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Subject : Revised EU Radicalisation and Recruitment Action Plan - Implementation Plan

Delegations will find in Annex the " Revised EU Radicalisation and Recruitment Action Plan - Implementation Plan".

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	Measure / Action	Competent Body	Working Party	Status / Observations
	A) REDUCING THE THREAT			
1.	Member States should share their experiences concerning the activities of extremist religious leaders.	Member States	TWP, COTER	partially covered by the ES project on training of religious leaders
2.	Member States should work on appropriate measures to discourage radicalisation of individuals and encourage radicalised individuals to renounce violence and, as far as possible, integrate them into future action to combat radicalisation according to UNSCR 1624 (2005) on prevention of incitement to terrorism. Experience should be shared between the relevant authorities in the EU Member States.	Member States	TWP, COTER	partially covered by the DK project on deradicalisation of youth

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	Measure / Action	Competent Body	Working Party	Status / Observations
	<u>Empowering mainstream voices</u>			
3.	Member States should encourage mainstream voices by engaging contacts with democratically elected representative bodies and other entities representing mainstream Muslim opinion who reject violence.	Member States	COTER, TWP	<p>partially covered by the UK project "Communications Workstream";</p> <p>JHA Council decided to establish a regular exchange of information on intercultural dialogue in June 2007 (doc. 10504/07);</p> <p>EU Ministers of Integration agreed upon concrete steps for future cooperation in November 2008 (doc. 14898/08)</p>

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4.	Member States should continue to encourage and support efforts to challenge the extremist messages relayed in print and audiovisual media. They should investigate whether there are specific measures that can be taken to counteract the effects of radical messages. Member States should provide the necessary technical assistance to bring those who speak out against radical ideologies into contact with experts who have the technical know-how to create and disseminate content on the Internet (e.g. websites, blogs, audio and video clips). Portals hosting such content should be encouraged, to ensure that the information is widely accessible.	Member States, Commission, Council: Council Press Office	TWP, COTER, Information WP, Audiovisual WP	partially covered by the DE project "Exploring the Islamist Web of Europe"; partially covered by the UK project "Communications Workstream"
5.	The Commission is invited to continue assisting Member States' efforts to challenge the extremist message in print and audiovisual media.	Commission	COTER, TWP	

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6.	Member States should seek ways to engage dialogue with organisations and political movements which actively reject violence, both within the EU and outside it, and cooperate with them to challenge extremist messages.	Member States	COTER, TWP	<p>partially covered by the UK project "Communications Workstream";</p> <p>JHA Council decided to establish a regular exchange of information on intercultural dialogue in June 2007 (doc. 10504/07);</p> <p>EU Ministers of Integration agreed upon concrete steps for future cooperation in November 2008 (doc. 14898/08)</p>
7.	The Union/Member States should encourage mainstream voices against extremism and enable them to drown out extremist voices, by providing, where possible and considered appropriate, assistance and training in media and public relations skills to prominent personalities, including religious leaders, or influential groups both inside and outside the EU. The assistance and training should aim at raising the profile of those who oppose radicalisation and their capacity to offer alternatives to extremist ideology.	Member States, Commission, Council: Council Press Office	COTER, TWP	partially covered by the ES project on training of religious leaders

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	<u>Increasing the capacity of citizens and residents to challenge violent extremists</u>			
8.	Member States, following their own legal and social traditions, should work, as part of their integration policies, to reinforce the human and organisational capacities of confessional groups so that they can represent their own interests democratically and effectively in civil society.	Member States	TWP, COTER, WP on Migration and Expulsion, Asylum WP	partially covered by the ES project on training of religious leaders; exchange of information and experiences on integration issues takes place within the group “National Contact Points for Integration” (NCPI)
9.	Member States, following their own legal and social traditions, should work to better integrate into public life groups that might be susceptible to radicalisation.	Member States	TWP, COTER, WP on Migration and Expulsion	exchange of information and experiences on integration issues takes place within the group “National Contact Points for Integration” (NCPI)

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10.	Member States should develop and promote full and active engagement of all citizens and residents in the life of their local communities. They should also promote the engagement of civil society by developing cooperation and partnership between public authorities and a wide range of civil society organisations, at all levels. To that end, Member States are encouraged to establish machinery for dialogue between law enforcement agencies and groups vulnerable to radicalisation, in the form of contact points.	Member States	TWP, COTER, WP on Migration and Expulsion	partially covered by the NL project on capacities of local authorities in countering radicalisation and recruitment; partially covered by the SE project on capacities of local police to recognise and counter radicalisation
11.	Member States, following their own legal and social traditions, should encourage confessional groups to rely more on religious leaders who have a good understanding of the situation and the environment in which they will operate. Member States are encouraged to offer culture and language training to religious leaders arriving in the EU to work in the sphere of religious affairs.	Member States	TWP, COTER	partially covered by the ES project on training of religious leaders
	<u>Effectively address grievances</u>			
12.	Member States should identify the extent of social and economic inequalities among relevant groups which might create disaffection and susceptibility to the overtures of extremists and the process of radicalisation from within home-grown terrorism. Member States should also explore ways to address the inequalities.	Member States	TWP, COTER	

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	Measure / Action	Competent Body	Working Party	Status / Observations
13.	Member States should continue to combat, without prejudice to freedom of expression, those who exacerbate division by inciting racism, xenophobia or hatred against persons of particular religion or belief.	Member States, Commission	TWP, COTER, DROIPEN, Police Cooperation WP	initiative of the Czech Presidency regarding the issue of right wing extremism/terrorism; covered by the Council Resolution on expulsion of persons related to terrorist acts (doc. 7159/07)
14.	The European Union and its Member States should explore how the assistance programmes and dialogues which they have initiated on development, human rights, good governance and democracy could contribute to preventing radicalisation and recruitment which lead to terrorism.	Member States, Commission, Council: Personal Representative of the Secretary-General/High Representative on Human Rights	TWP, COTER, Development Cooperation WP, WP on Human Rights	
15.	The EU is invited to explore the possibility of reinvigorating the dialogue within the relevant international organisations to focus on radicalisation and recruitment and encourage a coherent, global response to violent extremism and radicalisation which lead to terrorism.	EU Counter-Terrorism Coordinator (hereinafter CTC), Commission	COTER	Alliance of Civilisations
16.	The Commission is invited to continue to promote cultural diversity, mutual understanding and a sense of European identity through its programmes (Youth, Culture, and Citizens for Europe).	Commission	COTER, TWP	

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	Measure / Action	Competent Body	Working Party	Status / Observations
17.	The Union should emphasize, both internally and internationally, the importance of fighting all forms of discrimination and by promoting respect for international human rights standards in the fight against terrorism.	Commission, Council: Personal Representative of the Secretary-General/High Representative on Human Rights	COTER, TWP, WP on Human Rights, Ad Hoc WP on Fundamental Rights, Working Party on Public International Law	partially covered by the CT Master messages and EU-US dialogue on international law and fight against terrorism
18.	The Union should be consistent in raising concerns about violations of human rights, to demonstrate clearly that the protection of persons belonging to Islamic movements is of equal concern as human rights violations against persons with a secular background.	Commission, CTC, Council: Personal Representative of the Secretary-General/High Representative on Human Rights	COTER, TWP, WP on Human Rights	
19.	The Commission is invited to continue its work to unite national regulatory authorities in a pan-European effort to combat incitement to hatred in broadcast media.	Commission	COTER, TWP	

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	Measure / Action	Competent Body	Working Party	Status / Observations
	<u>Improving research and analysis concerning radicalisation</u>			
20.	Member States should regularly assess the extent of radicalisation and recruitment on the basis of multidisciplinary approach and should share the results with other Member States. Member States should pay particular attention to preventing and combating home-grown terrorism. As the phenomenon differs between Member States, shared analyses should make for proper awareness of the phenomenon and provide a basis for appropriate measures to counter it. Comparative research should be carried out.	Member States, Commission	TWP, COTER	TWP seminar on home grown terrorism on 15 May 2007
21.	Member States should facilitate academic studies that contribute to an independent assessment of the scale of radicalisation and review policies that have been successfully implemented by governments, including outside the EU, to reduce levels of radicalisation.	Member States	TWP, COTER	

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	Measure / Action	Competent Body	Working Party	Status / Observations
22.	Member States should put in place mechanisms to systematically analyse the main factors in radicalisation processes. The results should be made available to all competent national authorities so that other relevant measures listed in this Action Plan and in the EU Action Plan on combating terrorism can be implemented.	Member States	TWP, COTER	
23.	The Union should foster cooperation between research institutions working on radicalisation and recruitment of terrorists and cooperation between academic researchers and public authorities. Improved cooperation could take place in the context of the EU multi-annual research programme.	Commission	TWP, COTER	
24.	The Commission is invited to study how the existing self-regulation in relation to child pornography and racism could similarly be applied to radicalisation.	Commission	TWP, DROIPEN	
25.	The Council welcomes the work done by the Commission which has led to the improved exchange of research and policies on radicalisation, and encourages the Commission to continue with such work.	Commission	TWP, COTER	

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	Measure / Action	Competent Body	Working Party	Status / Observations
	<u>Improving communication strategy</u>			
26.	The Union/Member States should seek ways to facilitate contacts between European media experts and professionals and their counterparts in third states with a view to supporting the positive role which the media can play in promoting political pluralism, freedom of speech, equal rights, intercultural dialogue and mutual respect.	Member States, Commission, CTC, Council: Council Press Office	COTER, TWP	
27.	To assist the Media Communication Strategy, prominence should be given to the set of key messages that can be used when required, particularly when major events occur.	Member States, CTC	COTER, TWP, Information WP	CT master messages and common lexicon; partially covered by the UK project "Communications Workstream"
28.	Those in charge of counter terrorism in the Union should be more visible across the full range of international media news channels. In this regard, acquiring the capability to operate in a broad range of languages, e.g. Arabic, would be a particularly useful initiative. The European Counter-Terrorism Coordinator could play an active role, working in close cooperation with the Presidency and the European Commission, in promoting the European Union's efforts in this respect, taking into account his/her knowledge and role within the Union.	CTC, Commission, Member States, Council: Council Press Office	COTER, Information WP	

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	Measure / Action	Competent Body	Working Party	Status / Observations
29.	Member States should work together to develop a consistent and coherent media communication strategy. This should be facilitated by sharing best practices and exploring coordinated initiatives, in conjunction with the updating of the common lexicon.	Member States	TWP, COTER, Information WP	partially covered by the UK project "Communications Workstream"; the Media Communication Strategy has been agreed upon (last revision from April 2007, doc. 5469/3/07)
30.	On request, Member States should share with partners their public information networks in relation to counter-terrorist issues and events in order to encourage a coherent European response, such as the single Internet page that reflects and assembles all of the European Union's counter-terrorism efforts and policies, and to foil any attempts to exploit such issues and events for the purpose of promoting radicalisation.	Member States, Commission, Council: Council Press Office	TWP, COTER, Information WP	
	<u>Promoting the dialogue</u>			
31.	The Union should contribute to a cross-cultural dialogue, including over the Internet, between people and civil society through intensified exchange programmes for students, journalists and others. The Commissions is invited to make proposals taking forward the work done through the initiative "2008 – year of intercultural dialogue“.	Commission	COTER, Education Committee, Cultural Affairs Committee, Youth WP	

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	Measure / Action	Competent Body	Working Party	Status / Observations
32.	The Union should give further consideration to increasing the funding of the Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue of Cultures with particular emphasis on programmes designed to promote intercultural dialogue, given that it made 2008 "the year of intercultural dialogue". The Union should also continue to support the Alliance of Civilisations and its efforts to promote intercultural dialogue and understanding. Over the next two years, the Union will seek to develop the further cooperation with the Alliance of Civilisations in areas of mutual interest, as agreed in the joint EU - Alliance of Civilisations Action Plan 2008-2010.	Commission, Member States	COTER, Cultural Affairs Committee, Mashraq/Maghreb WP, Middle East/Gulf WP, United Nations WP, WP on Human Rights	WP on Human Rights: intercultural and interreligious aspects; Alliance of Civilisations
33.	The Union should highlight in the media and other fora incidents of concern related to anti-Semitism, xenophobia and hatred against those of particular religion or belief, and encourage appropriate action by the competent authorities.	CTC, Commission, Council: Council Press Office	TWP, COTER, WP on Human Rights	human rights dialogues
34.	The Commission is invited, taking into account recent work, to propose new ideas and initiatives in the near future on the role of the media in relation to radicalisation and recruitment to terrorism, in particular building on the Dublin Euromed Conference held in May 2007 on that subject.	Commission	TWP, COTER	

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35.	The Union should follow closely the situation in the third states where a process of radicalisation is underway and, where feasible, engage in a dialogue with the governments, civil society and opinion leaders of these countries to support pluralism and tolerance and to identify means to counter radicalisation.	Member States	COTER, WP on Human Rights	
36.	The Union should use existing political dialogues with third countries (which address counter-terrorism) to learn from the experiences of partner countries and to raise concerns with respect to radicalisation and recruitment. When human rights, good governance and the rule of law are mentioned in those dialogues, the EU should point out that it considers them as a key element of counter-terrorism.	CTC, Commission, Member States, Council: Personal Representative of the Secretary-General/High Representative on Human Rights	COTER	
37.	The Union should continue to develop inter-cultural actions, for example joint social initiatives to promote integration and to encourage different religions to support and learn from one other to prevent extremism.	Commission, Member States	TWP, COTER, WP on Migration and Expulsion	

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	B) ADAPTING THE RESPONSE <u>Closer Internet monitoring</u>			
38.	<p>Member States are encouraged to put in place mechanisms to monitor websites that facilitate radicalisation and recruitment and to share information that they may help terrorists to commit terrorist acts. Member States who have already developed an expertise in this field should share it with the Member States who have not yet developed such capacities, in accordance with the conclusions approved by the Council on 24th October 2008. Analysis of radical websites will be stepped up. The Union should consider how EU-level work on monitoring the Internet can usefully Member States' work and help ensure coordination of efforts and avoid duplication. Advantage should be taken of EU-level joint projects in this field, such as the ongoing „Check the Web“ project for monitoring the Internet and sharing information, hosted at Europol.</p>	Member States, Europol	TWP	project “Check the Web” with regular expert meetings and the information portal at Europol (being extended to phase II)
39.	<p>Member States should consider raising the issue of hate speech on the Internet with Internet service providers and operators with a view to identifying and denying services to anyone misusing them to incite hatred, for example by establishing structures for cooperation between law-enforcement agencies and Internet access providers.</p>	Member States	TWP	partially covered by the DE project "Exploring the Islamist Extremist Web of Europe"

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40.	The Commission encourages Member States to make use of the enabling provisions in the E-Commerce Directive in the most effective way and especially Article 3 (4) to (6) which covers the possibility of taking appropriate measures against violent radicalisation and terrorist recruitment occurring via the Internet.	Member States	TWP, WP on Telecommunications and Information Society	
41.	Member States should take measures to encourage individuals to report sites that host illegal material. Active measures against the continuing existence of illegal material in the Internet are strongly encouraged. To achieve that objective, Member States are invited, in accordance with the conclusions adopted at JHA Council on 24 October 2008, to develop national measures for reporting illegal content and to provide information to the European platform hosted at Europol.	Member States, Europol	TWP	partially covered by the DE project "Exploring the Islamist Web of Europe"
42.	Member States should share expertise in regulating other criminal content on the Internet to draw lessons relevant to preventing radicalisation.	Member States	TWP, MDG, Police Cooperation WP	partially covered by the DE project "Exploring the Islamist Web of Europe"

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	Measure / Action	Competent Body	Working Party	Status / Observations
	<u>Early detection of networks</u>			
43.	Member States should monitor and share information regarding the process of radicalisation also connected to regions such as North Africa, South Asia and the Balkans (taking into account, in the latter case, the Council conclusions on cooperation with Western Balkan countries on the fight against organised crime and terrorism – 8529/3/08 REV 3 ENFOPOL 78 CORDROGUE 38 COWEB 116). Particular attention will be paid to the resettled members of diaspora within the EU and their possible contacts in both former and present conflict areas outside the EU. Knowledge of diasporas settled within the EU is essential. Moreover, special attention must be paid to terrorist information and training areas outside the European Union (sanctuaries).	Member States, Council: Single Intelligence Analysis Capacity (hereinafter SIAC)	TWP, COTER	
44.	Member States should identify and systematically analyse the various environments within which radicalisation and recruitment may occur (prisons, places of worship, family environment, education system, Internet). Information and the results of the analyses in this regard should be made available to the competent authorities of all the Member States and if possible in other fora dealing with these issues.	Member States	TWP	partially covered and implemented by the AT-DE -FR Handbook "Violent Radicalisation: Recognition of and Responses to the Phenomenon by Professional Groups Concerned"

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	Measure / Action	Competent Body	Working Party	Status / Observations
45.	Member States should pay particular attention to the admission and residence of persons who facilitate radicalisation and recruitment processes. An early detection mechanism beyond European borders could be explored.	Member States	TWP, WP on Migration and Expulsion, Asylum WP, Visa WP, SIS/SIRENE WP, Police Cooperation WP	Council Conclusions on implementing an early warning mechanism for threats linked to terrorism and organised crime (16042/1/08)
	<u>Enhancing information exchange</u>			
46.	Member States' competent national authorities should pursue and promote information exchange with partners on individuals who may have been involved in radicalisation, including potential terrorists trained inside or outside the EU (with due regard for data protection considerations).	Member States	TWP, Migration WP	
47.	Member States should, where possible, share information on terrorist-related deportations or expulsions, including radical Islamist preachers inciting terrorism, in order to prevent the re-entry of deported individuals into EU territory. In this context, Member States should ensure the application of Resolution 1759/07 of 22 March 2007 on intensifying information exchange on this topic.	Member States	TWP, CIREFI, WP on Migration and Expulsion, Asylum WP	

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	Measure / Action	Competent Body	Working Party	Status / Observations
48.	Member States should look for systematic ways to exchange information on persons or groups against whom they take action for hate speech and incitement to terrorism, in line with the recent draft Council Framework Decision amending Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA on combating terrorism dealing with public provocation to commit terrorist offences.	Member States	TWP, DROIPEN, Police Cooperation WP	Council Framework Decision amending Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA on combating terrorism has been adopted on 28 November 2008 (OJ L 330, 9.12.2008 p. 21)
49.	Member States should have in place a mechanism for collecting and exchanging information concerning radical leaders, such as travelling radical preachers inciting to terrorism, talent spotters, recruiters and other prominent figures and their movements within the European Union. Information related to law enforcement activity should be communicated taking into account competent entities in charge of transnational crime (Interpol, Europol, Police Working Group on Terrorism, Eurojust).	Member States	TWP	partly covered by the ES project on training of religious leaders; initiative of the Czech Presidency regarding the issue of right wing extremism/terrorism
50.	Special attention should be paid to the process of the way out of radicalisation, disengagement from the extremist/terrorist group and pathways for radicalised individuals who want out. Member States should exchange their conclusions on such process, including research on the individual and collective factors which influence them.	Member States	COTER, TWP	partially covered and implemented by the AT-DE -FR Handbook "Violent Radicalisation: Recognition of and Responses to the Phenomenon by Professional Groups Concerned"

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	Measure / Action	Competent Body	Working Party	Status / Observations
51.	Member States should share, through Europol/Eurojust and the SIAC as appropriate, the analysis of data on environments leading to radicalisation and on recruitment activities and recent cases of persons convicted on terrorist charges. The objective would be to develop strategic analyses of why and how individuals become radicalised and involved in terrorism, in order to develop policy and strategies on how to address these phenomena. The understanding of networks should be developed both in advance of events (threat evaluation) and also further down the line (lessons to share from treated concrete cases).	Member States, Europol, Eurojust, Council: SIAC	TWP, COPEN	
52.	Member States' judicial and law enforcement authorities should cooperate with Europol and Eurojust in order to exchange information about individuals returning from conflict zones who are being prosecuted for their involvement in terrorist actions, as recommended in the Council Decision of 29 November 2005.	Member States, Europol, Eurojust	TWP, COPEN	

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	<u>Training</u>			
53.	Member States should ensure that the basic training of law enforcement authorities includes specific elements related to radicalisation and recruitment phenomena and how these processes may operate in particular communities; also that every effort is made to ensure that the composition of law enforcement services takes into account the diversity of the national population. Such an approach should also be multidisciplinary, with Member States considering a similar approach to training teachers and community workers.	Member States, Commission, CEPOL	TWP, Police Cooperation WP	partially covered and implemented by the AT-DE -FR Handbook "Violent Radicalisation: Recognition of and Responses to the Phenomenon by Professional Groups Concerned"
54.	CEPOL should intensify its work on joint training of EU police officers, the exchange of experiences of national approaches and developing community policing across Europe.	CEPOL	TWP, Police Cooperation WP	
	<u>Places of radicalisation</u>			

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55.	Member States, following their own legal and social traditions, should consider introducing programmes in schools, whether part of the official education system or attached to mosques, to engage with and inform pupils and parents about the dangers pertaining to radicalisation and violent extremism. Member States should study the possibility of drafting guides/documents/handbooks that could help identify and manage radicalisation within education.	Member States	TWP, Education Committee	
56.	EU assistance programmes should place increased emphasis on education, particularly the development of appropriate work skills for young people, together with programmes that develop respect for democratic values and human rights.	Member States, Commission	TWP, COTER, Education Committee	
57.	The Union and its Member States should explore and implement policies to counter the influence of radical religious educational institutions in areas outside the EU which have become the centres of violent extremism.	Member States	COTER, United Nations WP	Alliance of Civilisations

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	Measure / Action	Competent Body	Working Party	Status / Observations
58.	Member States should address the specific issues of radicalisation and recruitment within prisons. In that context, particular attention should be paid to the Handbook "Violent radicalisation – recognition of and responses to the phenomenon by professional groups concerned" released in 2008. It recommends paying special attention to training (of prison staff, police officers and others working on the ground), prison selection for particular inmates, the practice of religion in prison, access for persons from outside, visits, access among detainees to the media and the telephone and the Internet, preparation for release from prison and measures following release from prison.	Member States	TWP	partially covered by the SE project on capacities of local police to recognise and counter radicalisation; covered and implemented by the AT-DE-FR Handbook "Violent Radicalisation: Recognition of and Responses to the Phenomenon by Professional Groups Concerned"
	<u>Updating of the legal framework</u>			
59.	Member States should ensure appropriate legislation, effective law enforcement and the systematic enforcement of penalties for offences linked to the facilitation of terrorism, e.g. fraud, terrorist fundraising, fraudulent use of documentation and immigration offences. Member States which have adopted a legislative framework allowing investigation and prosecution of individuals returning from conflict zones who are suspected of being involved in terrorist activities are invited to share their experiences with other Member States.	Member States, Eurojust	TWP, DROIPEN, WP on Migration and Expulsion, Asylum WP, WP on Frontiers/False Documents	

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60.	The Union should consider how it could usefully assist Member States' implementation of coercive action in the framework of UN Security Council Resolutions 1267 and 1373, against persons or entities targeted by these resolutions.	Council	COTER, Foreign Relations Counsellors WP, United Nations WP	
61.	The Commission and Member States are invited to ensure effective adaptation and application of Article 3 of the Directive on audiovisual services of 11 December 2007, which imposes basic requirements, including the prohibition of incitement to hatred, for all audiovisual services.	Commission, Member States	TWP, Audiovisual WP	
	<u>Assistance to third countries</u>			
62.	Besides enhanced cooperation, Member States and Community programmes of technical assistance to third countries will propose to states which so wish programmes to detect and combat factors underlying radicalisation and recruitment.	Member States, Commission	COTER, Development Cooperation WP	
63.	The Union should consider providing support to the law enforcement area, including training of police officers in priority countries as part of its CT technical assistance programmes and help with the development of counter-terrorism structures for countries which so request.	Member States, Commission	COTER	counter-terrorism component in the Stability Instrument

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64.	Member States should exchange experiences with the relevant authorities in partner countries on radicalisation and recruitment activity, including the phenomenon of home-grown terrorism, and ways of countering it with the help of the appropriate agencies. The Union should engage partner countries in discussion about countering radicalisation and recruitment.	Member States	COTER, TWP	
65.	The Council should instruct local Heads of Mission located in relevant countries to report local radical political organisations and to develop local mechanisms for engaging more vigorously with those who embrace democracy and reject violence.	Member States	COTER	
66.	The Union promotes full implementation of UNSCR 1624(2005) and in this context should, through its external relations policy, encourage third states not to allow the transmission, through satellite channels or other media, of messages that contain hate speech or incite terrorist violence.	Member States, Commission	COTER, Audiovisual WP, United Nations WP	
67.	The Union should explore the ways to assist developing countries in creating or reinvigorating good general state-sponsored education systems accessible to all.	Member States, Commission	COTER, Development Cooperation WP, ACP WP	
68.	In its aid programmes, the EU should place greater emphasis on education, and in particular on ensuring that more young people acquire appropriate professional skills, as well as on programmes which foster respect for democratic values and human rights.	Commission	COTER, Development Cooperation WP, ACP WP	

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	<u>International cooperation</u>			
69.	To enhance the legal basis for prosecuting those involved in radicalisation and recruitment, Member States should sign and ratify as quickly as possible the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, which is reinforced by the "Council Framework Decision amending Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA on combating terrorism" on which political agreement was reached at the JHA Council on 18 April 2008 and that deals with public provocation to commit terrorist offences, recruitment and training for terrorism.	Member States	TWP, OSCE Working Group	Council Framework Decision amending Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA on combating terrorism has been adopted on 28 November 2008 (OJ L 330, 9.12.2008 p. 21)
70.	The Union should continue its efforts to improve and reinforce the international legal framework for the fight against terrorism, including relevant UN Security Council Resolutions, and to promote universal adherence to, and full implementation of the respective instruments.	Member States, Commission, CTC, Council: NY liaison office	COTER, MDG, United Nations WP, WP on Public International Law	

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71.	The Union should use political dialogue and multilateral cooperation to deepen the international consensus in the fight against terrorism, including agreement on a Comprehensive Convention for the Suppression of International Terrorism. The European Union should play an active role in the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.	Member States, Commission, Council: NY liaison office	COTER, United Nations WP, WP on Public International Law	
72.	The Union should continue to seize appropriate opportunities to raise structural factors in relevant regional forums, such as Union for the Mediterranean (EuroMed). Coordination and cooperation within international organisations working to prevent radicalisations should be enhanced.	Member States, Commission	COTER, Mashraq/Maghreb WP	
73.	The Union should ensure that its work to help regional organisations to create their own tools to fight terrorism covers radicalisation issues.	Commission, Member States	COTER	
	<u>Implementation of the Action Plan</u>			
74.	The Union should work to reinforce bilateral and multilateral cooperation by disrupting networks involved in radicalisation and recruitment.	Commission, Member States	COTER, TWP	

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75.	SIAC is tasked to produce regular assessments of radicalisation processes and recruitment activities on the basis of contributions from Member States and Europol. Its assessments should be sent to JHA and the General Affairs and External Relations Council. SIAC work will continue to constitute a basis for the elaboration of joint policies to fight radicalisation.	Council: SIAC, Europol, Member States	COTER, TWP	
76.	The Council undertakes to review implementation of the Strategy and Action Plan on a yearly basis. This review is led by the Presidency, working with the Counter-Terrorism Coordinator and the Commission, and informed by a SIAC assessment of the situation. The results of the review will indicate whether there is a need to review the strategy itself.	CTC, Commission, Council: SIAC	TWP, COTER	
77.	In accordance with the Declaration on Combating Terrorism of 25 March 2004, point 14, the Counter-Terrorism Coordinator will continue to take an active role, in close cooperation with the Presidency and the Commission, in horizontal coordination of ongoing work and issues regarding countering radicalisation in EU-bodies and working groups.	CTC, Commission, Member States	COTER, TWP	

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	Measure / Action	Competent Body	Working Party	Status / Observations
78.	In the context of implementing the Action Plan, and considering the need to do more in the area of preventing violent extremism, a few priorities have been identified, on which the Counter-Terrorism Coordinator asked Member States to volunteer as project leaders. Accordingly, in addition to the work in progress, special attention should be paid to topics such as better dialogue, in particular in the context of training imams, cooperation in the field of community policing, the role of local authorities, ways to counter terrorist propaganda, preventing radicalisation on the Internet, ways out of radicalisation as well as other topics that would need specific action according to Member States.	CTC, Member States, lead countries	TWP, COTER	partially covered by the following lead country projects: NL project on capacities of local authorities in countering radicalisation and recruitment, ES project on training of religious leaders, DK project on deradicalisation of youth, DE project Check the Web, UK project "Communications Workstream", SE project on capacities of local police to recognise and counter radicalisation
79.	The incoming Presidencies are invited to supplement the Action Plan and to establish the timetable for future work and determine those responsible for taking it forward.	Member States	TWP, COTER	