reporting mechanism from the Terrorism Working Party (TWP) of the Council of the EU to the European Parliament. The contents of the TE-SAT reports are based on information supplied by the member states of the EU and information drawn from open sources.

In accordance with ENFOPOL 65 (8196/2/06), the TE-SAT is produced annually to provide an overview of the phenomenon of terrorism in the EU from a law enforcement perspective. It seeks to establish basic facts and figures regarding terrorist attacks and arrests in the EU. The report also aims at presenting trends that can be deduced from the information available.

The TE-SAT is a situation report which describes and analyses the outward manifestations of terrorism, i.e. terrorist attacks and activities. It neither attempts to analyse the root causes of terrorism nor to assess the threat posed by terrorism.

Furthermore, the TE-SAT does not assess the impact or effectiveness of counter-terrorism policies and law enforcement measures taken, despite the fact that they form an important part of the phenomenon.

The current methodology for producing the report has been developed by Europol in 2006 in consultation with the Advisory Board, which at the time included representatives of the

Finnish and German Presidencies of the EU Council. It was endorsed by the Justice and Home Affairs Council on 1 and 2 June 2006. This edition of TE-SAT has been produced by Europol in accordance with the 2009 Advisory Board, composed of representatives of the present, past and future EU Presidencies, i.e. the Czech Republic, France and Sweden (the 'Troika'), along with SitCen (the EU Joint Situation Centre),² Europol and Eurojust.

The TE-SAT is an unclassified document and does not contain confidential information or information that could jeopardise ongoing investigations.

For the preparation of this report, Europol collected qualitative and quantitative data on terrorist offences in the EU and data on arrests of people on suspicion of involvement in those offences, provided or confirmed by member states. Similar data were collected, when available, of offences in which EU interests were affected outside of the EU. Eurojust has contributed data on convictions and penalties for terrorist offences in EU member states.

Included as 'arrests' are those judicial arrests warranted by a prosecutor or investigating judge, whereby a person is detained for questioning on suspicion of committing a criminal offence for which detention is permitted by national law. That the person may subsequently be provisionally released or placed under house arrest does not impact on the calculation of the number of arrests.

² SitCen monitors and assesses events and situations worldwide with a focus on potential crisis regions, terrorism and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

What the term 'terrorist offences' include is indicated in Article 1 of the Council Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 on combating terrorism (2002/475/JHA), which all member states have implemented in their national legislation.³ This Framework Decision specifies that terrorist offences are intentional acts which, given their nature or context, may seriously damage a country or an international organisation when committed with the aim of

- seriously intimidating a population, or
- unduly compelling a government or international organisation to perform or abstain from performing an act, or
- seriously destabilising or destroying the fundamental political, constitutional, economic or social structures of a country or an international organisation.⁴

In cases in which the wording of Article 1 of the Framework Decision leaves room for interpretation, the TE-SAT 2009 respects the member states' definitions of terrorist offences on their territories. At times, it can be difficult to assess whether a criminal event is to be regarded as an act of 'terrorism' or as an act of 'extremism'. Contrary to terrorism, not all forms of extremism sanction the use of violence. Nevertheless, extremism as a phenomenon may be related to terrorism and exhibit similar behavioural patterns. Therefore, the TE-SAT 2009 mentions criminal acts with the potential to seriously destabilise or destroy the fundamental political, constitutional, economic or social structures of a country, when they were reported by the member states as extremism, in an effort to provide a clearer picture of the phenomenon and its relation to terrorism. However, these cases were not considered in the statistical data of this report, which exclusively reflect incidents reported as terrorism by the member states.

3.1. Types of terrorism

The TE-SAT categorises terrorist organisations by their source of motivation. However, many groups have a mixture of motivating ideologies,

although usually one ideology or motivation dominates. The choice of categories used in the TE-SAT reflects the current situation in the EU, as reported by the member states. The categories are not necessarily mutually exclusive.

Islamist terrorism is perpetrated by individuals, groups, networks or organisations which evoke Islam to justify their actions.

Ethno-nationalist and separatist terrorist groups, such as *Euskadi ta Askatasuna* (ETA) or *Basque Fatherland and Liberty*, seek international recognition and political self-determination. They are motivated by nationalism, ethnicity and/or religion.

Left-wing terrorist groups, such as the *Devrimci Halk Kurtuluş Partisi / Cephesi* (DHKP-C) or *Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front*, seek to change the entire political, social and economic system of a state according to an extremist leftist model. Their ideology is often Marxist-Leninist. The agenda of anarchist terrorist groups is usually revolutionary, anti-capitalist and anti-authoritarian. Not all member states distinguish between activities of left-wing and anarchist terrorist groups in their contributions. For this reason, both categories are discussed in the same chapter of this report.

Right-wing terrorist groups seek to change the entire political, social and economic system on an extremist right-wing model. The ideological roots of European right-wing extremism and terrorism can usually be traced back to National Socialism.

Single issue terrorism is violence committed with the desire to change a specific policy or practice within a target society. The term is generally used to describe animal rights and environmentalist terrorist groups.

3.2. Data collection

For the TE-SAT 2009, terrorist activities are no longer part of the quantitative data collection but have moved to the qualitative data collection. This amendment of the methodology has

³ See annex 3.

⁴ See annex 2.

been made in consultation with the Advisory Board of the TE-SAT 2009.

As was the case for the 2007 and 2008 editions of the TE-SAT, the UK was not able to provide Europol with comprehensive quantitative data for the TE-SAT 2009. Nevertheless, as for the TE-SAT 2007 and 2008, the total number of attacks and arrests under the UK Terrorism Act 2000 without specification of the type of terrorism were contributed. For the TE-SAT 2009, the arrests and attacks in Northern Ireland were contributed for the first time, which resulted in a higher total number of arrests and attacks in the UK than in previous years.

The EU Council Decision on the exchange of information and cooperation concerning terrorist offences of 20 September 2005 (2005/671/JHA) obliges the member states to collect all relevant information concerning and resulting from criminal investigations conducted by their law enforcement authorities with respect to terrorist offences and sets out the conditions under which this information should be sent to Europol. Europol processed the data and the result was cross-checked with the member states and, in case of divergences or gaps, corrected and complemented and then validated by the member states.

Eurojust also collected data on the basis of the aforementioned EU Council Decision, according to which the member states are equally obliged to collect all relevant information concerning prosecutions and convictions for terrorist offences and send it to Eurojust. Eurojust cross-checked the collected data with the member states and, in case of divergences or gaps, this

data was also corrected and complemented and then validated. If convictions that took place in 2008 were appealed but came to a conclusion before the end of the year, Eurojust counted the proceedings as one. The arrests and convictions may be related to terrorist offences that took place before 2008 and, consequently, may not be related to activities and attacks referred to in the TE-SAT 2009.

Ten member states reported information on concluded trials to Eurojust: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, the Republic of Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and the UK.

3.3. TE-SAT data analysis

The TE-SAT is both a situation and a trend report. A trend can be defined as 'a general tendency in the way a situation is changing or developing'. The TE-SAT 2009 presents a trend analysis regarding the period 2006 to 2008.

Although the member states continue to report on terrorist attacks and arrests in a varying degree of elaboration, it can generally be stated that the data contributed by the member states for 2008 was of high quality. The analysis of the quantitative data, however, was impaired by the fact that the UK was not in the position to produce statistics in similar detail as other member states have done.

Gaps in the data collected by Europol may be due to the fact that the investigations into the terrorist attacks or activities concerned are still ongoing. In addition, it is a well-known fact that terrorist activities are not always prosecuted as terrorist offences.

4. GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE SITUATION IN THE EU 2008

Key findings

- During 2008, 515 terrorist attacks were carried out in the member states; 1009 individuals were arrested for terrorism-related offences.
- The majority of the suspects were arrested for membership of a terrorist organisation.
- Islamist and non-Islamist terrorist groups use different methods of financing. Islamist terrorist groups generate more money than non-Islamist terrorist groups.
- The number of women arrested for terrorism-related offences remains low within the EU. Nevertheless, women play an important role as associates in supporting terrorist organisations.
- Modern communication techniques are a facilitating factor for all types of terrorist and extremist organisations. Several terrorist and extremist organisations run their own websites in different languages.
- During 2008, 359 individuals were tried on terrorism charges in the member states in a total of 187 proceedings. Twenty-nine percent of the verdicts were acquittals.

4.1. Terrorist attacks

In 2008 seven member states reported a total of 515 failed, foiled or successfully perpetrated attacks. For this edition of the TE-SAT, the number

of terrorist attacks reported by the UK included, for the first time, terrorist attacks committed in Northern Ireland. Therefore, this figure cannot be compared to the previous years. For the rest of the member states, the total number of attacks decreased by 24 percent from 2007 to 2008.⁵ The large majority of the attacks, i.e. 90 percent or 441 attacks, were carried out successfully. The attacks were mostly arsons and bombings. Only 10 percent of the attacks were claimed, while two thirds were attributed to a terrorist organisation.

With regard to Islamist terrorism, one attack was reported by the UK.

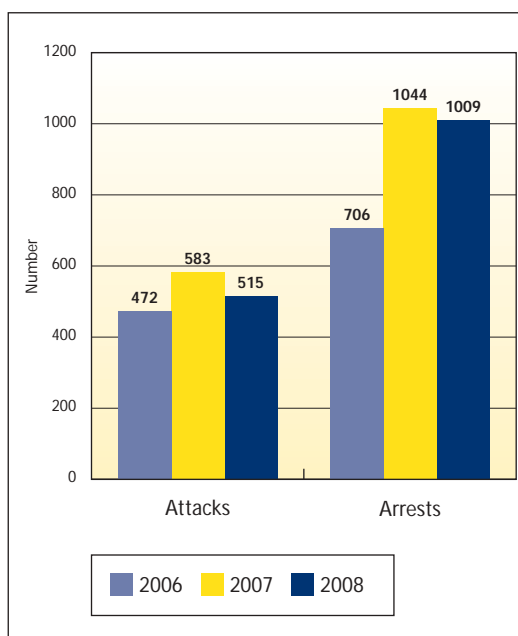


Figure 1: Number of failed, foiled or successful attacks and number of arrested suspects 2006-2008

⁵ If the UK data is included, the total number of terrorist attacks in the EU still decreased by 12 percent from 2007 to 2008.

The number of separatist terrorist attacks decreased from 532 in 2007 to 397 in 2008, a figure that is comparable to 2006. The vast majority of these terrorist attacks were committed in France and Spain. The overall number of reported casualties and fatalities is limited. However, four persons were killed in attacks by ETA in 2008.

Left-wing and anarchist groups were responsible for 28 attacks; 58 individuals were arrested during 2008. In line with their national law, a number of member states reported activities by left-wing and anarchist groups as extremism and not as terrorism.

No attacks classified as right-wing terrorism and no arrests for right-wing terrorist offences were recorded during 2008. All activities were reported as right-wing extremism.

France reported five single issue terrorist attacks for 2008 and three arrests related to these attacks. Some member states reported also on single issue activities. The majority of these activities were linked to animal rights extremism and environmental issues.

4.2. Arrested suspects

In 2008, 1009 individuals were arrested in the member states for terrorism-related offences. The number of arrests reported by the UK for 2008 included the arrests related to terrorism in Northern Ireland, which were not included in previous years. For this reason, no comparison can be made. For the rest of the member states, however, the total number of arrests decreased by 11 percent from 2007 to 2008.⁷

An overview of all contributed attacks and arrests for 2006, 2007 and 2008 can be found in annexes 4 and 5.

The TE-SAT provides a separate overview for each of the different types of terrorism. In this general overview, differences or similarities of these different types are pointed out.

The average age of the arrested suspects is 35 years.⁸ As in previous years, suspects arrested for Islamist terrorism are older than those arrested for separatist and left-wing terrorism. The member states reported that individuals involved in right-wing extremism are often younger than 30.

Member State	Islamist	Separatist	Left Wing	Right Wing	Single Issue	Not Specified	Total 2008
Austria	0	5	0	0	0	1	6
France	0	137	0	0	5	5	147
Greece	0	0	13	0	0	1	14
Ireland (Republic of)	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Italy	0	0	5	0	0	4	9
Spain	0	253	10	0	0	0	263
UK	–	–	–	–	–	–	74
Total 2008	0	397	28	0	5	11	515

Figure 2: Number of failed, foiled or successful attacks in 2008 per member state and per affiliation⁶

⁶ The UK provided Europol with information on a total number of 74 attacks in 2008, without specification of the type of terrorism. Unlike previous editions of the TE-SAT, this number also includes attacks carried out in Northern Ireland.

⁷ If the UK arrests are included, the total number of arrests in 2008 is still 4 percent lower than in 2007.

⁸ This calculation is based on data of 753 arrests in the member states, with the exception of the UK data.

Member State	Islamist	Separatist	Left Wing	Right Wing	Single Issue	Not Specified	Total 2008
Belgium	17	1	4	0	0	0	22
Cyprus	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Denmark	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
France	78	283	37	0	3	1	402
Germany	8	1	3	0	0	0	12
Ireland (Republic of)	3	49	0	0	0	0	52
Italy	9	35	7	0	0	2	53
Lithuania	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Slovakia	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Spain	61	129	6	0	0	1	197
Sweden	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
the Netherlands	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	256
Total 2008	187	501	58	0	3	4	1009

Figure 3: Number of arrested suspects in 2008 per member state and per affiliation⁹

The majority of arrests were carried out on suspicion of membership of a terrorist organisation. The activities of which the remainder of the suspects were accused include attack-related offences, propaganda, financing of terrorism, facilitation and training.

4.3. Terrorist activities

Financing of terrorism

No terrorist activities can take place without the availability of funds. All terrorist organisations need to raise funds, regardless how small the proceeds. Recent research at Europol, based on contributions by several member states and on data contributed for previous editions of the TE-SAT, showed that Islamist and non-Islamist terrorist groups use different methods of financing and that Islamist groups generate more money than non-Islamist groups.

Illegal sources for the funding of terrorism appear to cover a wide range of criminal activities, spanning from fraud and counterfeit to burglary, kidnapping and extortion. The majority of the persons arrested on suspicion of financing of Islamist terrorism were involved in fraud.

Regarding separatist and left-wing terrorism, the majority of individuals arrested on suspicion of financing of terrorism were accused of extortion.

Alongside criminal activities for funding, funds are also derived from legitimate sources. Some charitable organisations have proven to be vulnerable to being misused by individuals who misappropriate voluntary contributions destined for genuine purposes for terrorist purposes. The existence of alternative remittance systems helps to avoid compliance with national and international identification and notification regulations, thereby allowing funds that have been generated to be transferred from one country, in or outside the EU, to another country and from one terrorist cell to another without detection. These methods are used frequently by Islamist terrorists.

Internet

Modern communication techniques are a facilitating factor for all types of terrorist and extremist organisations. High-speed Internet access, new and low-cost communication tools, anonymity and a low level of regulation make it easy for these organisations to communicate and spread propaganda and, thus, are instrumental

⁹ The UK provided Europol with information on a total of 256 arrests in 2008, without specifying the affiliation of those arrested. Unlike previous editions of the TE-SAT, this number also includes arrests carried out in Northern Ireland.

for attracting sympathisers and recruiting new members.

Several terrorist and extremist organisations run their own websites in different languages. In 2008 the number of Islamist extremist websites in western languages increased, in particular websites and weblogs on which translations of statements by Islamist terrorist organisations are published. Other terrorist groups prefer to spread their statements, videos and publications via password-protected or open Internet forums. There are indications that some terrorist organisations, in particular Islamist terrorist groups, have started expanding their propaganda efforts to specific audiences, defined by language or ethnic affiliation, in addition to trying to reach the wider general public.

Websites and Internet forums are often used to claim attacks. Reports and commentaries, in written form or as audio or video speeches, are posted on websites in a bid to counter the prevailing opinions of the media coverage on events related to terrorism.

Left-wing, anarchist, right-wing and single issue extremist organisations use their websites not only to spread their ideology and make propaganda but also to announce their activities (demonstrations, concerts, etc.). This information is generally available via a secure access for members only.

Several websites are hosted on servers located outside the EU. Their owners and webmasters cannot be identified easily.

Role of women

The number of women arrested for terrorism-related offences remains low within the EU. The tasks assigned to women in terrorist organisations appear to differ from those of men. Women are more involved in propaganda, facilitation, support and financial activities, whereas men are more involved in attack-related activities.

The percentage of women among the arrested depends to a noticeable extent on the type of terrorism. Between 2006 and 2008, female sus-

pects have constituted, in average, 7 percent of Islamist terrorists arrested; 15 percent in case of separatist terrorists; and 23 percent for left-wing terrorists.

Nevertheless, women play an important role as associates in supporting terrorist organisations (translating texts on websites, providing their names for subscriber registration, acting as couriers, spreading propaganda, arranging marriages of convenience, etc.). Their contribution should not be underestimated.

Outside the EU, with regard to Islamist terrorism, the number of female suicide bombers increased again during 2008. Female suicide bombers are continuing to carry out attacks in Iraq and increasingly in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

4.4. Convictions and penalties

In the course of 2008, 359 individuals were tried on terrorism charges in the member states in a total of 187 proceedings. Most, if not all, convictions were related to terrorist offences that occurred before 2008. Of the 359 individuals, 39 were women. The majority of these women were tried for offences related to separatist terrorism.

Member State	2006	2007	2008
Belgium	24	5	12
Denmark	0	11	16
France	21	54	75
Germany	16	7	10
Greece	0	17	0
Ireland (Republic of)	0	6	9
Italy	0	47	25
Spain	154	231	141
Sweden	3	0	1
the Netherlands	20	8	12
UK	3	33	59
Total	241	419	360

Figure 4: Number of individuals tried in 2008 for terrorism charges per member state¹⁰

¹⁰ One individual was tried both in Spain and Italy and has thus been counted twice in Figure 4, thereby bringing the total for 2008 to 360.

In 2008 the number of individuals tried for terrorism charges increased, as compared to 2007, in Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, the Republic of Ireland, the Netherlands and in the

were found guilty of having been involved in an Islamist terrorist recruitment ring linked to this Belgian cell. They were sentenced to prison terms of three to six years.

Member State	Islamist	Separatist	Left Wing	Right Wing	Not Specified	Total
Belgium	5	7	0	0	0	12
Denmark	10	0	0	0	7	17
France	31	44	0	0	0	75
Germany	8	2	0	0	0	10
Ireland (Republic of)	0	9	0	0	0	9
Italy	20	3	2	0	0	25
Spain	49	85	25	0	3	162
Sweden	1	0	0	0	0	1
the Netherlands	13	0	0	0	0	13
UK	53	5	0	2	0	60
Total	190	155	27	2	10	384

Figure 5: Number of verdicts for terrorism charges in 2008 per member state and per affiliation

UK. Spain saw a large decrease in individuals being prosecuted and tried.

The data concerning 2006 were incomplete as a result of underreporting of some member states.¹¹ Therefore, a comparison can only be made between 2007 and 2008.

As in 2007, trials involving large groups of defendants took place. This was the case in France, where in one case of separatist terrorism 18 individuals were tried. In Belgium, five members of a group related to the first European female suicide bomber were tried. The five men were found guilty of being part of a Brussels-based terrorist cell that provided assistance to the Belgian woman who on 9 November 2005 drove a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) into an American convoy in Iraq. Their assistance had consisted in organising logistics for her travel to Iraq and bringing her and her husband into contact with an Islamist terrorist group connected to *al-Qaeda in Mesopotamia*. The court sentenced the five individuals to up to ten years' imprisonment. On 27 June 2008, the court of appeal reduced the sentences of three of them and acquitted the other two. In a related trial at the Paris magistrate's court on 11 December 2008, four men

The court proceedings resulted in 384 verdicts, of which 50 percent were related to Islamist terrorism and 39 percent were related to separatist terrorism. The number of verdicts does not correlate directly to the number of suspects tried on terrorism charges as some suspects were tried for more than one offence in separate court proceedings (e.g. in Denmark, the Netherlands, Spain and the UK).

In the UK, Italy, Germany, and the Netherlands, the vast majority of verdicts were linked to Islamist terrorism. For France and Spain, the majority of the verdicts were linked to separatist terrorism. The verdict in Sweden was in relation to a sentence imposed in 1989 for a series of bombings in Copenhagen and Amsterdam in 1985, transforming a life sentence into 30 years' imprisonment.

Of the 384 verdicts, 272 were convictions; 112 or 29 percent were acquittals. Of the 39 women tried for terrorism charges, 13 or 33 percent were acquitted.

Court proceedings in relation to Islamist terrorism had, as in 2007, the highest acquittal rate (34 percent).

¹¹ TE-SAT 2008, page 13.

Member State	Convicted	Acquitted	Total Verdicts	Acquitted %
Belgium	7	5	12	42
Denmark	11	6	17	35
France	74	1	75	1
Germany	10	0	10	0
Ireland (Republic of)	7	2	9	22
Italy	23	2	25	8
Spain	87	75	162	47
Sweden	1	0	1	0
the Netherlands	7	6	13	46
UK	45	15	60	25
Total	272	112	384	23

Figure 6: Number of verdicts, convictions and acquittals in 2008 per member state¹²

In Belgium, a trial linked to the DHKP-C is currently under appeal, after the court of cassation referred the case back to trial.

National security authorities try to prevent and disrupt acts of terrorism from occurring. This explains the relatively high number of arrests and the smaller number of persons tried for terrorism charges. Judicial authorities, though, have to find evidentiary support to the charges of planning, intent or promotion of terrorism, which is less tangible than evidence of a successfully perpetrated terrorist attack and explains the substantial numbers of acquittals. Often, suspects arrested for terrorism-related offences are later tried for offences other than terrorism.

In the Republic of Ireland and the UK, life sentences were imposed. In the UK, there was an indication of a minimum term to be served, amounting to 32 years in one case and ten years in another.

The average length of sentences in Spain dropped to less than twelve years in 2008, compared to fourteen years in 2007.

The highest sentence in France was 30 years, imposed on a separatist terrorist who attempted to kill a French gendarme in Lucq de Bearn (France) on 28 November 2001.

Please note that aside from imprisonment, France often imposes a penalty of banishment from its national territory. Also, in some cases a financial penalty was imposed.

Member State	2008 Average Years
Belgium	3
Denmark	5
France	7
Germany	9
Ireland (Republic of)	11
Italy	6
Spain	12
Sweden	30
the Netherlands	6
UK	10

Figure 7: Average penalty per individual convicted in 2008¹³

¹² Some individuals received more than one verdict in different court proceedings. In the Netherlands, one individual was acquitted in one and convicted in another trial on different charges in 2008. In Denmark, a verdict was issued against an organisation. For these reasons, the total number of verdicts differs from the number of individuals in the previous figures. In Italy, the Supreme Court confirmed the conviction of one individual for his connection to international Islamist terrorism to eight years' imprisonment, while in Spain the Supreme Court confirmed, in July 2008, the acquittal of the same individual for charges of involvement in the Madrid bombing.

¹³ For the purpose of this overview, sentences exceeding 40 years have been counted as 40 years. In one concluded trial in the UK, the pronouncement of the sentence for three convicted individuals has been postponed to 2009 and could thus not be included in the calculation.

5. ISLAMIST TERRORISM

Key findings

- In 2008 one bomb attack with Islamist terrorist background took place in the UK.
- Arrests made in Spain, Belgium, France and other countries were related to attack planning activities. These plans indicate that Islamist terrorists aim at causing indiscriminate mass casualties.
- A number of member states judge that they continue to face a high-level threat from Islamist terrorism for reasons that include military presence in Iraq or Afghanistan or accusations of anti-Muslim attitudes.
- In 2008, 187 people were arrested on suspicion of Islamist terrorism. The majority of arrests took place in France and Spain. Arrested suspects had a variety of backgrounds, including North African, South Asian, Turkish and also European.
- 'Home-grown' terrorism is a cause of concern. A majority of the arrested individuals belonged to small autonomous cells rather than to known terrorist organisations.
- Islamist recruitment activities have largely been driven underground. Radicalisation activities are noted to have moved from

mosques and other public places into private spaces. Prisons and the Internet continue to be locations of concern regarding this phenomenon.

- Afghanistan and Pakistan seem to have replaced Iraq as preferred destinations for volunteers wishing to engage in armed conflict.

In 2008 the EU was confronted with one attack related to Islamist terrorism. A UK national detonated a bomb in a restaurant in the South-West of England.

There were no further Islamist terrorist attacks within the EU during 2008. However, there are clear indications that a range of activities related to Islamist terrorism took place during 2008. This was demonstrated by several arrests related to attack planning activities by law enforcement authorities in Spain, Belgium, France and other countries.

Although the majority of EU member states have not been targeted by Islamist terrorists, some report that the perceived threat remains high or even estimate that the risk of an attack has increased for reasons that include military presence in Afghanistan or Iraq,¹⁴ as illustrated for example in Germany by threat videos explicitly naming the country.¹⁵ France also considers itself a potential target of Islamist terrorist

¹⁴ Member states with a military presence in Iraq during the whole year or part of 2008 were Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, and the UK. Apart from Cyprus and Malta, all EU member states participated, with more or less troops, in the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan in 2008.

¹⁵ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Germany.

attacks in the light of statements by terrorist groups referring to the country's military presence in Afghanistan, but also its history as a colonial power; its support of the present Algerian government; and its alleged hostility towards Muslims following the law banning the wearing of Muslim headscarf in schools.¹⁶

The Netherlands believe that a conceivable threat from Islamist terrorism continues to exist following the release of the film 'Fitna'.¹⁷ The film, produced and disseminated by a Dutch politician, has been interpreted, in the context of the single narrative, as proof that the Netherlands are an active player in an unjustified global war on Islam. Denmark has found itself in a comparable situation ever since the publication of cartoons in a Danish newspaper depicting the prophet Muhammad in early 2006.



Figure 8: Number of failed, foiled or successful attacks and number of arrested suspects for Islamist terrorism in member states in 2008

5.1. Terrorist attacks

Bomb attack in the UK

In May 2008, a bomb exploded in a restaurant located in a shopping mall in Exeter, South-West England. The device, which consisted of caustic

soda, drain cleaner, kerosene and nails, went off prematurely. In the event, only the attacker himself was injured.¹⁸

The suspect was an apparently vulnerable 22-year-old UK national who had converted to Islam. Acting alone, he was apparently 'self-radicalised' and 'encouraged' by literature and other material on the Internet.

In October 2008, the suspect pleaded guilty to attempted murder and preparing an act of terrorism. In January 2009, he was jailed for life with a recommendation that he should serve a minimum of 18 years.

5.2. Arrested suspects

Of the 1009 persons that, according to information from the member states, were arrested in the EU in 2008 on suspicion of involvement in terrorism, 187 were arrested in relation to Islamist terrorism. This is a decrease of 7 percent as compared to 2007, following an earlier decrease of 21 percent from 2006 (257) to 2007 (201).¹⁹ The majority of the arrests took place again in France and Spain, with 78 and 61 arrests, respectively.

The number of member states which reported arrests related to Islamist terrorism decreased from 14 in 2007 to ten in 2008. These were Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, the Republic of Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Spain and Sweden.

As in 2006 and 2007, the majority of the arrested suspects came from North African countries, most notably Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, although the share of Moroccan and Tunisian citizens in the numbers of arrests halved as compared to 2007. Like for 2007, France reported a high number of arrests of French nationals in 2008. Other suspects apprehended in France in 2008 originated from various EU member states (55 percent), including Belgium, Germany, Spain and the Netherlands, and outside the EU (37 percent), such as Pakistan, Afghanistan and Turkey.

¹⁶ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: France.

¹⁷ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: the Netherlands.

¹⁸ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: UK.

¹⁹ TE-SAT 2008, page 18.

Suspected membership of a terrorist organisation was by far the most common reason for arrest in relation to Islamist terrorism. In a number of cases, it could be established or inferred that the suspects were members of terrorist organisations including *al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb* (AQIM) and the *Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan* (IMU).

However, two thirds of the individuals arrested on suspicion of involvement in Islamist terrorism could not be linked to terrorist organisations known to the authorities. This could be seen as an indication of the existence of individuals or groups unaffiliated to a terrorist organisation but adhering to a common ideology of global *jihād*, as promoted by *al-Qaeda*. It also underlines the fact that *al-Qaeda* is evolving into a sort of franchise organisation, which acts as a point of reference for independent terrorist groups or individuals.²⁰

Individuals were also arrested for financing of terrorism; the preparation of a terrorist attack or related activities; terrorist training; recruitment and propaganda.

Between 2005 and 2008, a number of individuals arrested in France were members of networks dispatching volunteers to Iraq. Recent developments, however, indicate that Afghanistan is replacing Iraq as a destination for those who want to participate in armed conflict.²¹

In Spain, police arrested 14 individuals of Pakistani and Indian citizenship in January 2008 for allegedly planning to carry out suicide bomb attacks in Barcelona and other European cities.²²

Nearly half of the individuals arrested in 2008 for links with Islamist terrorism were between 31

and 40 years of age at the time of their arrest. People of this age group were engaged frequently in training activities and relatively often in financing of terrorism. Most of those arrested in relation to recruitment and propaganda were of younger age.

5.3. Terrorist activities

Radicalisation and recruitment

Among the large population of second generation Muslim immigrants in the European Union, some individuals and groups of individuals have proven vulnerable to recruitment and radicalisation. For some time, there have been indications of connections between UK-based supporters of violent *jihād* and their counterparts in Pakistan.²³

Information from member states and open sources indicates that the role of mosques in the radicalisation and recruitment of Islamist terrorists is declining. This is due, to a large part, to the fact that Muslim communities have become more vigilant and willing to confront extremism.²⁴ Although some mosques continue to be used for radicalisation,²⁵ Islamist terrorist recruitment efforts have largely been driven underground, with little overt propagation and recruitment now occurring at mosques. The main players in Islamist terrorist recruitment are no longer 'radical imams', but 'activists', i.e. members of terrorist cells acting outside the organisational framework of mosques. Prisons and other places in which individuals are likely to be vulnerable, lack orientation or experience personal crises ('places of vulnerability') continue to be a cause of concern.²⁶ Sources in member states point out the risk of radicalisation in prisons.²⁷

²⁰ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Italy.

²¹ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: France.

²² Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Spain.

²³ TE-SAT 2008, page 21.

²⁴ P.R. Neumann and B. Rogers, 'Recruitment and Mobilisation for the Islamist Militant Movement in Europe', a study carried out by King's College, London, for the European Commission (Directorate General Justice, Freedom and Security), London, December 2007.

²⁵ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Spain.

²⁶ Neumann and Rogers, 'Recruitment and Mobilisation'.

²⁷ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Spain.

There are marked regional differences within the EU with regard to radicalisation and recruitment linked to Islamist terrorism. To a number of member states, the topic of radicalisation is of very small concern or is not an issue on their territories at all.²⁸

The Internet plays a pivotal role in recruitment and indoctrination. It offers the possibility to disseminate tailor-made propaganda to restricted target audiences. (See also above, page 13.) Nevertheless, the Internet cannot fully replace the personal interaction between potential recruits and recruiters.

Propaganda

Terrorists can promote their agenda through the media and, in particular, the Internet with great ease. Events in areas such as the Middle East, Pakistan and Afghanistan are exploited by propagandists of the ideology of global *jihād* to promote the single narrative of an alleged global war on Islam. These and other factors contribute to the fact that an increasing number of people are attracted to the global message articulated by actors such as the *al-Qaeda* leadership and subsequently recruited by terrorist groups. Besides this, the greater number of people known to adhere to extremist ideas is also a result of the continuing efforts made by the authorities involved to better understand the nature of the threat in order to take effective counter-action, thereby exposing the scale of the problem.²⁹

One of the reasons for the attraction of the ideology of global *jihād* may be that it gives meaning to the feeling of exclusion, prevalent in particular among second or third generation immigrants who no longer identify with the country and the culture of their parents or grandparents, yet feel also excluded from western socie-

ty, which still perceives them as foreigners. For this group, the idea of becoming 'citizens' of the virtual worldwide Islamic community, removed from territory and national culture, may be more attractive than for first generation immigrants.³⁰

In its single narrative, *al-Qaeda's* ideology links the perceived exclusion of Muslims from society in Europe to regional conflicts worldwide, such as in the Middle East, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, Algeria, and Somalia. Ideologues of the *al-Qaeda* leadership and affiliated terrorist groups, such as AQIM, are quick to respond to any political and military crisis in these regions, with special attention to the developments in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

The UK reports that loose-knit terrorist networks linked to *al-Qaeda* take their lead from the radical propaganda readily available on the Internet. The extent to which such material may cause a person to contemplate carrying out acts of violence is rarely clear cut but has undoubtedly been a factor in some of the investigations in the UK during 2008. Perhaps most notable was the bomb attack in a restaurant in Exeter in May (See above, page 18).³¹

In Austria, two individuals stood trial in Vienna in March 2008 on charges of spreading propaganda messages on the Internet under the name of the *Global Islamic Media Front* (GIMF).³² They were convicted, in the trial of first instance, of translating into German and disseminating propaganda of Islamist terrorist organisations, and publishing a video message in an attempt to coerce the governments of Austria and Germany to withdraw from Afghanistan. The two defendants were sentenced to imprisonment of four years and 22 months, respectively. At the time of writing, their appeals were still pending.³³

²⁸ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Finland, Hungary, Republic of Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden.

²⁹ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: UK.

³⁰ Neumann and Rogers, 'Recruitment and Mobilisation', page 28.

³¹ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: UK.

³² See also TE-SAT 2008, page 22.

³³ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Austria. In the absence of final decisions, this case was not included in the overall number of convictions (see paragraph 4.4).

Training

In 2008, 15 persons were arrested in the EU for paramilitary training activities linked to Islamist terrorism. All of these arrests took place in France in the region of Carcassonne. Three of the arrested persons were women.

The Internet is also an important tool for training. Nevertheless, like in recruitment, it cannot replace real-life training and personal interaction with experienced fighters and activists abroad. The Internet is best viewed as a resource bank for self-radicalised and 'home-grown' autonomous cells, or in situations where real life training is considered to be problematic, rather than as a substitute for classical training in military training camps.³⁴ As a result, recruits still travel to training camps as part of their radicalisation process.³⁵

Logistical support

Although some member states consider the threat from Islamist terrorism as moderate to low, many report on activities related to logistical support of Islamist terrorist groups on their territory.³⁶ Terrorist cells in Spain, e.g., facilitated the entry into the country of Islamist terrorists, either by providing them with false documents (passports, residence permits, proof of residence, employment contracts) or by providing money and safe accommodation.

In Austria, several investigations were conducted on suspicion of financing of Islamist terrorism in 2008. Most of the cases were initiated in response to notifications from financial institutes. The investigations focused on both natural and legal persons. Suspects included individuals of North African origin who allegedly raised funds for terrorist organisations via property-related crime. There were indications that these people were active participants in a European network.³⁷

In Sweden, most resident Islamist individuals and networks that promote violence are found not to primarily intend to carry out attacks against the country and its interests, but rather to use Sweden as a base for providing logistical support for activities in other countries. The same applies to individuals and groups in Slovenia. Slovenia reports also that it could be used as a transit area to allow terrorists to reach target countries. In the UK, there are — in addition to individuals who may seek to carry out attacks, whether in the UK or abroad — others who remain prepared to provide support to terrorists through the provision of funds, logistical support and training. The kinds of training offered range from the practical skills required to carry out terrorist acts to the promotion of extremist material.³⁸

5.4. Situation outside the EU

In 2008 several EU nationals were killed in terrorist attacks or became victims of acts of Islamist terrorists outside the EU. Developments and events in relation to terrorism in certain regions or countries which have impacted member states or could become of relevance to the EU are briefly described.

North Africa and Sahel

After its alignment with the *al-Qaeda* leadership, AQIM, formerly known as the *Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat* (GSPC), perpetrated large-scale coordinated suicide attacks on Algerian and international targets in the Algerian capital Algiers on 11 April and 11 December 2007. In 2008 the number of suicide attacks in Algeria was even higher than in 2007. The capital Algiers was spared major terrorist attacks.³⁹ Some of the suicide attacks caused large numbers of casualties, such as on 19 August 2008, when a suicide attacker killed 43 people

³⁴ Anne Stenersen, 'The Internet: A Virtual Training Camp?', *Terrorism and Political Violence*, Vol. 20, Issue 2 (April 2008), pages 215 to 233.

³⁵ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Belgium, Germany.

³⁶ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Czech Republic, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Republic of Ireland, Latvia, Slovenia, Sweden, Spain.

³⁷ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Austria.

³⁸ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Slovenia, Sweden, UK.

³⁹ However, the Algerian security forces stated that they thwarted a plot to perpetrate suicide attacks in Algiers on the first anniversary of the 11 April 2007 attacks. 'Algeria forces kill 10 rebel bomb plotters-source', *Reuters*, 16 April 2008.

and injured 38 in front of a paramilitary police training school.⁴⁰ The vast majority of incidents linked to AQIM in 2008 took place in the Kabylie region east of Algiers, one of its traditional strongholds, where the group's central command is said to be located.⁴¹

As in past years,⁴² AQIM continued to consider the Algerian government and all western nations as potential targets and threatened to perpetrate more attacks on western interests. It claimed to have expanded its activities to neighbouring states in the Maghreb and the Sahel and to have recruited members from as far south as Nigeria.⁴³ In online statements and videos, AQIM's leader commented on the situation in Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia. Special interest was placed on Mauritania: AQIM claimed responsibility for a gunfire attack on the Israeli Embassy in Nouakchott on 1 February 2008 and an attack on a Mauritanian army convoy on 14 September 2008. In an online statement, AQIM accused the USA, France and Israel of connivance in the *coup d'état* in Mauritania and called for a *jihād* against the new military government.

Two Austrian tourists were kidnapped in southern Tunisia on 22 February 2008. They were finally released in Mali on 31 October 2008. The kidnapping was claimed in online statements signed in the name of AQIM. The statements demanded, among other things, the withdrawal of Austrian soldiers from Afghanistan and the release of two alleged members of the GIMF sentenced in Austria for publishing threat videos against Germany and Austria.

Iraq

There are indications that the influence of *al-Qaeda in Mesopotamia*, now forming part of the *Islamic State of Iraq*, has diminished in Iraq and that some of the foreign fighters have now left

the country. Individuals affiliated with *al-Qaeda* have begun to leave for other conflict zones, including Afghanistan and Pakistan.⁴⁴

Reliable figures on the total number of foreign fighters who have travelled to Iraq since the US-led invasion are unavailable. Some reports estimate that they constituted around 10 percent of the forces of *al-Qaeda in Mesopotamia* in Iraq and that these 10 percent were responsible for 90 percent of the suicide bomb attacks in the country.⁴⁵

Yemen

It is difficult to assess the situation and the degree of organisation of the Yemeni branch of *al-Qaeda*, the establishment of which had been publicised in 2007 on various Islamist websites. However, one of its branches, the *Kata'ib Jund al-Yemen* or *Yemen Soldiers Brigades*, has committed a number of terrorist attacks, including suicide bombings, targeting foreigners and foreign interests in Yemen in 2008.

Among the attacks against EU interests claimed by this group in 2008 was an attack which led to the killing of two Belgian tourists on 18 January 2008, and one against the Italian embassy in Sana'a on 30 April 2008.

Somalia

A number of Islamist militant groups in Somalia continued to fight the Somali transitional government and Ethiopian troops in Somalia, before the latter withdrew from the country in January 2009.

Terrorist attacks, carried out by means of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and suicide attacks, have been committed in the country. Some attacks targeted African Union peacekeepers. A roadside bomb killed three aid

⁴⁰ 'Bombing kills dozens in Algeria', *BBC News*, 19 August 2008.

⁴¹ Hanna Rogan, 'Violent Trends in Algeria Since 9/11', *CTC Sentinel*, Vol. 1, No. 12 (November 2008), pages 16 to 19.

⁴² TE-SAT 2008, page 24.

⁴³ 'An Interview With Abdelmalek Droukdal', *New York Times*, 1 July 2008.

⁴⁴ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: France.

⁴⁵ 'Foreign fighters leaving Iraq, military says', *USA Today*, 31 March 2008.

workers including a French member of Médecins sans frontières in January 2008.⁴⁶ Several aid workers and journalists have also been kidnapped in Somalia.

The fighting in Somalia has seen the emergence of a group called *Harakat al-Shabab al-Mujahidin* or *Mujahideen Youth Movement*, which promotes martyrdom operations and, furthermore, publicises its activities in a manner comparable to *al-Qaeda* and its affiliates.

In 2007 credible evidence indicated that non-Somali fighters were active in the country alongside the Somali Islamist groups and also providing training in tactics and propaganda.⁴⁷

Afghanistan

In 2008 the *Taliban* were responsible for a number of attacks in Afghanistan, including attacks on high-profile targets such as the Serena hotel on 14 January and a suicide attack on the Indian embassy in Kabul, as well as an attempt on the life of President Karzai at a ceremony taking place outside Kabul.

No reliable statistics regarding the number of suicide attacks in Afghanistan are available for 2008. However, the number of suicide attacks committed in 2006 and 2007 appears to range between 135 and 145. This *modus operandi* is still employed by terrorists in Afghanistan and leads to large numbers of civilian casualties.

A number of these attacks appear to have been committed by foreign fighters including at least one by a German citizen.

Furthermore, during 2008, the *Taliban* were responsible for the deliberate killing of a number of aid workers, including a British Christian woman, who was accused by the *Taliban* of proselytising, and three female International Rescue Committee (IRC) employees, who were labelled as spies.

The killing of at least 19 aid workers in 2008 appears to be a deliberate policy of the *Taliban*

to deter foreign aid and deteriorate the situation of the Afghan people in a bid to further undermine the position of the Afghan government.

Pakistan

Together with Afghanistan, Pakistan remains the central front in the fight against the *al-Qaeda* leadership and movements affiliated to its ideology such as the *Taliban*, *Lashkar-e-Taiba* or the *Islamic Jihad Union* (IJU). There is strong suspicion that at least part of the *al-Qaeda* leadership is located in the Pakistan tribal areas and attracts new contingents of foreign volunteers, including some from the EU member states, to the region.

Reports indicate that the Pakistani *Terhik-e-Taliban* movement is in full control of the tribal areas and has gained ground in the North-West Frontier Province. A Polish engineer was kidnapped in a tribal area in September 2008.⁴⁸ Most of the suicide attacks reported in Pakistan in 2008 took place in the North-West Frontier Province.

The suicide attack against the Marriott hotel in Islamabad on 20 September 2008 could be seen as a major blow for the Pakistani authorities. This hotel had previously been targeted by a suicide attack and no specific additional security measures appear to have been put into place by the time of the second attack, which killed 60 people including five foreigners, among them the Czech ambassador to Pakistan.

Other attacks directly targeted western citizens: on 15 March a bomb detonated at a popular restaurant in Islamabad and, on 2 June, the Danish embassy became the target of a VBIED. The latter was claimed by the 'central command' of *al-Qaeda*.

India

Between May and October 2008, India experienced a number of terrorist attacks, such as the series of bombs detonated in Jaipur, Bangalore, Ahmadabad, Delhi, Gujarat, Agarta Imphal and

⁴⁶ 'Aid staff withdrawn from Somalia', *BBC News*, 1 February 2008.

⁴⁷ See also TE-SAT 2008, pages 25 to 26.

⁴⁸ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Poland.

Assam. Not all of these attacks were committed by Islamist terrorist groups.

A series of coordinated attacks in Mumbai from 26 to 29 November killed 174 people.⁴⁹ The targets included two iconic hotels of the Indian financial capital, namely the Taj Mahal and the Oberoi Trident. The attacks, which were attributed to the Pakistani terrorist group *Lashkar-e-Taiba*, aimed at causing a maximum of casualties in the 'soft targets' chosen. Part of the plan was apparently to attract large media coverage as a

result of a great number of victims, including citizens of western states.

The attack against these two hotels follows on from the assault on the Serena hotel in Kabul on 14 January 2008 and from the two suicide attacks against the Marriott hotel in Islamabad on 26 January 2007 and 20 September 2008. The apparently thorough planning of the Mumbai attacks indicates that the attackers could rely on experiences of previous attacks and adapted their operation accordingly.⁵⁰

⁴⁹ 'Death toll in Mumbai attacks revised down to 174', *The Guardian* (UK), 30 November 2008.

⁵⁰ Europol research shows that, outside the EU, four, ten and eleven terrorist attacks against hotels were carried out in 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively, with total numbers of fatalities of five, 36 and 109. These figures exclude the Mumbai attacks in November 2008. Both in 2006 and 2008, one attack per year against hotels was carried out in the EU without causing fatalities. No terrorist attacks against hotels were carried out in the EU in 2007.

6. ETHNO-NATIONALIST AND SEPARATIST TERRORISM

Key findings

- Separatist terrorism remains the area of terrorism which affects the EU most. Four persons died in attacks committed by ETA in 2008.
- A total of 397 separatist terrorist attacks were perpetrated; 501 suspects were arrested. The number of attacks decreased in 2008 by 25 percent in comparison to 2007, thereby reaching the level of 2006.
- The majority of arrests related to separatist terrorism occurred in France and Spain. Significant arrests in these countries led to the dismantling of several ETA cells when some top leaders were arrested.
- Youth organisations linked to ETA continue to be responsible for the vast majority of the Basque separatist terrorist attacks in Spain.
- Target selection remains dependent on the political goals of the groups concerned. As in previous years, Corsican separatist terrorist groups mainly targeted private property or individuals, while Basque separatist terrorist groups mainly carried out attacks against business and governmental targets.
- The activities of separatist movements outside the EU have an impact on the security situation inside the EU.

6.1. Terrorist attacks

In 2008, 397 terrorist attacks were claimed or attributed to separatist terrorist organisations. Of these attacks, 98 percent took place in France and Spain.

The number of separatist terrorist attacks in 2008 is comparable to that of 2006, but decreased by 25 percent in comparison to 2007. This is mainly due to the fact that, in 2008, France experienced 46 percent less attacks than in 2007. Also in Spain the number of separatist terrorist attacks decreased by 4 percent in comparison to 2007. Of the total number of attacks, 91 percent were carried out successfully.



Figure 9: Number of failed, foiled or successful attacks and number of arrested suspects for separatist terrorism in member states in 2008

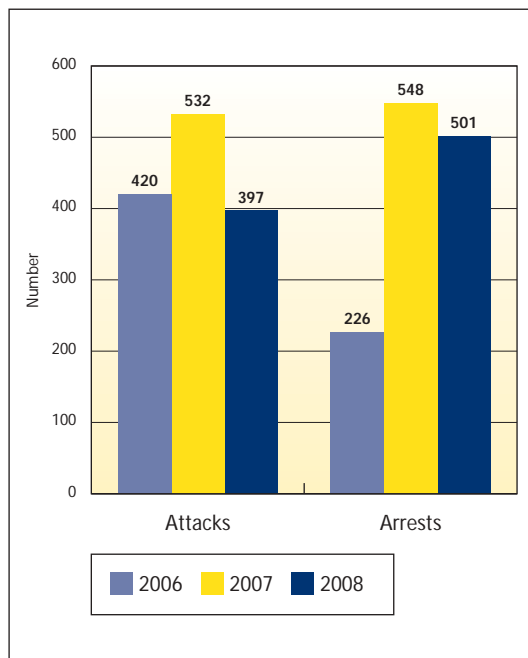


Figure 10: Number of failed, foiled or successful attacks and number of arrested suspects for separatist terrorism in member states 2006-2008

As in previous years, the number of casualties and fatalities caused by separatist terrorist attacks remained limited. However, Spanish law enforcement officials and some groups of businesspeople remained an explicit target of Basque separatist terrorism. In 2008 four persons died in four separate attacks carried out by *Euskadi ta Askatasuna* (ETA, Basque for 'Basque Homeland and Freedom'): a Guardia Civil agent, a warrant officer of the army, a politician and a businessman.

The businessman assassinated by ETA was the owner of a company working on a high-speed train route between the autonomous region of the Basque Country and Madrid. ETA has threatened many companies and their workers involved in this train project, which it considers has been imposed on the Basque Country by the Spanish and French governments.⁵¹ ETA's goals are centred on the sovereignty and self-determination of Euskal Herria, which comprises the Spanish autonomous regions of the Basque

Country and Navarre as well as the French Basque Country.

ETA had declared a ceasefire which lasted from March 2006 to June 2007. After the ending of the ceasefire, ETA has resumed its attacks. In 2008 ETA carried out 35 attacks, spread almost evenly over the period of February to December 2008. The majority of the attacks by ETA cells took place either in the autonomous region of the Basque Country or in neighbouring Spanish provinces.

The *modus operandi* used by ETA to commit attacks involved the use of explosives: IEDs, followed by VBIEDs. The decreasing trend in the use of commercial explosives in ETA attacks that started in 2007 continued in 2008: more IEDs containing home-made explosives were used. This may indicate that ETA is encountering increasing difficulties in the acquisition of commercial explosives.⁵²

The majority of terrorist acts perpetrated by Basque separatist terrorists in Spain are so-called *Taldes Y* attacks, which are committed by a network of individuals with links to ETA's youth organisation SEGI.⁵³ In 2008, 211 *Taldes Y* attacks were committed. ETA encourages its supporters to engage in street fights against anyone voicing criticism of ETA. These fights took the form of attacks against buildings of government agencies, law enforcement and political parties, bank offices, public transport systems, or businesses related to the high-speed train under construction.

Of the *Taldes Y* attacks in 2008, 43 percent were committed in the first two months of the year. The high frequency of attacks in this period of time seems to be a response to the banning of the political party *Acción Nacionalista Vasca* (ANV), the successor organisation of the previously declared illegal *Batasuna*.

The *modus operandi* of *Taldes Y* attacks remained unchanged in 2008. Mainly incendiary devices or flammable liquids were used.

⁵¹ 'ETA asesina a tiros en Azpeitia a un empresario vinculado con la "Y vasca"', *El Mundo*, 3 December 2008.

⁵² Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Spain.

⁵³ TE-SAT 2008, page 28.

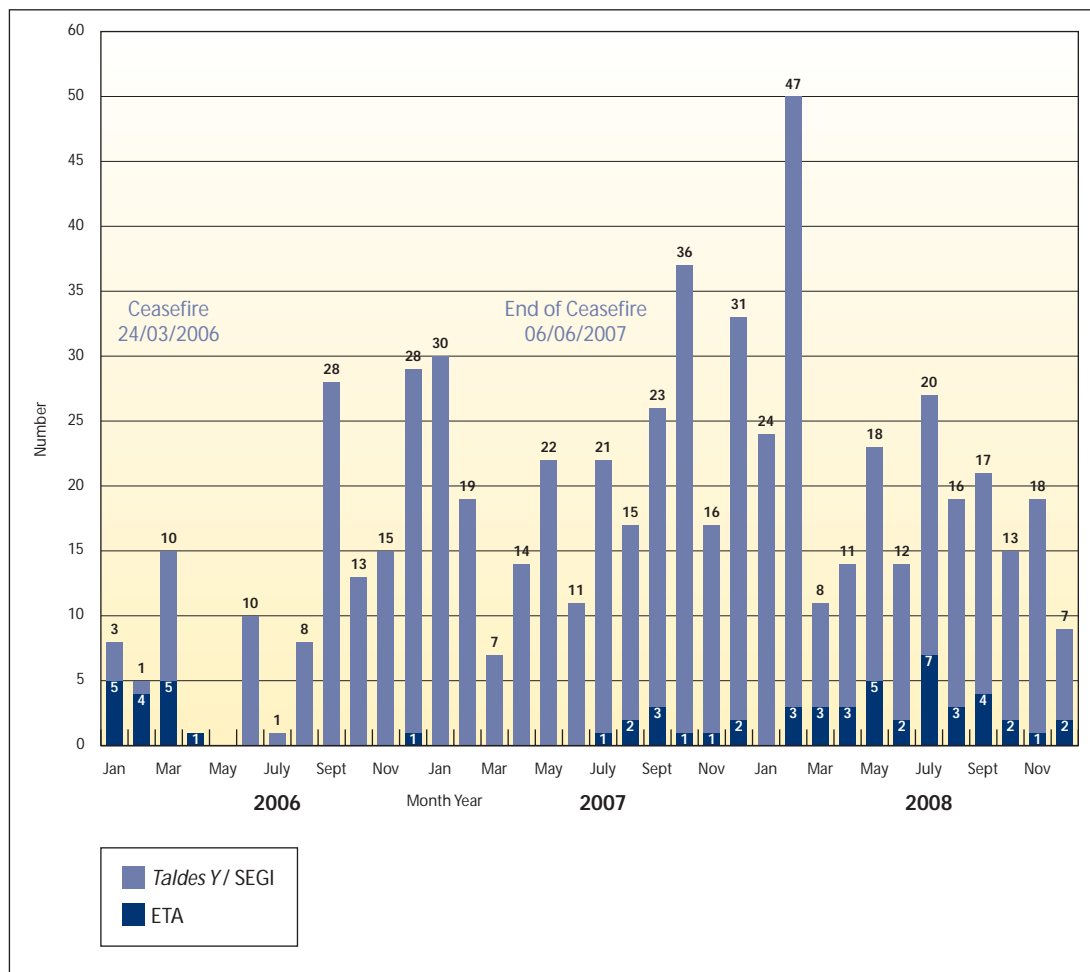


Figure 11: Number of *Taldes Y/SEGI* attacks and ETA in Spain 2006-2008

The terrorist group *Resistência Galega*, which operates in the Spanish autonomous region of Galicia, carried out seven attacks. These had limited effects and caused only small-scale property damage.⁵⁴

In France, 123 attacks were carried out by Corsican separatist groups, one third of which were claimed under the umbrella of the *Front de Libération Nationale de la Corse* (FLNC). Basque separatist groups carried out 14 attacks.

As in the previous years, Basque and Corsican separatist groups carried out attacks against different types of targets. Although there is a

decrease in the attacks against private property and individuals in France,⁵⁵ these continue to be the main targets of Corsican separatist terrorist groups. Basque separatist terrorist groups in Spain and France focused mainly on attacks against business and governmental targets in 2008.⁵⁶

Corsican separatist terrorist groups mainly attack property of people considered non-Corsicans. A high number of targets of Corsican separatist terrorist groups are holiday apartments and houses. In addition, cars of non-Corsican residents and real estate agencies renting holiday houses were attacked.

⁵⁴ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Spain.

⁵⁵ Private property includes holiday apartments and cars.

⁵⁶ Governmental targets in Spain include government offices, court houses, and political parties. Business targets in Spain include ATMs, bank branches, real estate agencies. Business targets in France include real estate agencies and the tourist sector. Critical infrastructure in Spain includes highways and railways.

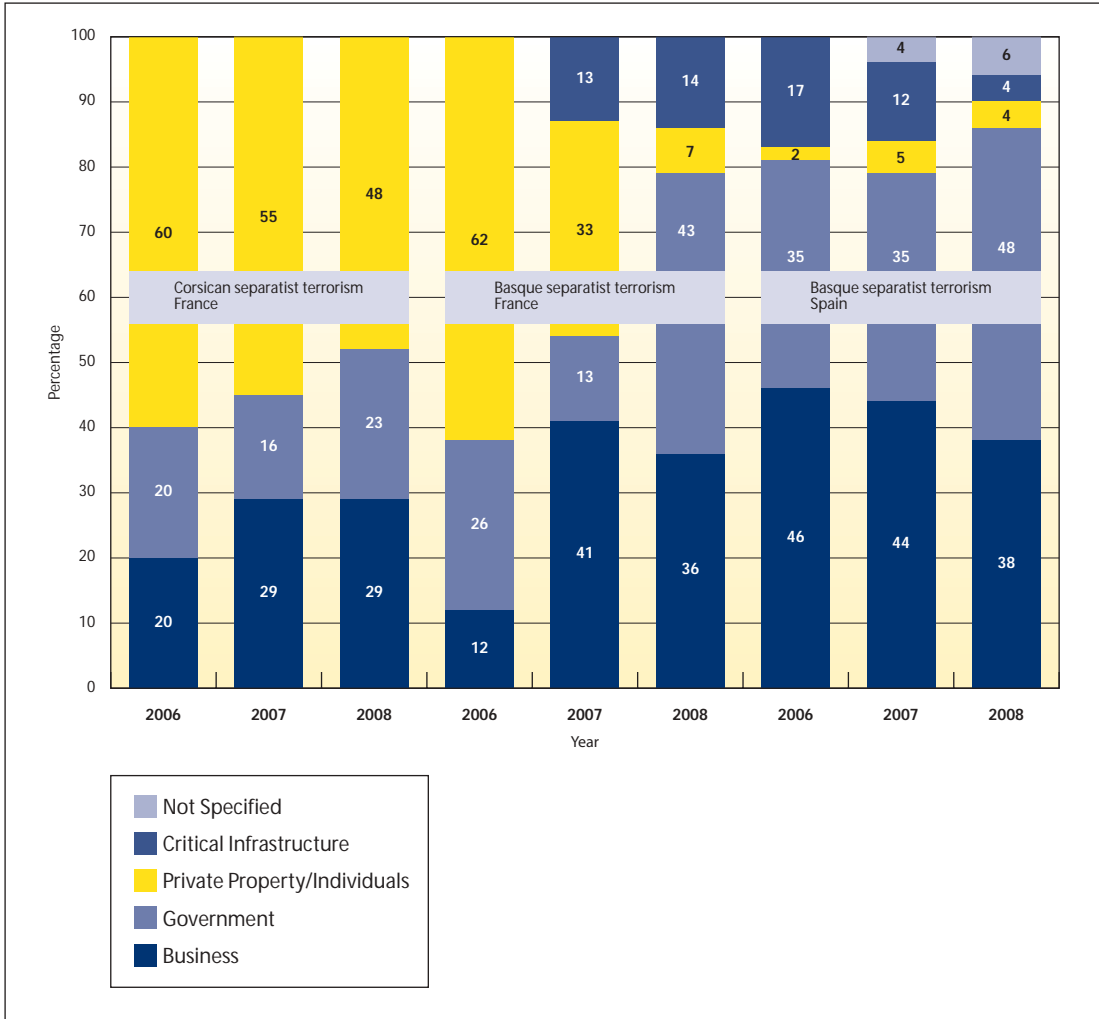


Figure 12: Type of targets in attacks by Corsican and Basque separatist terrorists in France and Basque separatist terrorists in Spain 2006-2008

Although the *Irish National Liberation Army* (INLA) has declared a cease-fire in 1998, two separatist terrorist attacks targeting private property took place in the Republic of Ireland and were attributed to the INLA in 2008. The increase in terrorist activities in the Republic of Ireland is reflected in the number of persons arrested and charged with unlawful membership of the organisation and other related offences during 2008.⁵⁷

In Austria, three failed and two successful arson attacks were reported for 2008. All of the attacks were attributed to PKK/KONGRA-GEL.⁵⁸ At least two of the attacks targeted directly Turkish interests.

6.2. Arrested suspects

In 2008 a total of 501 persons were arrested in eight member states for offences related to separatist terrorism. The majority of the individuals were arrested in France and Spain. During the last months of 2008, several ETA cells were dismantled and some top leaders were arrested in France and Spain. This will probably impact on ETA's capabilities in 2009.

In Spain, 40 percent of the arrested were accused of attack-related offences, 22 percent for facilitation.⁵⁹ During 2008, several operations against *Taldes Y/SEGI* resulted in the arrest of 67 suspects in the autonomous regions of the

⁵⁷ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Republic of Ireland.

⁵⁸ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Austria.

⁵⁹ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Spain.

Basque Country and Navarre. In addition, a number of other suspects were arrested in the process of committing the attacks.⁶⁰

In France, 64 percent of the suspects were arrested for Corsican and 34 percent for Basque separatist terrorist offences. Of the individuals arrested for Corsican separatist terrorism, 62 percent were suspected of attack-related offences. Almost half of the Basque separatist terrorist suspects in France were arrested for financing of terrorism.

In 2008 German authorities arrested a number of presumed PKK/KONGRA-GEL members, including several leaders, such as area chiefs. Only one person was arrested for terrorism-related offences. In October 2008, a 40-year-old Turk of Kurdish background was arrested. The individual arrested was accused of having led what was then the PKK/KONGRA-GEL region South in Germany during the period of January 1993 until at least 1994.⁶¹

In March 2008, Italian authorities arrested a cash courier of the PKK/KONGRA-GEL.⁶² In Slovakia, one individual was arrested on suspicion of supporting the PKK/KONGRA-GEL.⁶³

In the Republic of Ireland, 49 persons were arrested for offences related to separatist terrorism. The majority of them, 28, were members of the INLA, while nine were members of the *Real Irish Republican Army* (RIRA) and four were linked to the *Continuity Irish Republican Army* (CIRA).⁶⁴

As in previous years, a number of suspected members of the *Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam* (LTTE) were arrested in the EU for offences linked to financing of terrorism. In Italy, 34 LTTE members were arrested. Of these, 33 were suspected of extortion and transferring money to Sri Lanka.⁶⁵ In France, two individuals were arrested for similar offences.⁶⁶

6.3. Terrorist activities

ETA

Inside the EU, France remains ETA's main fallback base, from which the group continually improves its logistical means and where its reserve activists are hosted and trained militarily.⁶⁷

Overall, the influence of Spanish Basque separatist terrorism outside the EU is marginal. However, past contacts between ETA and the *Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias Colombianas* (FARC) or *Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia* came to light during 2008.⁶⁸ The FARC may have entertained these contacts for strategic reasons, aiming at benefitting from ETA's experience and expertise in urban terrorism to increase their own capabilities in this field.

The UK extradited three ETA members to Spain. Canadian authorities extradited one ETA member to Spain and deported another.

Corsica

In France, the death of four activists of the clandestine scene in 2006 and 2007 and a number of arrests led to the emergence of a group calling itself 'FLNC 1976'. It called upon the 'combatants' of the two main terrorist separatist groups, the *Front de Libération Nationale de la Corse – Union des Combattants* (FLNC-UDC) and the *Front de Libération Nationale de la Corse du 22 Octobre* (FLNC-22 Octobre), to unite on the basis of the programme of the original FLNC.

Northern Ireland

Although the terrorist threat related to Northern Ireland has diminished in recent years, with the *Provisional Irish Republican Army* (PIRA) and the main loyalist groups ceasing their terrorist campaigns and engaging in peaceful political process, dissident Irish republican groups,

⁶⁰ *Crónica: Boletín de documentación y actualidad*, no 1404 (Bilbao: Vasco Press, 12 January 2009).

⁶¹ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Germany.

⁶² Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Italy.

⁶³ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Slovakia.

⁶⁴ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Republic of Ireland.

⁶⁵ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Italy.

⁶⁶ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: France.

⁶⁷ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Spain, France.

⁶⁸ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Colombia.

principally the RIRA and the CIRA, and other paramilitary groups continue to engage in crime and violence, including shootings and the use of IEDs. Incidents have included the placing of incendiary devices in commercial premises, attempted attacks against infrastructure, such as roads and railways, and attacks targeting the police, including an IED attack against an off-duty police officer, which resulted in serious injury.⁶⁹ It can be expected that these terrorist activities may continue in the future.

PKK/KONGRA-GEL

In Turkey, the armed wing of the PKK/KONGRA-GEL, named the *People's Defence Forces*, has been fighting for an independent Kurdistan or, at the very least, for cultural and political autonomy of the Kurdish people in south-eastern Turkey. Developments in this region have a direct impact on the level of security in Europe.⁷⁰

With relatively large communities of Kurds in some member states, the PKK/KONGRA-GEL is able to organise propaganda activities, such as demonstrations, marches, culture festivals and various campaigns, in an attempt to attract new supporters in Europe.

In mid-October 2008, the lawyers of the PKK/KONGRA-GEL founder imprisoned in Turkey declared that their client had been physically mistreated by the prison personnel. Subsequent to publications by Kurdish media on the torture accusations, the political-propagandistic wing of the PKK/KONGRA-GEL appealed to the Kurds in Europe to organise 'democratic' protest meetings.⁷¹

Against this background, demonstrations with Kurdish participants were held in several member states. During the demonstrations, presumed PKK/KONGRA-GEL members or sympathisers committed sporadic criminal or terrorist offences, such as incendiary attacks, arson, and assault and property damage. These actions mainly targeted Turkish organisations.⁷² Considering the timing of the demonstrations, it can be assumed that these were centrally organised by the PKK/KONGRA-GEL.

LTTE

The LTTE aims to create an independent state for the Tamils, referred to as Tamil Eelam, in the northern and eastern provinces of Sri Lanka. The fight between the Sinhalese-dominated government and the resistance movement of the Tamil minority in Sri Lanka has been raging since 1983. A cease-fire was observed between February 2002 and January 2008,⁷³ when the Sri Lankan government started to advance into the areas controlled by the LTTE.⁷⁴

The LTTE controls a global network of Tamils and associations with structures dedicated to fundraising, procurement and propaganda firmly established in Europe. The LTTE has built efficient mechanisms to exercise strong control over Tamil communities in the EU and other parts of the world.⁷⁵ One of the core activities of the LTTE in the EU is the collection of funds from Tamil communities on a monthly basis to finance military procurement.⁷⁶ The LTTE has been on the EU list of terrorist organisations since 2006.⁷⁷

⁶⁹ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: UK.

⁷⁰ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Austria.

⁷¹ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Germany, Finland, Austria.

⁷² For the time being, the attacks committed by PKK/KONGRA-GEL in Germany are of minor significance. Therefore, they are not counted as terrorist attacks, although they are considered as politically motivated. Austria reported five attacks by PKK/KONGRA-GEL as terrorist offences. TE-SAT data is based on the member states' definitions of terrorism.

⁷³ The Sri Lankan government called off the cease-fire on 16 January 2008. On 2 January 2009, the Sri Lankan army entered the LTTE's 'capital' Killinochchi.

⁷⁴ 'Sri Lanka navy claims last rebel ship sunk', www.channelnewsasia.com, 7 October 2007.

⁷⁵ Human Rights Watch, 'Funding the "Final War": LTTE Intimidation and Extortion in the Tamil Diaspora', Vol. 18, No. 1(C), 14 March 2006.

⁷⁶ 'Feeding the Tiger: how Sri Lankan insurgents fund their war', *Jane's Intelligence Review*, 1 August 2007.

⁷⁷ EU Council Common Position 2006/380/CFSP of 29 May 2006.

7. LEFT-WING AND ANARCHIST TERRORISM

Key findings

- Three member states reported a total number of 28 left-wing terrorist attacks for 2008. These took place in Greece, Spain and Italy.
- The majority of left-wing and anarchist terrorist attacks targeted business and governmental targets.
- Most attacks were carried out by IEDs. Arson accounted for one third of the reported incidents.
- In 2008, 58 individuals were arrested for left-wing terrorism. Nearly half were members of the DHKP-C, arrested in France, Germany and Cyprus.
- GRAPO is assessed to be no longer operational.
- Left-wing and anarchist groups have established links across Europe. Most of their actions reflect a common agenda.



Figure 13: Number of failed, foiled or successful attacks and number of arrested suspects for left-wing and anarchist terrorism in member states in 2008

out successfully but caused only property damage. No injuries or fatalities were reported.

The majority of left-wing and anarchist terrorist attacks in 2008 were carried out using an IED. Arson attacks represented 32 percent of the total number of attacks as compared to 55 percent in 2007. In Greece and Italy most of the attacks were bombings. The majority of the arson attacks took place in Spain. The choice of targets remains unchanged: business and government interests were the main targets in both 2007 and 2008.⁷⁸

7.1. Terrorist attacks

In 2008 Greece, Spain and Italy reported a total of 28 attacks carried out by left-wing and anarchist groups. This constitutes an increase of 25 percent as compared to 2007. In 2006, however, the number of attacks had reached a similar level. The majority of these attacks were carried

⁷⁸ Governmental targets include government offices, police offices, and buildings of international institutions. Business targets include ATMs, bank branches, private and commercial companies (oil companies, car dealers, etc.).

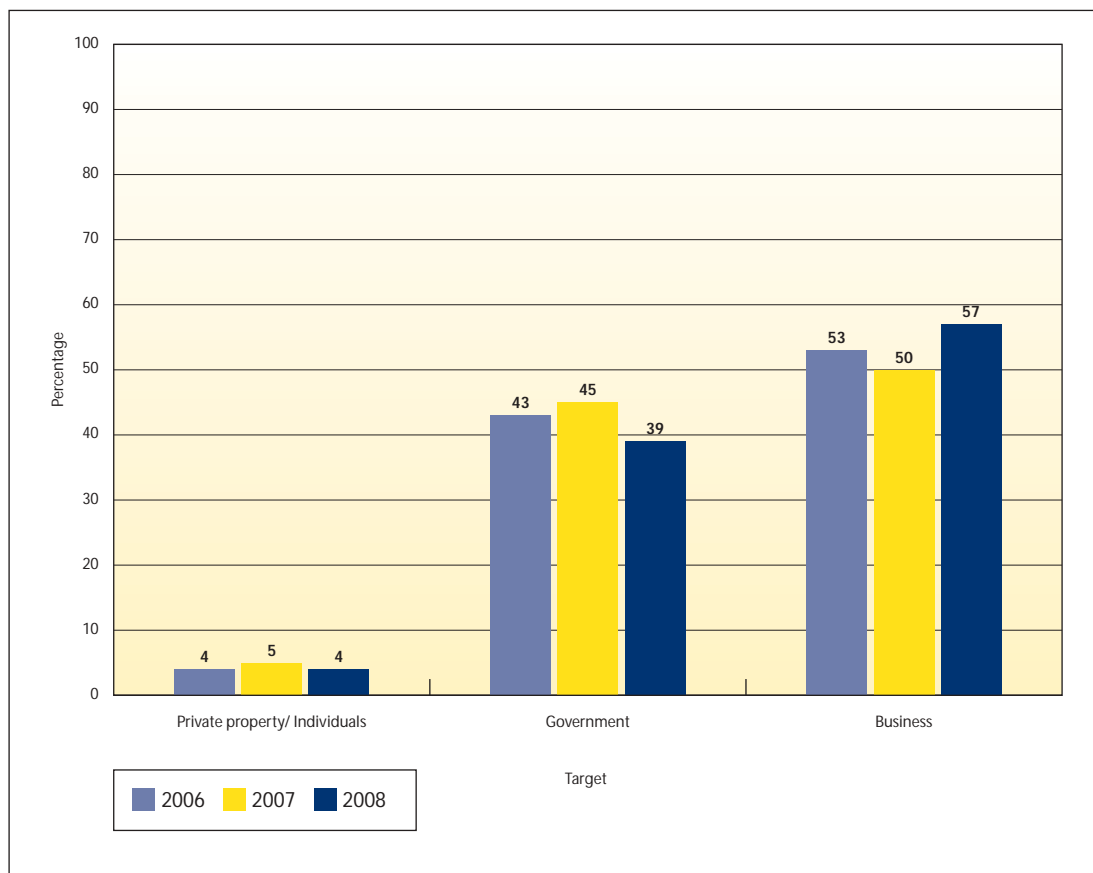


Figure 14: Left-wing and anarchist terrorist attacks by target 2006-2008

Greece reported a total of 13 left-wing and anarchist attacks in 2008.

The terrorist group *Epanastatikos Agonas* or *Revolutionary Struggle* remained active in 2008 and claimed three attacks targeting a police station in April, an international oil company in October and a police bus carrying 19 officers in December. The use of firearms during attacks against police targets raises concern that violent acts by the *Epanastatikos Agonas* could further escalate.

The group *Synomosia Pyrinon Fotias Athina-Thessaloniki* or *Cells of Fire Conspiracy of Thessalonica and Athens* claimed seven attacks in 2008. Main targets were police and the military but also a vehicle of the Italian embassy in Athens. One attack on 25 June 2008 in Greece targeting a building housing the offices of several international companies was originally

reported as 'not specified' and is categorised as such in the general overview. However, the attack is now attributed to the left-wing organisation *Laiki Thelisi* or *People's Will*.⁷⁹

In Spain all ten attacks in 2008 are attributed to anarchist groups. The majority took place in Barcelona and targeted business interests. Six attacks were successfully carried out, albeit with limited repercussions.

Italy reported five successful attacks in 2008. Four attacks were directed against banks and car dealerships; one targeted a police station.

7.2. Arrested suspects and terrorist activities

A total of 58 persons were arrested in 2008 for left-wing and anarchist terrorism in six member states: France, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Germany and

⁷⁹ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Greece.

Cyprus. With 48 arrests in 2007, this is an increase of 21 percent.

The majority of the arrested were suspected of membership of a terrorist organisation. Another 20 people were arrested, in France and Italy, for attack-related offences. Furthermore, eight arrests for financing of terrorism — all linked to the Turkish left-wing party *Devrimci Halk Kurtuluş Partisi / Cephesi* (DHKP-C) or *Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front* — were reported by France and Germany. Spain reported five arrests for, among other charges, propaganda.

As a result of an Italian investigation into the activities of the terrorist organisation *Partito Comunista Politico-Militare* (PCP-M), four members of the Belgian branch of *Secours Rouge International* (*Secours Rouge/APAPC*) were arrested in Belgium. Amongst those four persons was a former member of the *Cellules Communistes Combattantes* (CCC), a left-wing terrorist group active in Belgium in the mid-1980s.⁸⁰

In Spain, the decrease from 17 arrests for left-wing and anarchist terrorism in 2007 to six in 2008 can be attributed to the dismantling, in recent years, of the Spanish terrorist organisation *Grupos de Resistencia Antifascista Primero de Octubre* (GRAPO). In January 2008, five GRAPO members were arrested on suspicion of propaganda, financing, recruitment and training activities for the group. No activities by GRAPO have come to notice in 2008. It is assessed that currently only a few militants are still at large.⁸¹

Italian authorities see a continued threat posed by left-wing terrorist groups after the dismantling of the PCP-M in 2007. Although no attacks were attributed to the *Federazione Anarchica Informale* (FAI) in 2008, a number of investigations confirmed the vitality of the anarchist insurrectionist movement in Italy.⁸²

In 2008 suspected members of the DHKP-C were arrested in France, Germany and Cyprus. In October, the French wing of the organisation was dismantled with the arrest of six persons accused of financing terrorist activities in Turkey. The DHKP-C continues to maintain organisational structures in Germany, which it uses mainly for purposes of logistics and propaganda. During 2008, three presumed leaders of the DHKP-C in Europe were arrested in Germany. No violent acts which could be attributed to the group have been noticed in Germany since 1999.⁸³

One Turkish citizen linked to the DHKP-C was found in possession of false documents and arrested at Larnaca airport in Cyprus.

In November 2008, after a lengthy investigation, French authorities arrested ten persons suspected of a series of attacks on the high-speed rail network. They were suspected of being involved in sabotaging the overhead power cables and the ensuing disruption of rail traffic in France.

7.3. Extremism

Belgium reported an increase in actions by anarchist groups, mainly in the cities of Brussels and Ghent. Furthermore, it appears that actions by these groups became more radical in 2008. Anarchists are reported to have made increasing use of Molotov cocktails. There are established links with French, Greek and Italian anarchists, as demonstrated by a case in which a Greek citizen, driving a car registered in France with Belgian, Greek and Italian persons on board, was caught when he painted graffiti on the walls of the Brussels courthouse.⁸⁴

Activities of particular groups within the anarchist movement are inspired by particular themes, such as anti-militarism, support for 'political prisoners', immigration and environmentalism, which are part of the traditional

⁸⁰ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Belgium.

⁸¹ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Spain.

⁸² Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Italy.

⁸³ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Germany.

⁸⁴ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Belgium.

campaign topics of the international anarchist scene.⁸⁵

The UK reported a noticeable increase in protest and street activity by extreme right-wing groups. This was accompanied by an increase in counter-protests on these occasions by greater numbers of violent ANTIFA or anti-fascist elements. (See also right-wing terrorism.)

In December 2008, a series of demonstrations took place in Greece after a 15-year-old student

was shot and killed during a police intervention. Initially, anarchists mixed with the protesters with the aim of causing riots targeting police stations, public buildings and shops. A number of solidarity demonstrations, some resulting in violent public disorder, took place in Italy and Spain.

Austria reports a noticeable decrease in the level of activities by left-wing groups as a result of reduced public interest in the Iraq crisis in 2008.⁸⁶

⁸⁵ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Belgium, Czech Republic, Italy, UK.

⁸⁶ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Austria.

8. RIGHT-WING TERRORISM

Key findings

- The member states did not report any right-wing terrorist attacks or arrests related to right-wing terrorism for 2008. All right-wing activities were reported as extremism.
- Extreme right-wing activities became evident in concerts, demonstrations and marches.
- Several member states reported on clashes between left-wing and right-wing extremist groups. Extreme right-wing events attract counter-protest activity from anti-fascist (ANTIFA) groups and vice versa.
- A number of extreme right-wing organisations maintain close international contacts. However, several arrested right-wing extremists were acting alone without links to an extremist organisation.
- Individual members of the WPM scene have exhibited their readiness to use violence, threats or coercion to reach their political goals.

8.1. Extremism

In 2008 right-wing extremists organised street protests, marches, demonstrations or so-called White Power Music (WPM) concerts in several

EU countries. The member states which reported on right-wing extremists notice that these groups and individuals maintain contacts with like-minded people in other countries.⁸⁷

In the UK, several individuals were arrested for right-wing extremism. All of these were acting alone without direction from any known extreme right-wing group. The extreme right-wing movement in the UK tends to make its presence felt less by their own public manifestations than by counter-protests: most right-wing street events attracted counter-demonstrations from anti-fascist groups. Numbers of ANTIFA protesters have increased in 2008. Extreme right-wing events are expected to attract similar counter-protests in 2009.⁸⁸ (See also chapter on left-wing terrorism.)

Italy arrested eleven individuals on charges of right-wing extremism.⁸⁹

The WPM scene on one side and the autonomous movement on the other constitute the two poles of political extremism. Whereas political extremism is not a tangible threat in Sweden, certain groups and individuals pose a threat to individuals and private property, and to public order and safety. The WPM scene is composed of groups and networks with right-wing extremist and racist views whose members are prepared to use politically motivated violence. The autonomous movement consists of loosely connected networks using a variety of names to characterise their organisations and actions. The autonomous movement is split in

⁸⁷ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Estonia, Slovenia, UK.

⁸⁸ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: UK.

⁸⁹ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Italy.

a great number of ideological currents, but anarchism, i.e. the elimination of all forms of compulsory government, is one of the more widespread elements. In both the WPM scene and the autonomous movement, individual members have exhibited their readiness to use violence, threats or coercion to reach their political goals.⁹⁰

In Belgium, the WPM network *Blood & Honour* organised several concerts in 2008. As in previous years, each of these concerts attracted hundreds of people from all over Europe. Following a concert in October 2008, the Belgian authorities conducted several searches. Several extremists were detained during the searches but all were released afterwards.⁹¹

In Austria, right-wing extremist groups were dismantled by the authorities in the 1990s, but leading members of these groups remain active at present, mainly in the background. Individual activists of the revisionist movement make their presence felt mostly through publications. Right-wing extremists manifest themselves through provocative and violent actions. Most of them are linked to each other in loose networks. Since 2007, however, Austrian right-wing extremists in some federal states have clearly tried to build up structures in an attempt to establish a nationwide network. In addition, structured and coordinated public manifestations took place in 2008, in particular in places in which an older generation of right-wing extremists have had a direct influence for a prolonged space of time.⁹²

⁹⁰ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Sweden.

⁹¹ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Belgium.

⁹² Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Austria.

9. SINGLE ISSUE TERRORISM

Key findings

- France reported five single issue terrorist attacks for 2008. The majority of member states reported single issue activities as extremism.
- The majority of animal rights extremism organisations in the EU are supportive of, and inspired, by the ideology of *Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty* (SHAC).
- The focus of animal rights extremism seems to have shifted from the UK to the European mainland in 2008. Cooperation between animal rights extremists in Europe has led to European-wide extremist activities.
- Environmental issues are increasingly in the focus of single issue extremists.

9.1. Terrorist attacks and arrested suspects

France reported five single issue terrorism bomb attacks. Two attacks against speed radars were claimed by the *Fraction Nationaliste Armée Révolutionnaire* (FNAR), while two others were attributed to them. The FNAR was nothing more than a one-person organisation. This individual was arrested on 28 May 2008, after he injured himself while priming an IED containing home-made explosives.

The fifth attack was attributed to the *Comité d'Action Viticole* (CAV). This organisation is active in the south of France and campaigns against the import of foreign wines.

9.2. Extremism

Activism for animal rights and environmental issues usually does not take the form of terrorist offences. Animal rights extremists are more likely to carry out acts of criminal damage, vandalism, intimidation and arson targeting individuals linked to companies and academic research. Belgium, France, Portugal, the Netherlands and the UK have been affected by arson, while victims of animal rights extremism (ARE) in Austria, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Spain and Sweden have mostly been affected by systematic harassment; vandalism of fur shops and companies associated with the contract animal-testing company Huntingdon Life Sciences (HLS); and the 'release' of caged animals such as minks.

The majority of ARE organisations in the EU are inspired by and support the ideology of the *Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty* (SHAC).⁹³ SHAC targets suppliers, customers and financial institutions linked to HLS. During the second half of 2008, several British SHAC leaders were found guilty, among other charges, of having orchestrated, in 2007, blackmail of companies which are suppliers of HLS. These trials and convictions appear to have caused a decrease in ARE activities in the UK. A number of arrests in January 2008 were also linked to criminal activities by

⁹³ For SHAC's foundation and aims, see TE-SAT 2008, page 40.

individuals associated with the 2007 SHAC campaign against HLS. The individuals arrested were experienced animal rights extremists who are believed to have been responsible for coordinating the campaign. At the time of writing, it is difficult to assess how other extremists will react to the convictions of the SHAC leaders. In 2008, however, it has become evident that the SHAC campaign in the UK is fragmenting. Moreover, there are indications that the UK authorities' firm approach to ARE forces these groups to move to the European mainland in a view to continue their actions there.⁹⁴ The *Anti-Dierproeven Coalitie* (ADC) is considered to be a branch of SHAC in Belgium.⁹⁵

Besides SHAC, the second main animal rights campaign in the UK in 2008 was *Stop Primate Experiments at Cambridge* (SPEAC or SPEAK). It is protesting against a medical research centre at Oxford University. SPEAC's campaigns received a major blow in November 2008, when one of its targets, the Oxford University Laboratory, was officially opened. Although some acts of criminal damage were reported in early 2008, these diminished as the year progressed, and there was little criminal activity in the final quarter of 2008.⁹⁶

In Austria, animal rights extremists carried out actions, causing mainly material damages, under the name of the *Animal Liberation Front* (ALF). A smaller number of criminal offences occurred under the acronym SHAC. Austrian animal rights extremists cooperated with foreign extremists

on different animal rights topics and took part in European-wide actions.⁹⁷

In the Netherlands, animal rights extremists further intensified their activities in the second half of 2008. Not only the number of criminal acts increased, but also the intensity and gravity of the offences seem to have grown. Two arson attacks on personal property of employees of the pan-European stock exchange Euronext in the last weeks of 2008 illustrate this development. It is possible that Dutch animal rights extremists are gradually applying methods that have proven successful in other countries.⁹⁸

In the UK, environmentalist protests against the power sector and airport expansion increased in 2008. Extremists have demonstrated a determination to take direct action, and there have been numerous arrests during this period related to these causes.

In Sweden, a newly built private house burnt down in Älmhult in Småland in late July 2008. Earlier in the same year, the electric wiring of a building crane near the house and a 3G pylon in the area were sabotaged. In statements published on the Internet the organisation *Jordens befrielsefront* (JBF) claimed responsibility for two of these events. It was the first time that this name had been used in Sweden, while its international counterpart, the *Earth Liberation Front* (ELF), is well-known. These attacks were intended to draw attention to environmental issues.⁹⁹

⁹⁴ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: UK.

⁹⁵ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Belgium.

⁹⁶ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: UK.

⁹⁷ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Austria.

⁹⁸ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: the Netherlands.

⁹⁹ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2009: Sweden.

10. TRENDS

Due to large fluctuations, a clear trend in the numbers of failed, foiled and successful terrorist attacks cannot be established. The increase in numbers that was reported in 2007, compared to 2006, has not continued. During 2008, 515 terrorist attacks were committed in the EU. One Islamist terrorist attack with the aim to cause mass casualties caused little damage in the UK. Separatist terrorist attacks dominate the numbers of terrorist incidents in the EU. A total of 397 separatist terrorist attacks were perpetrated, and 501 suspects were arrested. The vast majority of attacks and arrests relating to separatist terrorism were, as in previous years, reported by France and Spain. Youth organisations continue to be responsible for the majority of the attacks in Spain.

The numbers of arrested suspects are relatively independent of the occurrence of terrorist activities. This indicates the existence of a continuous threat. The majority of the arrests were carried out on suspicion of membership of a terrorist organisation. Women continue to play a minor role in terrorism. The number of women arrested in relation to separatist, left-wing and anarchist terrorism is higher than for Islamist terrorism. The numbers of arrests for Islamist terrorism, although lower than in the two previous years, give evidence of the fact that the threat emanating from individuals and groups adhering to the ideology of global *jihād* remains substantial in some member states. Successful pro-active activities of law enforcement agencies and intelligence services are usually not made public.

Islamist terrorists continue to legitimise their actions with references to western policies towards Muslims, including the

military presence in conflict zones. Member states with a military presence in conflict zones, such as Iraq and Afghanistan, have been threatened several times during the last years. Several video statements were released during the past years.

The threat of terrorism to EU member states will remain diverse. The EU member states continue to be confronted with international organised groups, locally inspired groups and 'lone wolves'. The Islamist terrorist attack in the UK in 2008 was carried out by a single offender – a 'lone wolf' – inspired by local extremists. Other terrorist acts conducted by individuals are related to single issue terrorism. Although the arrests of some ETA top leaders may probably have an impact on ETA's capabilities in 2009, the threat from ETA remains serious. In the UK, dissident Irish republican groups, principally the RIRA and the CIRA, and other paramilitary groups may continue to engage in crime and violence. In France, a single trial for separatist terrorism involved 18 defendants. In Belgium, five members of a group related to the first European female suicide bomber were tried jointly. Both cases are illustrative of terrorists acting in groups. Extremist groups of both left-wing and right-wing orientation are known to entertain international contacts.

The number of persons associated with 'home-grown' Islamist terrorist groups is rising in the EU. Reasons for this include that members of terrorist cells acting outside the organisational framework of mosques have largely replaced 'radical imams' in Islamist terrorist recruitment. Prisons and other places where people are vulnerable are being used for recruitment and radicalisation.

EU-based suspects will continue providing logistical support to Islamist terrorist groups and networks based outside the EU. Member states continue to report that their country may be used as a logistical base for terrorist groups active outside the EU. Some member states on the eastern border of the EU are still at risk of being used as transit countries for terrorists in order to reach other parts of the EU.

Target selection remains dependant on the political or ideological goals of the groups or individuals concerned. Islamist terrorists aim at causing indiscriminate mass casualties. Corsican separatist terrorist groups continue to target mainly private property or individuals, while Basque separatist terrorist groups mainly execute attacks against business and governmental targets. Left-wing and anarchist terrorists mainly focus on exponents of capitalist society and on traditional institutions such as business and (inter)governmental targets.

Activities related to financing of terrorism, carried out inside or outside the EU, continue to be dependent on the procurement of funds by supporting groups in the member states. All terrorist organisations need to raise funds, regardless how small the proceeds. Illegal sources for the funding of terrorism appear to cover a wide range of criminal activities, spanning from fraud and counterfeit to burglary, kidnapping and extortion. Funds are also derived from legitimate sources. Islamist and non-Islamist terrorist groups use different methods of financing. Islamist groups generate more money than non-Islamist groups.

The Internet continues to be a factor which greatly facilitates the activities of terrorist groups. Websites, weblogs and forums are used by terrorist groups of all affiliations for tailor-made propaganda and communication. The year 2008 has witnessed an increase in Islamist extremist websites in western languages as part of a strategy to reach western audiences. Groups associated with separatist terrorism use the Internet for claiming attacks. Left-wing, right-wing and single issue terrorist groups use the Internet as a medium to announce manifestations, such as demonstrations and concerts.

Activities by left-wing and anarchist terrorists and extremists are increasing in quantity and geographical spread in the EU. In Greece, the use of violence by the *Epanastikos Agonas* or *Revolutionary Struggle* has escalated and has the potential for further escalation. Left-wing and anarchist groups are increasingly establishing links across the EU. Most of their actions reflect a common agenda.

Right-wing and single issue terrorism is a relatively minor factor in the EU. There were no right-wing and only five instances of single issue terrorist activities in the EU in 2008. The incidents were almost exclusively regarded as the acts of extremists rather than terrorists. Animal rights extremism (ARE) predominated the illegal activities of single issue terrorism. Animal rights extremists are shifting their focus from the UK to the European mainland. The most stringent ARE campaigns in the EU are inspired by and support the ideology of the Europe-wide *Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty* (SHAC).

Home-made explosives remain the type most used to carry out attacks. As in the previous years, home-made explosives remain the type of explosive most frequently used to carry out attacks. The bomb prepared for the attack in the UK contained home-made explosives. The decreasing trend that started in 2007 in the use of commercial explosives in ETA attacks continued in 2008. In their place, home-made explosives were used. Also the majority of left-wing and anarchist attacks involve the use of home-made explosives.

The security situation outside the EU continues to have an impact on member states. Afghanistan and Pakistan seem to have replaced Iraq as preferred destinations for volunteers wishing to engage in armed conflict. Since 2007, Somalia has also become an important destination for foreign fighters. The number of fighters returning from these regions is likely to increase. In Turkey, the PKK/KONGRA-GEL is involved in a struggle for political and cultural autonomy for the Kurdish population. This is reflected in non-violent activities and propaganda work in Germany and other European countries.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Acronyms

ADC	Anti-Dierproeven Coalitie Anti-Animal Testing Coalition
ALF	Animal Liberation Front
ANTIFA	Anti-fascist groups
ANV	Acción Nacionalista Vasca Basque Nationalist Action
APAPC	Association des Parents et Amis des Prisonniers Communistes – Secours Rouge Association of Parents and Friends of Communist Prisoners – Red Aid
AQIM	al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb Tanzim al-qa'ida bi-bilad al-Maghrib al-Islami
ARE	Animal Rights Extremism
CAV	Comité d'Action Viticole Committee for Viticultural Action
CCC	Cellules Communistes Combattantes Communist Combatant Cells
CIRA	Continuity Irish Republican Army
DHKP-C	Devrimci Halk Kurtuluş Partisi/Cephesi Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front
ELF	Earth Liberation Front
ETA	Euskadi ta Askatasuna Basque Fatherland and Liberty
EU	European Union
FAI	Federazione Anarchia Informale Informal Anarchist Federation

FARC	Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias Colombianas Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia
FLNC-22 Octobre	Front de Libération Nationale de la Corse du 22 Octobre National Front for the Liberation of Corsica of 22 October
FLNC-UDC	Front de Libération Nationale de la Corse - Union des Combattants National Front for the Liberation of Corsica - Union of Combatants
FNAR	Fraction Nationaliste Armée Revolutionnaire Armed Nationalist Revolutionary Faction
GIMF	Global Islamic Media Front al-Jabha al-i'lamiyya al-Islamiyya al-'alamiyya
GRAPO	Grupos de Resistencia Antifascista Primero de Octubre Anti-fascist Resistance Groups October First
GSPC	Groupe Salafiste pour la Prédication et le Combat al-Jama'a al-salafiyya lil-da'wa wal-qital Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat
IED	Improvised explosive device
IJU	Islamic Jihad Union
IMU	Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan
INLA	Irish National Liberation Army
IRC	International Rescue Committee
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
JBF	Jordens befrielsefront Earth Liberation Front
KONGRA-GEL	Kongra Gelê Kurdistan People's Congress of Kurdistan
LTTE	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
PCP-M	Partito Comunista Politico-Militare
PIRA	Provisional Irish Republican Army
PKK	Partiya Karkeren Kurdistan Kurdistan Workers' Party
RIRA	Real Irish Republican Army
SHAC	Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty
SitCen	European Union Joint Situation Centre

SPEAC/SPEAK	Stop Primate Experiments at Cambridge
TE-SAT	European Union Terrorism Situation and Trend Report
TWP	Terrorism Working Party of the EU Council
VBIED	Vehicle-borne improvised explosive device
WPM	White power music

Annex 2: Excerpt from the Council Framework Decision on combating terrorism

According to Article 1 of the Council Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 on combating terrorism (2002/475/JHA), terrorist offences are intentional acts which, given their nature or context, may seriously damage a country or an international organisation where committed.

Terrorist offences are committed with the aim of

- seriously intimidating a population, or
- unduly compelling a government or international organisation to perform or abstain from performing an act, or
- seriously destabilising or destroying the fundamental political, constitutional, economic or social structures of a country or an international organisation.

Terrorist offences include

1. attacks upon a person's life which may cause death;
2. attacks upon the physical integrity of a person;
3. kidnapping or hostage taking;
4. causing extensive destruction to a government or a public facility, a transport system, an infrastructure facility, including an information system, a fixed platform located on the continental shelf, a public place or private property likely to endanger human life or result in major economic loss;

5. seizure of aircraft, ships or other means of public or goods transport;
6. manufacture, possession, acquisition, transport, supply or use of weapons, explosives or of nuclear, biological or chemical weapons, as well as research into and development of biological and chemical weapons;
7. release of dangerous substances, or causing fires, floods or explosions the effect of which is to endanger human life;
8. interfering with or disrupting the supply of water, power or any other fundamental natural resource the effect of which is to endanger human life;
9. threatening to commit any of the acts listed above.

Article 2, paragraph 2, obliges the member states to take the necessary measures to ensure that directing a terrorist group and participating in its activities, including by supplying information or material resources or by funding its activities, are punishable.

Article 3 obliges the member states to take the necessary measures to ensure that terrorist-linked offences include aggravated theft, extortion and drawing up false administrative documents with a view to commit certain terrorist offences.

According to Article 4, inciting or aiding or abetting offences referred to in the Framework Decision should also be made punishable.

Annex 3: Implementation of the EU Framework Decision on combating terrorism in the member states which provided Eurojust with information on convictions

Belgium

At the start of 2007, a Royal Decree entered into force making it easier for the financial administrative authorities to freeze the assets of individuals involved in terrorist offences, as described in the 19 December 2003 Act on Terrorism. A second new bill was published on 15 May 2007 on the insurance against damage caused by terrorist acts. This new law supports the victim of a terrorist act in receiving compensation. Also, a Royal Decree of October 2006 entered into force on 15 June 2007, allowing a check of financial transactions, in order to fight money laundering and financing of terrorism.

Denmark

After the introduction of the first anti-terrorism package on 31 May 2002, the Danish Parliament passed an updated package on 2 June 2006. In the Criminal Code, the definition of the concept of terrorism has been laid down in Section 114. Recruitment for terrorism, as well as training, instruction and teaching have been criminalised in Sections 114c and 114d. Aiding and abetting to terrorism is punishable with up to six years in prison according to Section 114d. Through amendments to the Administration of Justice Act, investigative powers have now been strengthened for both the police and the intelligence service. The amendment in 2006 also allowed a less restricted access to exchange of information between the Security Intelligence Service and the Defence Intelligence Service. In September 2007, a new provision of the Administration of Justice Act entered into force, allowing for the storage of Internet and telecommunications data for an one-year period.

Finland

Four new significant amendments related to terrorist crimes came into force on 1 May 2008 in Finland concerning

1. public incitement to terrorist offences;
2. providing training for a terrorist group;
3. promoting the activity of a terrorist group;
4. recruiting persons for terrorist offences.

France

Since 9 September 1986, the French law has provided for the possibility that the prosecution, investigation and judgement of terrorist offences take place in Paris. In practice, all terrorist cases are centralised in Paris. Since then, the French legislation concerning incrimination of terrorist acts (including financing of terrorism) as well as rules governing the criminal proceeding have been regularly amended, most recently in January 2006. Terrorist acts are defined by Articles 421-1 to 422-7 of the Penal Code. French law refers in particular to existing offences that are qualified as terrorist acts "where they are committed intentionally in connection with an individual or collective undertaking the purpose of which is seriously to disturb public order through intimidation or terror". The law also provides for the participation in a group or association in order to prepare any act of terrorism. Concerning the criminal proceedings, it should be noted that, since 2004, specific provisions have applied to terrorist offences. They mainly concern surveillance, infiltration, custody, searches, interception of telecommunications, audio and video recording in specified vehicles and places, and measures to freeze property.

Germany

At the end of 2003, the Criminal Code was updated to implement the 2002 Council Framework Decision. In September 2007, new provisions in criminal law were proposed to extend the criminalisation of preparatory terrorist acts (falling under Sections 129 a and b of the Criminal Code), and punish with up to ten years in prison instead of six months. With these proposals, training and receiving of training will be criminalised. Also, the manufacturing or possession of weapons or fluids and gasses which can be used for preparing to commit terrorist acts will be criminalised. A further provision will be introduced criminalising incitement to terrorism

on the Internet and penalising this crime with up to three years in prison.

Greece

Article 187a of the Greek Criminal Code contains some of the provisions implementing the Council Framework Decision. In this section, threats to commit terrorist acts are criminalised, when they are serious enough and cause terror. Also, the setting up and membership of a structured organisation of more than three persons, acting together and planning to commit terrorist acts is made punishable with up to ten years' imprisonment. Article 187 provides that perpetration of the acts mentioned in article 187a may carry up to a life sentence. After serving 25 years, the convicted person can be released from prison on the basis of article 105 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Special investigation techniques are allowed under article 253a of the Criminal Procedure Code. Prosecutions on the basis of article 187a are brought before the Council of the Court of Appeal.

Republic of Ireland

Terrorist acts are prosecuted under the Offences Against the State Acts 1939 to 1998, in combination with the Criminal Justice (Terrorist Offences) Act 2005. The Criminal Justice Act 2005 provides for Ireland's compliance with the Council Framework Decision of 2002. The Offences Against the State Acts provide, amongst others, for the offences of membership of, providing assistance to, and directing an unlawful organisation. The Criminal Justice Act strengthens the possibilities to deal with international terrorism and regulates that groups that engage in, promote or encourage the commission of a terrorist activity are unlawful organisations under the Offences Against the State Acts. Terrorist offences are tried at the Special Criminal Court which was established under the Offences Against the State Acts.

Italy

Terrorism is defined under Article 270 of the Criminal Code; the definition dates back to 1980. An amendment in 2001 extended the definition of terrorism to include violence against international organisations and foreign states. On 31 July 2005, a new definition and new offences

(such as recruitment and training) were introduced reflecting elements of the Council Framework Decision of 2002. New measures to prevent and combat financing of terrorism were introduced in 2007, according to Directive 2005/60/CE. On 29 December, new measures concerning expulsion in case of terrorism were adopted.

Luxembourg

On 29 July 2008, Luxembourg has ratified the International Convention for the repression of Nuclear Terrorism of 14 September 2005 and has introduced specific criminal sanctions in case of violation.

Slovenia

In 2008 the new Slovenian Penal Code was adopted, coming into force on 1 November 2008. The new Penal Code amends the provisions regarding terrorism in the previous Penal Code and adds some new provisions taking into account the content of the Framework Decision on combating terrorism and its recent amendments. Articles 108, 109, 110 and 111 contain provisions with regard to terrorism, financing of terrorist activities, incitement and public glorification of terrorist activities, conscripting and training for terrorist activities, respectively.

Spain

In October 2007, the government of Spain passed a law in accordance with the Directive 2006/24/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006: Law 25/2007 on Electronic Communications. The object of the law is the regulation of the providers of public electronic communications services (fixed network telephony, mobile telephony and Internet) concerning their obligations with respect to the retention of data while providing a service, as well as the possibility to make that data available to the persons in charge of an investigation (with the permission of a judicial authority). The law will apply to the traffic and localisation of both legal entities and natural persons and to the related data necessary to identify the subscriber and registered user. It will not apply to the content of the electronic communications or to the information consulted using an electronic communications network. The provider

will have to keep the data for a year, with a possibility to extend the period to two years or to reduce it to six months. The companies had six months after this law has entered into force (7 November 2007) to prepare the equipment required to comply with the law.

Sweden

The Swedish government has, during 2008, put forward a proposal to the Swedish Parliament that Sweden would approve the changes in the European Council Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 on combating terrorism. This means that Sweden in the future has to criminalise public exhortation of terrorism, recruiting for the purpose of terrorism and training for the purpose of terrorism.

The Netherlands

A bill allowing increased possibilities for investigation and prosecution of terrorist crimes came into force on 1 February 2007. The new law penalises the establishment of a terrorist organisation, as well as participation to or leadership of a terrorist organisation. Conspiracy to commit terrorist crimes and recruitment for the *jihad* is also specifically criminalised. Further preventive measures have been introduced in the criminal procedure law. On the basis of a Decision on investigation of terrorist offences, of the same date, further executive measures may be proscribed by special legislation.

Finally, at the end of 2006, a new bill was introduced allowing witnesses protected by the intelligence services to testify in court, thus facilitating the use of intelligence materials in terrorism proceedings.

United Kingdom

The UK is one of the countries where anti-terrorism legislation has been in place for many years. The Terrorism Act of 30 March 2006 put in place a number of new offences, including preparatory acts, training, encouragement to terrorism and dissemination of terrorist publications. In 2007 new proposals were put forward to change the counter-terrorism legislation. The main elements proposed in the new bill are: a possible extension of pre-charge detention for terrorist suspects beyond the current limit of 28 days; a requirement for convicted terrorists to provide the police with personal information on their release from prison and to notify any changes to this information; introduction of a foreign travel order that will enable convicted terrorists to be banned from travelling overseas; changes to enable post-charge questioning of terrorist suspects and the drawing of adverse inferences from a refusal to say something that is later relied on in court; enhanced sentences for those convicted of terrorism-related offences; putting the police counter-terrorist DNA database on a sound statutory footing and making other changes to enable the full use of DNA in terrorist cases.

Annex 5: Number of arrested suspects in 2006, 2007 and 2008 per member state and per affiliation¹⁰¹

Member State	Islamist		Separatist			Left Wing			Right Wing			Single Issue		Not Specified		Total		
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
Austria	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	8	0
Belgium	1	9	17	0	1	1	1	0	4	12	0	0	0	0	0	14	10	22
Bulgaria	-	4	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	4	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Denmark	9	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	3
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	139	91	78	188	315	283	15	3	37	0	0	0	3	1	342	409	402	
Germany	11	3	8	4	8	1	5	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	20	15	12	
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland (Republic of)	0	0	3	4	24	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	24	52	
Italy	34	21	9	0	0	35	25	23	7	0	0	0	0	0	59	44	53	
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Luxembourg	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Portugal	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	32	0
Romania	-	1	0	-	2	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	3	0	0
Slovakia	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	2
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	51	48	61	28	196	129	6	17	6	0	0	0	0	0	85	261	197	
Sweden	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	3
the Netherlands	6	4	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	6	16	4	4
UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156	203	256	256
Total	257	201	187	226	548	501	52	48	58	15	44	0	3	4	706	1044	1009	

¹⁰¹ The UK provided Europol with information on a total of 256 arrests in 2008, without specifying the affiliation of those arrested. Unlike previous editions of the TE-SAT, this number also includes arrests carried out in Northern Ireland.

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