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NOTE

From: EUROPOL
To: Delegations
Subject: European Union Terrorism Situation and Trend Report (TE-SAT) 2014

Delegations will find in annex Chapters 4, 5, 6 and the annexes of the European Union Terrorism Situation and Trend Report (TE-SAT) 2014.

4 LEFT-WING AND ANARCHIST TERRORISM

4.1 Terrorist attacks and arrested suspects

The number of attacks and arrests in the European Union (EU) related to left-wing and anarchist terrorism rose in 2013 after a downward trend in previous years. Traditionally, these groups are most active in Greece, Italy and Spain. Terrorist activities increased in Greece and Spain, a fact illustrated by an increased number of attacks in Greece and higher numbers of arrests in both countries.

The scale and nature of left-wing and anarchist terrorist attacks in Greece have intensified significantly. The fourteen attacks that occurred in 2013 reflect the fact that Greek left-wing and anarchist terrorist groups have acquired weapons and equipment and have regained their operational capabilities. The most active group is *Symmosia Pyrnon Potias* (Conspiracy of Fire Cells), the Greek affiliate of the Informal Anarchist Federation/International Revolutionary Front (FAI/IRF).³⁰ In 2013 the group launched a string of attacks in the framework of the so-called Project Phoenix,³¹ which triggered solidarity responses by like-minded groups in a number of countries, including Indonesia, Russia and Chile.

On 1 November 2013, two members of the Greek right-wing extremist party *Chrysi Avgi* (Golden Dawn) were shot and killed and a further member seriously injured in an attack that was claimed by the previously unknown group *Mahomenas Laikes Epanastatikes Dynamis* (Militant Popular Revolutionary Forces). They were the first fatalities as a result of left-wing or anarchist terrorist activity in Greece since 2010.

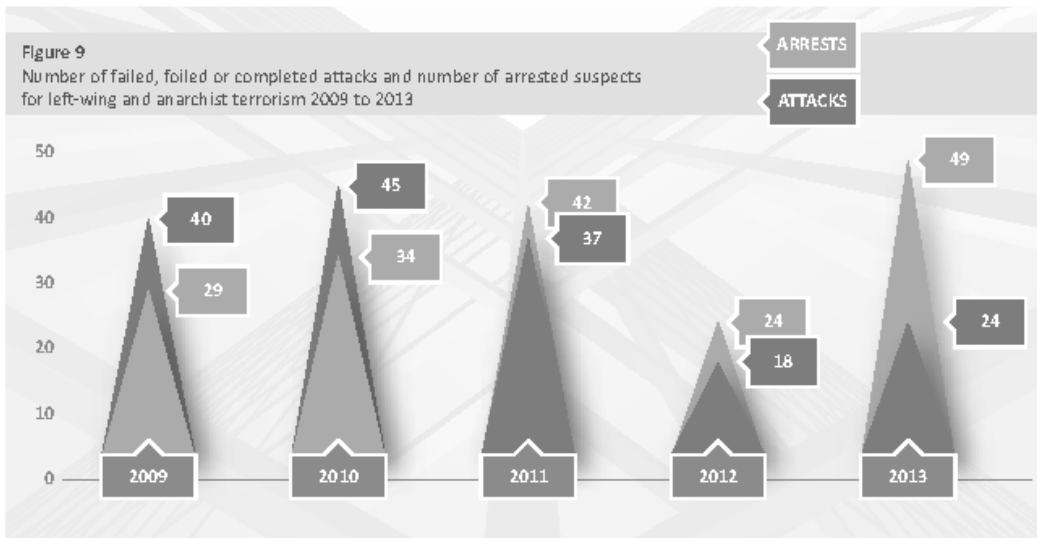
In Italy, the anarchist terrorist group *Federazione Anarchica Informale* (FAI) altered its modus operandi. It carried out a number of terrorist attacks in 2013, but there were no large-scale coordinated campaigns, such as the multiple improvised explosive devices (IEDs) delivered by mail to various targets in previous years.

In October 2013, a journalist in Turin was targeted by an innovative IED delivered by mail. Instead of the more common parcel bomb, the package contained a typewritten text, an external memory hard disk and a USB cable. The hard disk contained an IED designed to detonate when plugging the USB cable into a computer. The text invited the journalist to carefully watch a video supposedly stored on the hard disk.

In Spain, although the number of attacks remained stable, the modus operandi used became more sophisticated and the number of arrests increased significantly. In February an IED was placed in the Almudena Cathedral in Madrid but did not explode. In October, a similar device was left in the Basílica de Nuestra Señora del Pilar in Zaragoza; this device did explode. Furthermore, a parcel bomb was sent to the director of a Catholic school in Madrid. This IED exploded at a post office, slightly injuring one person. In Spain, religious institutions are a common target of anarchist terrorists.

³⁰ The Informal Anarchist Federation/International Revolutionary Front (FAI/IRF) is a loose international network of anarchist terrorist cells, which was created in late 2010 following a proposal of the Greek Conspiracy of Fire Cells for the coordination of anarchist terrorist activities worldwide. To date, FAI/IRF cells have carried out attacks in 20 countries around the world. They operate autonomously and no direct communication amongst them has been reported to date.

³¹ Project Phoenix was a series of 10 attacks that were carried out by cells of FAI/IRF in Greece, Indonesia, Chile, Russia, and Mexico as expressions of solidarity to a number of imprisoned anarchists in several countries worldwide.



The investigation into the attack in Zaragoza resulted in the arrest of two known Chilean anarchists. They had entered Spain after being released from prison in Chile, where they had served a sentence for offences related to placing IEDs. They received support for their journey to Spain from anarchists residing in Barcelona, three of whom were also arrested.

The increasing internationalisation of anarchist terrorism also became apparent on 11 September 2013, when the offices of an Italian newspaper received an envelope postmarked in Barcelona, Spain. In the text, a group using the name 'Neomaquis Caotico/FAI-FRI' expressed solidarity with anarchists who had been arrested in Italy shortly before. Similar letters were sent to another Italian newspaper and a news agency. Three parcel bombs bearing the same sender as the abovementioned letters - one of them a hoax device - were also received by Italian businesses based in Spain.

The DHKP/C is a terrorist organisation seeking the establishment of a Marxist-Leninist regime in Turkey. Since 2012 it has stepped up its violent activities in Turkey, targeting politicians, the military, the judiciary, Turkish businessmen and private companies of US origin. A suicide bombing carried out by the group on 1 February 2013 against the US embassy in Ankara killed a security guard and injured three persons.

Investigations have suggested that members of the DHKP/C have illegal structures for logistical and financial purposes in a number of EU Member States. These structures are supported by legally established organisations, such as the 'Solidarity Committee for Political Detainees in Turkey and Kurdistan' in Greece. In 2013 a total of 16 suspected DHKP/C members were arrested in Austria, Germany, Greece, Italy and Spain. In July, Greek authorities intercepted a sailing boat on its way to Turkey. They discovered weapons and explosives

including two light anti-tank weapons, ammunition, timers and propaganda material. Two DHKP/C members and two Greek citizens were arrested.

4.2 Violent extremist activities

Unlike the terrorist attacks described above, the level of violent activity among left-wing and anarchist extremists in the EU continued on a downward trend compared to previous years.

Violent left-wing and anarchist extremist groups exploit traditional left-wing causes, such as anti-fascism and anti-racism (particularly as regards asylum issues), to engage in violent protest. During such protests, criminal damage, blockades and lock-ons³² are typical tactics and, on occasion, more serious offences such as arson have occurred.

In Italy, the ongoing economic crisis has been exploited by left-wing extremists and used as an opportunity to carry out significant recruitment activities. In particular, they have focused on issues connected to housing and evictions and intensified their efforts to attract immigrants. Demonstrations, parades and anti-eviction sit-ins, to draw attention to issues relating to the occupation of empty public and private buildings, were held in several Italian cities.

³² 'Lock-ons' refer to instances in which protesters lock themselves to the location of their protest, using handcuffs, chains, padlocks or bicycle locks, in an effort to make it difficult to remove them.

Figure 10
 Number of failed, foiled or completed attacks and number of suspects arrested
 for left-wing and anarchist terrorism in EU Member States in 2013



RIGHT-WING TERRORISM

- ➔ **One person killed and three mosques attacked in the UK**
- ➔ **Three individuals arrested for right-wing terrorist offences**
- ➔ **Right-wing extremism in Greece associated with serious crime, including homicide**
- ➔ **Right-wing extremist activities within the EU mainly motivated by xenophobia**

5 RIGHT-WING TERRORISM

5.1 Terrorist attacks and arrested suspects

For the period of 2013 no attacks classified as right-wing terrorism were reported by European Union (EU) Member States. However, a series of terrorist attacks in the UK were motivated by right-wing extremist ideology. Between April and July 2013, a Ukrainian national carried out four terrorist attacks. The offender stabbed to death an elderly Muslim male and detonated three improvised explosive devices (IEDs) at mosques in the West Midlands area. The campaign started within a few days of the individual's arrival in the UK in April 2013. Subsequent enquiries uncovered no links to other right-wing extremist groups or individuals based in the UK; he arrived in the UK already radicalised.

In addition, France reported a total of three arrests for right-wing terrorist offences. On 6 June 2013, right-wing extremists assaulted a left-wing activist in a shopping centre in Paris. The victim died of the injuries inflicted. The incident was later celebrated by white supremacists on the Internet. In a separate case in July, French authorities arrested a Norwegian right-wing extremist suspected of inciting racial hatred through the content of his weblog. Finally, in August a French soldier was arrested at an air force base near Lyon, at which he was stationed. The suspect planned to attack a mosque in Vénissieux at the end of the Muslim month of Ramadan. The soldier had reportedly previously attacked a mosque in the Bordeaux region in 2012.

5.2 Violent right-wing extremism

Although to date there are no indications that right-wing extremists in the EU Member States have adopted terrorist *modi operandi*, the right-wing extremist scene remains of considerable concern.

In late September 2013 in Greece, a member of the far-right party *Chrysi Avgi* (Golden Dawn) was arrested for the murder of a left-wing hip hop artist. Furthermore, Greek police arrested 20 party members on charges of homicide, criminal association, illegal possession of firearms, a series of racist attacks, extortion, possession of explosives and money laundering. Among the arrested were six of Golden Dawn's 18 members of parliament and two police officers. Golden Dawn's leader was charged with being the leader of a criminal group. In recent years, Greece has suffered a number of right-wing extremist riots and violent assaults on foreigners.

In late November 2013 in the Czech Republic, police arrested five suspected right-wing extremists. They were charged with illegal possession of firearms. During house searches, weapons, substantial amounts of gunpowder, explosives, ammunition and right-wing extremist propaganda material were seized.

In Germany, the trial against the right-wing terrorist group *Nationalsozialistischer Untergrund* (NSU, National Socialist Underground) started in May 2013. In addition, the Federal Prosecutor-General's Office declared that it was conducting investigations into four cases related to right-wing extremism or terrorism.

The majority of right-wing extremist activities within the EU were motivated by xenophobia.

Immigration and multiculturalism continued to be among the key themes of right-wing extremists. The public debate about the full opening of the EU labour market to Bulgarian and Romanian nationals, which came into effect in January 2014, was exploited by right-wing extremists. In addition to anti-immigration demonstrations, in 2013 some EU Member States experienced violence in the form of arson attacks on asylum seekers' hostels, or houses known to be inhabited by immigrants.

Minorities, such as the Roma, are frequently targeted in several EU Member States. The most significant anti-Roma behaviour was expressed via demonstrations and marches. In August 2013, hundreds of far-right activists attended anti-Roma events on the same day in seven towns and cities across the Czech Republic. In Ostrava and Ceske Budejovice, the marches led to particularly severe clashes, when the demonstrators left the approved route and tried to reach areas inhabited by Roma. Similar incidents occurred in Slovakia and Hungary.

In several EU Member States, anti-Semitism remains the ideological base of right-wing extremism. Most anti-Semitic expressions are non-violent and are made in verbal or written form, particularly on the Internet. However, acts of vandalism and violence occurred as well.

Left-wing and right-wing extremists continue to confront one another. The antagonism is apparent in their respective online activities, as well as via occasional violent physical clashes such as the fatal incident in France described above.

Violent incidents and acts of revenge also continued between right-wing extremists and Muslim extremists in 2013. As in previous years, the 'Defence League' branches in some EU Member States remained active, at varying levels. Individuals and groups motivated by an enmity to Islam also maintained international links.

The English Defence League (EDL) in the UK, in defiance of widespread public disapproval of their provocative actions, seized the perceived opportunity to exploit fears generated by the murder of a British soldier in Woolwich (London) in May. The incident was followed by harassment, hate-filled rhetoric and unprovoked, opportunistic attacks towards Muslims and Muslim institutions across the UK. This can be seen as a continuation of cross-provocation between right-wing extremists and Muslim extremists, such as groups affiliated with the Sharia4 movement.

The Netherlands reported that more and more issues that were traditionally left-wing activist activities have been adopted by right-wing activists. As well as anti-capitalism, anti-globalism and animal rights, right-wing extremists have now also engaged in campaigning against genetically modified food.

White Power Music (WPM) and other social events

In 2013 White Power Music (WPM) remained of essential importance to the right-wing extremist scene. Lyrics are used to define the enemy and propagate ideology. WPM often serves as a gateway to right-wing extremism for young people.

Most EU Member States consider the right-wing extremist music scene to be a medium for promoting extremist views and interaction between members of different groups. In regard to international networking, cross-border concerts, with the participation of bands from several countries, continued to play an important role.

Most concerts took place inside the EU. They usually gathered between 50 to 500 people and, on certain occasions, up to 1 500. The sale of CDs and concert tickets contribute to financing right-wing extremist activities. In August, German police searched houses across the country and seized more than 2 000 CDs containing right-wing extremist music. The CDs were to be distributed via an online shop.

Martial arts are also popular within the right-wing extremist scene and, occasionally, international tournaments are organised. Events described as training camps have taken place in several EU Member States and are predominantly organised to form social bonds between individuals.

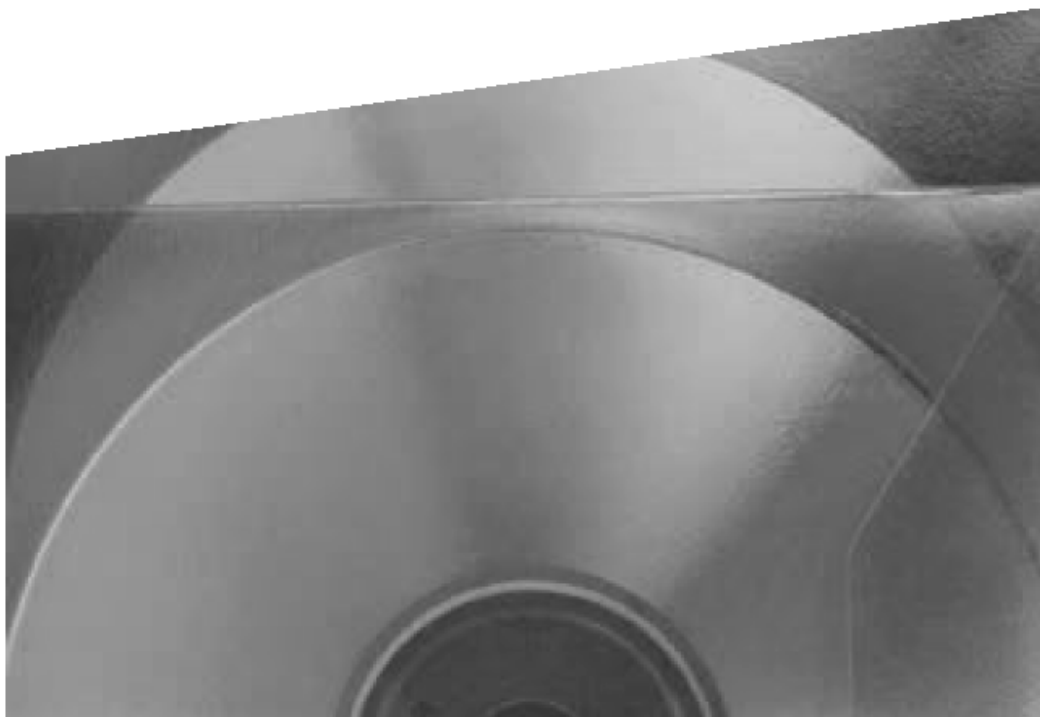
Internet

As well as WPM and face-to-face contacts, the Internet remained a crucial tool for recruitment. It is the preferred platform for communication and self-expression for the target audience of teenagers and adolescents. In addition, it is used to distribute propaganda and mobilise sympathisers. Furthermore, websites and social media are used to increase the popularity and attractiveness of right-wing extremist messages.

The Internet is used by right-wing extremists on two levels: open internet sites are utilised for publicity and propaganda by political parties or groups with political aspirations, whereas more extreme members of the scene continue to use closed forums as their main form of communication.

Some of the most popular social media companies, including Facebook and Twitter, have taken steps against abusive usage, which has led to many right-wing extremists having their profiles removed after posting offensive content. This has led to some individuals seeking alternative and less rigorously controlled international forums. A growing trend reported by several EU Member States is that right-wing extremists increasingly communicate via a Russian-based social media site. According to the UK, right-wing extremists on these sites use more extreme rhetoric than that observed on other sites. Some EU Member States also mention the use of smaller, less prominent social media platforms.

Irish and German authorities have noted that a significant number of right-wing extremists also use video portals as a preferred means to promote their views. In addition to the popular video sharing platform YouTube, other video hosting sites are also being used.



SINGLE-ISSUE TERRORISM

→ Incidents related to animal rights extremism (ARE) have decreased steadily since 2007

6 SINGLE-ISSUE TERRORISM

6.1 Terrorist attacks and arrests

In 2013, as in previous years, no attacks related to single-issue terrorism were reported by European Union (EU) Member States. However, there were three arrests, two of which took place in January in Italy related to an arson attack in Montelupo Fiorentino targeting eight vehicles belonging to a dairy company. The attack was claimed by the Animal Liberation Front (ALF).

6.2 Single-issue extremist activities

Violent environmental extremist groups are mainly involved in campaigns against major infrastructure projects such as high-speed railways, natural gas and oil drilling and military infrastructures. For a number of years, these topics have also been on the agenda of some militant anarchist entities, and cooperation between these groups has been observed across several EU Member States.

In 2013 a number of violent activities were carried out in the area of Skouries, in northern Greece, where the local population protested against a gold mining company. The activities included petrol bomb attacks and the placement of improvised incendiary devices (IIDs). The most serious incident occurred on 17 February 2013, when a group of 40 to 50 activists, some of whom carried shotguns, raided the facilities of the Skouries-based mine, threatened the security

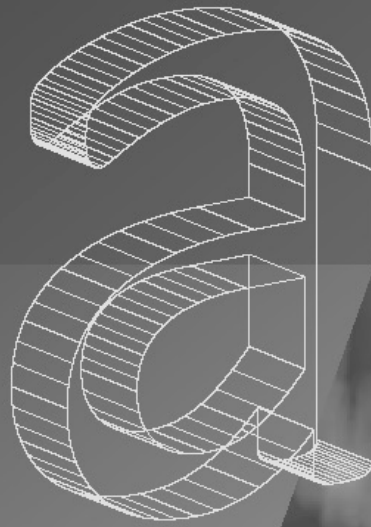
guards at gun point and set company property on fire, causing substantial damage.

Although in recent years there has been a decrease in the volume of animal rights extremism (ARE) activity, life science research, vivisection laboratories and the pharmaceutical industry remain key targets. In addition, some actions focusing on fox hunting or the fur industry were reported. For many years, ARE activities were highest in the UK; after 2007 the majority of ARE campaigners moved to mainland Europe, mainly to the Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland and France. Previously, the most prominent and active ARE campaign in the UK was Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty (SHAC). SHAC also exported its brand to mainland Europe and the Americas. Its tactics were adopted internationally and consist mainly of lawful protest.

The Animal Liberation Front (ALF) continued to serve as an umbrella for smaller ARE groups claiming extremist actions. Criminal offences were limited to occasional acts of criminal damage, threats and intimidation rather than physical harm.

In the Netherlands, a branch of 269 Life emerged. This organisation was originally set up in Israel and has been active in the Netherlands since April 2013. They carry out campaigns to highlight animal suffering by means of 'live exposure' and by posting video footage on the Internet secretly recorded at milk, poultry and pig farms.

ANNEXES



ANNEXES



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ANNEX 1: OVERVIEW OF THE FAILED, FOILED AND COMPLETED ATTACKS IN 2013 PER EU MEMBER STATE AND PER AFFILIATION³³

Member State	Left-wing	Separatist	Not specified	Total 2013
France	0	58	5	63
Greece	12	0	2	14
Italy	6	0	1	7
Spain	6	26	1	33
UK	-	-	35	35
Total	24	84	44	152

- In 2013, 152 terrorist attacks occurred in five EU Member States. The majority took place in France, Spain and the UK. After an increase in 2012 (219), the number of terrorist attacks in 2013 fell below the number recorded in 2011 (174). As a result of terrorist attacks, seven people died and nine were injured in the EU in 2013. **Attacks using firearms were most frequent in France, and those aiming at criminal damage in Spain.**
- As in previous years, more than half of the total number of attacks (84) were claimed by, or attributed to, separatist terrorist groups: 58 in France, and 26 in Spain. After an increase in 2012, the number of separatist attacks decreased significantly compared to previous years, from 110 (2011), to 167 (2012), to 84 (2013). **The number of bomb attacks decreased considerably, from 91 in 2012 to 31 in 2013, but the number of attacks with firearms remained stable.**
- The number of attacks by anarchist or left-wing terrorist groups increased from 18 in 2012 to 24 in 2013, thereby ending the downward trend observed in previous years. EU Member States that reported such attacks are Greece, Italy and Spain. The number of attacks in Greece increased significantly to 12 in 2013, after decreasing from 6 (2011) to one in 2012. **A significant change was noted in the modus operandi: whereas in previous years arson was the most frequently employed attack method, in 2013 this was bombings.**
- No attacks explicitly classified as religiously inspired terrorism, right-wing terrorism or single-issue terrorism were reported by the EU Member States in 2013. However, two persons were killed in the UK in two separate terrorist attacks, one motivated by religious extremism and the other by right-wing extremist ideology.
- Almost 70% of the attacks targeted the business sector and private properties in 2013. The proportion of attacks against government facilities continued to decrease.

³³ In 2013 Northern Ireland experienced 30 attacks on national security targets. There was no other attack on national security targets in the UK in 2013. Attacks on national security include those principally (but not exclusively) targeting the security forces, those who support them, and premises and institutions associated with policing, justice and security.

a2 ANNEX 2:

ARRESTS IN 2013 PER EU MEMBER STATE AND PER AFFILIATION³⁴

Member State	Religiously inspired	Left-wing	Right-wing	Separatist	Single Issue	Not specified	Total 2013
Austria	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Belgium	19	0	0	1	0	0	20
Bulgaria	12	0	0	2	1	0	15
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Czech Republic	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
France	143	1	3	77	0	1	225
Germany	5	6	0	0	0	0	11
Greece	0	18	0	0	0	5	23
Ireland (Republic of)	0	0	0	41	0	0	41
Italy	5	7	0	0	2	0	14
Netherlands	3	0	0	3	0	0	6
Romania	7	0	0	1	0	0	8
Spain	20	15	0	55	0	0	90
UK	-	-	-	-	-	77	77
Total	216	49	3	180	3	84	535

In 2013, 14 EU Member States **arrested 535 individuals** for terrorism-related offences. This figure closely matches that of 2012, when 537 arrests were reported. Most arrests occurred in France (225), Spain (90) and the UK (77). A continued increase in the number of arrests for religiously inspired terrorism has been observed since 2011, while arrests for separatist terrorism decreased significantly.

- In 2013 arrests for religiously inspired terrorism represented the largest proportion of arrests in the EU. The number has continuously increased from 122 (2011), to 159 (2012), to 216 (2013). There was a significant increase in France, from 91 in 2012 to 143 in 2013. As in previous years, more than half of the arrested individuals were EU citizens.
- Arrests related to separatist terrorism decreased in 2013 from 257 to 180. The decrease of arrests continued in France from 95 to 77, and the Republic of Ireland from 66 to 41. Half of the arrests were made for membership of a terrorist organisation.
- Arrests in the area of anarchist and left-wing terrorism increased, from 24 in 2012 to 49 in 2013. A significant increase was noted in Greece (18) and in Spain (15).
- Arrests related to right-wing terrorism decreased from 10 in 2012 to three in 2013. This figure does not include the perpetrator of the terrorist attack in the UK that was motivated by right-wing extremist ideology.
- For 2013 a total of three arrests for single-issue terrorism were reported by Bulgaria and Italy.
- In 2013 the number of arrests increased for the preparation and execution of attacks; financing of terrorism; and travelling, facilitating travel or sending fighters to conflict zones. In previous years, arrests had been predominantly related to membership of a terrorist organisation.

³⁴ For the UK the figures represent the number of charges for 2013, to provide a more accurate comparison with the number of judicial arrests in the other EU Member States. However, at this stage in the criminal justice process, it is not possible for the UK to assign an affiliation to individual cases.



ANNEX 3: CONVICTIONS AND PENALTIES (EUROJUST)

Member State	2011	2012	2013
Austria	0	2	1
Belgium	8	24	8
Cyprus	0	0	1
Czech Republic	0	1	8
Denmark	4	9	8
France	45	98	49
Germany	17	16	14
Greece	3	8	9
Ireland (Republic of)	11	0	8
Italy	4	14	8
Lithuania	1	0	2
Netherlands	5	1	4
Portugal	0	1	0
Romania	0	0	1
Spain	203	198	141
Sweden	2	3	0
UK	13	25	52
Total	316	400	313^{37,38}

Numbers of individuals in concluded court proceedings for terrorist offences per EU Member State in 2011, 2012 and 2013³⁵ as reported to Eurojust

- In 2013, 15 EU Member States reported to have concluded a total of 150 court proceedings on terrorism-related charges.³⁶ The number of concluded court proceedings is similar to the figure reported in 2012 (149).
- The court proceedings concluded in 2013 involved 313 individuals. Twelve of those individuals appeared in court several times, standing trial for different offences.³⁷ One of them was tried in both France and Spain on different charges.³⁸ In addition to the 313 individuals, two legal entities in Denmark and one legal entity in France were convicted of terrorist offences in 2013. In the Republic of Ireland, two individuals were brought to court on terrorism-related charges, but the prosecution entered a *noīa prosequi*. Those two individuals are included in the number of individuals in concluded court proceedings for terrorism-related charges in 2013, but not in the number of verdicts. As a result, the total number of verdicts pronounced for terrorism-related offences in 2013 amounts to 336. This number includes also six verdicts of defendants convicted in the Republic of Ireland in 2012 but sentenced in 2013.
- In 2013 there were 42 female defendants in concluded court proceedings for terrorism-related offences.
- In 2013 Spain was the EU Member State in which the highest number of court proceedings for terrorist offences were concluded. Despite a slight decrease, Spain also remains the country in which the majority of terrorism verdicts were rendered.
- In 2013 the number of individuals convicted or acquitted for terrorist offences by courts in Belgium, France and Italy also decreased. For the first time, Cyprus and Romania reported a terrorism-related court decision to Eurojust in 2013.

³⁵ The data for the previous years corresponds to the data reported in the respective TE-SAT editions. The UK's submission covers England, Scotland and Wales but not Northern Ireland. It is taken from the National Terrorist Arrest Database and includes all individuals convicted under anti-terrorism legislation, and also other offences assessed by police practitioners to be terrorism-related. The UK data for 2013 refers only to convictions. The data received from the Republic of Ireland does not cover the whole of 2013. The data for the Netherlands includes two verdicts concerning animal rights extremism.

³⁶ Contributions containing information on terrorism-related court decisions in 2013 were sent to the drafting team by the following EU Member States: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, the Republic of Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Romania, Spain and the UK. If a verdict pronounced in 2013 was appealed, and the appeal was concluded before the end of the year, Eurojust counted the proceeding as one.

³⁷ In Spain there were three individuals who were tried five times in 2013 in different court proceedings; one individual who was brought to court three times for different offences; and six other individuals who appeared in court twice on different charges. In France, one individual faced trial twice for separate terrorist offences. The verdicts pronounced in the different court proceedings were counted separately in the analysis of the number of verdicts.

³⁸ This individual is included separately in the number of individuals in concluded court proceedings in both France and Spain but is counted only once in the total for all Member States.



ANNEX 3: CONVICTIONS AND PENALTIES (EUROJUST)

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Religiously inspired</i>	<i>Separatist</i>	<i>Left-wing</i>	<i>Right-wing</i>	<i>Not specified</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Austria</i>	1	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Belgium</i>	8	0	0	0	0	8
<i>Cyprus</i>	1	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Czech Republic</i>	8	0	0	0	0	8
<i>Denmark</i>	3	2	5	0	0	10
<i>France</i>	20	29	0	0	2	51
<i>Germany</i>	6	5	3	0	0	14
<i>Greece</i>	0	0	9	0	0	9
<i>Ireland (Republic of)</i>	0	6	0	0	0	6
<i>Italy</i>	2	0	0	4	2	8
<i>Lithuania</i>	0	2	0	0	0	2
<i>Netherlands</i>	2	0	0	0	2	4
<i>Romania</i>	1	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Spain</i>	6	151	4	0	0	161

Numbers of reported convictions and acquittals in 2013 per EU Member State and per type of terrorism³⁹

- In 2013 separatist terrorism continued to be the dominant type of terrorism in concluded court proceedings.
- Separatist terrorism cases finalised in 2013 concerned acts related to the terrorist organisations ETA, Dissident Republican groups and the PKK.
- The vast majority of separatist terrorism verdicts were pronounced in Spain and in France.
- As in 2012, all court decisions pronounced in Austria, Belgium and the Czech Republic in 2013 concerned religiously inspired terrorism.
- In Greece all relevant verdicts related to left-wing terrorism, while Italy was the only EU Member State that reported right-wing terrorism verdicts.
- The majority (29) of the 42 female defendants brought to court in the concluded court proceedings in 2013 were tried for separatist terrorism acts, which confirms a tendency observed in recent years.
- Left-wing terrorism verdicts received the highest average prison sentence (18 years), followed by separatist terrorism verdicts (13 years). These average prison sentences are considerably higher than the averages reported for the respective type of terrorism in 2012 (eight and nine years respectively). The average prison sentence given for religiously inspired terrorist offences in 2013 decreased to four years, compared to six years in 2012.

³⁹ The data provided by the UK was not broken down by type of terrorism and, therefore, is not included in the overview and findings related to the different types of terrorism.



ANNEX 3: CONVICTIONS AND PENALTIES (EUROJUST)

Member State	Convictions	Acquittals	Total	Acquittals in %
Austria	1	0	1	0%
Belgium	8	0	8	0%
Cyprus	1	0	1	0%
Czech Republic	8	0	8	0%
Denmark	5	5	10	50%
France	49	2	51	4%
Germany	14	0	14	0%
Greece	5	4	9	44%
Ireland (Republic of)	6	0	6	0%
Italy	8	0	8	0%
Lithuania	1	1	2	50%
Netherlands	4	0	4	0%
Romania	1	0	1	0%
Spain	95	66	161	41%
UK	52	0	52	0%
Total	258	78	336	23%

Numbers of verdicts, convictions and acquittals per EU Member State in 2013 as reported to Eurojust⁴⁰

- In 2013 all terrorism-related prosecutions in Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Romania and the UK resulted in convictions. Germany and the Netherlands are the only EU Member States that have reported no acquittals in the period 2010-2013.
- The majority (46%) of the penalties imposed in 2013 were below or equal to five years' imprisonment. The penalties of 10 and more years constituted 33% of all penalties rendered, which presents an increase compared to 2012, when those penalties were 24% of the total. In some cases, the court ordered life imprisonment sentences or sentences of thousands of years in prison.
- In 2013 acquittals constituted 23% of all verdicts pronounced for terrorist offences.⁴¹ The percentage of acquittals decreased compared to 2011 and 2012, indicating a higher percentage of successful terrorist prosecutions.
- Seventeen of the 42 female defendants in the court proceedings reported in 2013 were acquitted. The majority of the acquitted females (14) were brought to court on charges related to separatist terrorist acts.
- The verdicts in relation to left-wing terrorism had the highest acquittal rate (43%), which is unlike previous years, when the highest acquittal rate was reported for verdicts related to separatist and religiously inspired terrorism. In 2013, 34% of the separatist terrorism verdicts contained acquittals. With a conviction rate of 99%, prosecutions of religiously inspired terrorism were the most successful.⁴²

⁴⁰ The numbers in the figure include the guilty verdicts pronounced against the three legal entities in Denmark and France. The UK data for 2013 refers only to convictions.

⁴¹ The number of acquittals also includes verdicts in which the defendants were acquitted of the terrorist offence but found guilty of an offence not related to terrorism.

⁴² The data provided by the UK was not broken down by the type of terrorism and, therefore, is not included in the findings related to the different types of terrorism.

ANNEX 3:

CONVICTIONS AND PENALTIES (EUROJUST)

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Final</i>	<i>Pending judicial remedy</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Austria</i>	1	0	1
<i>Belgium</i>	6	2	8
<i>Cyprus</i>	0	1	1
<i>Czech Republic</i>	6	2	8
<i>Denmark</i>	8	2	10
<i>France</i>	31	20	51
<i>Germany</i>	6	8	14
<i>Greece</i>	4	5	9
<i>Ireland (Republic of)</i>	6	0	6
<i>Italy</i>	3	5	8
<i>Lithuania</i>	1	1	2
<i>Netherlands</i>	1	3	4
<i>Romania</i>	1	0	1
<i>Spain</i>	136	25	161

Number of final verdicts and verdicts pending judicial remedy per EU Member State in 2013 as reported to Eurojust⁴³

- The majority (210) of the reported terrorism-related verdicts in 2013 were final.
- In the other cases, the verdicts are pending judicial remedy, as appeals have been submitted.
- In cases in which a verdict pronounced in 2013 was appealed, and the appeal was concluded before the end of the year, only the appeal verdict was included and the proceeding was counted as one.

⁴³ According to Council Decision 2005/671/JHA, the information to be submitted to Eurojust is in relation to final convictions. Due to the specifics of reporting, the EU Member States submit information on both final and non-final decisions. Therefore, reference is also made to those decisions pending judicial remedy, and they were included in the reported numbers. The data provided by the UK is not included in these numbers, as the UK did not distinguish between final verdicts and verdicts pending judicial remedy. As reported, all convictions in the UK are effective from the moment of their being pronounced, even if an appeal is made.

24 ANNEX 4: 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 (USA), as a reporting mechanism from the Terrorism Working Party (TWP) of the Council of the EU to the European Parliament. In 2006 Europol replaced the TWP. The methodology for producing this annual report was developed by Europol and endorsed by the Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) Council on 1 and 2 June 2006.

The content of the TE-SAT is based on information supplied by EU Member States, some third states (Colombia, the Russian Federation, Switzerland, Turkey, USA) and partner organisation Eurojust, as well as information gained from open sources.

In accordance with ENFOPOL 65 (B196/2/06), the TE-SAT is produced annually to provide an overview of the terrorism phenomenon in the EU, from a law enforcement perspective. It seeks to record basic facts and assemble figures regarding terrorist attacks and arrests in the EU. The report also aims to present trends and new developments identified from the information available to Europol.

The TE-SAT is a situation report which describes and analyses the outward manifestations of terrorism, i.e. terrorist attacks and activities. It does not seek to analyse the root causes of terrorism, neither does it attempt to assess the impact or effectiveness of counter-terrorism policies and law enforcement measures taken, although it can serve to illustrate some of these.

This edition of the TE-SAT has been produced by Europol in consultation with the 2014 TE-SAT Advisory Board, composed of representatives of the past, present, and future EU Presidencies, i.e. Lithuania, Greece and Italy (the EU 'Troika'), along with permanent members, representatives from France and Spain, the EU Intelligence Analysis Centre (INTCEN), Eurojust, the office of the EU Counter Terrorism Coordinator and Europol staff.

For the preparation of this report, Europol collected qualitative and quantitative data on terrorist offences in the EU and data on arrests of people suspected 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 contributed data on convictions and penalties for terrorist offences in EU Member States and relevant amendments in national legislation on terrorism.

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. The fact that the person may subsequently be provisionally released or placed under house arrest does not impact on the calculation of the number of arrests.

The definition of the term 'terrorist offences' is indicated in Article 1 of the Council Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 on combating terrorism (2002/475/JHA),⁴⁴ which all EU Member States have implemented in their national legislation. 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.

In cases in which the wording of Article 1 of the Framework Decision leaves room for interpretation, the TE-SAT 2014 respects Member States' definitions of terrorist offences on their territories. At times, it can be difficult to assess whether a criminal event should 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 2014 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 EU Member States.

⁴⁴ Amended by the Council Framework Decision 2008/919/JHA of 28 November 2008.

24 ANNEX 4: METHODOLOGY

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 Member States. The categories are not necessarily mutually exclusive.

Religiously inspired terrorism is perpetrated by individuals, groups, networks or organisations that evoke religion to justify their actions. Groups inspired by or affiliated with al-Qaeda belong to this category.

Ethno-nationalist and separatist terrorist groups are motivated by nationalism, ethnicity and/or religion.

Left-wing terrorist groups 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 environmental terrorist groups.

Data collection

The EU Council Decision of 20 September 2005 (2005/671/JHA), on the exchange of information and cooperation concerning terrorist offences, obliges 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 results were cross-checked with the Member States. In cases of divergences or gaps, the results were corrected, complemented, and then validated by the Member States.

Eurojust also collected data on prosecutions and convictions for terrorist offences on the basis of the aforementioned EU Council Decision. The data used in this report concerns relevant court decisions and legislation amendments in 2013. Due to the specifics of reporting, Member States submit information on both final and non-final decisions. Therefore, reference is also made to those decisions pending judicial remedy. Verdicts from 2013 on which an appeal is pending are included in the reporting as pending judicial remedy. In case a verdict pronounced in 2013 was appealed and the appeal was concluded before the end of the year, Eurojust counted the proceeding as one. Eurojust's contribution was verified with the Member States that provided relevant data.



25 ANNEX 5: ACRONYMS

ALF	Animal Liberation Front
AQAP	al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula <i>Tanzim qa'idat al-jihad fi jazirat al-'arab</i>
AQIM	al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb <i>Tanzim al-qa'ida bi-bilad al-Maghrib al-Islami</i>
ARB	<i>Armée Révolutionnaire Bretonne</i> Breton Revolutionary Army
ARE	Animal rights extremism
CIRA	Continuity Irish Republican Army
DHKP/C	<i>Devrimci Halk Kurtuluş Partisi/Cephesi</i> Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front
DR	Dissident Republican
EDL	English Defence League
ETA	<i>Euskadi ta Askatasuna</i> Basque Fatherland and Liberty
EU	European Union
FAI	<i>Federazione Anarchica Informale</i> Informal Anarchist Federation
FAI/IRF	Informal Anarchist Federation/International Revolutionary Front
FARC	<i>Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia</i> Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia
FLB-ARB	<i>Front de Libération de la Bretagne-Armée Républicaine Bretonne</i> Liberation Front of Brittany-Breton Republican Army
FLNC	<i>Front de Libération Nationale de la Corse</i> National Liberation Front of Corsica
FLNP	<i>Front de Libération Nationale de Provence</i> National Liberation Front of Provence
HAMAS	<i>Harakat al-Muqawama al-Islamiyya</i> Islamic Resistance Movement
HME	Home-made explosive
HPG	<i>Hêzên Parastina Gelê</i> People's Defence Forces
HSM	<i>Harakat al-Shabab al-Mujahidin</i> Young Mujahidin Movement
IED	Improvised explosive device
IID	Improvised incendiary device
INTCEN	EU Intelligence Analysis Centre



ANNEX 5:

ACRONYMS

ISI	Islamic State of Iraq <i>Dawlat al-Iraq al-Islamiyya</i>
ISIL	Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant <i>Al-Dawla al-Islamiyya fi al-Iraq wal-Sham</i>
ISP	Internet service provider
JHA	Justice and Home Affairs
LTTE	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MUJAO	<i>Mouvement pour l'Unité et le Jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest</i> <i>Jama'at al-tawhid wal-jihad fi gharb Ifriqiya</i> Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa
NSU	<i>Nationalsozialistischer Untergrund</i> National-Socialist Underground
ONH	<i>Óglaigh ná h'Éireann</i> Warriors of Ireland
PKK	<i>Partiya Karkerên Kurdistan</i> Kurdistan Worker's Party
PYD	<i>Partiya Yekîtiya Demokrat</i> Democratic Union Party
RIRA	Real Irish Republican Army
SHAC	Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty
TE-SAT	European Union Terrorism Situation and Trend Report
TTP	<i>Tehrik-e-Taleban Pakistan</i> Pakistan Taliban Movement
TWP	Terrorism Working Party
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USA	United States of America
UVIED	Under-vehicle improvised explosive device
VBIED	Vehicle-borne improvised explosive device
WPM	White Power Music



ANNEX 6: AMENDMENTS IN NATIONAL LEGISLATION ON TERRORISM IN 2013

 **Austria**

On 30 July 2013, an amendment of Article 27Bd of the Austrian Criminal Code concerning the financing of terrorism came into force. The amendment widens the punishable actions: in addition to the offences of financing terrorist acts and supporting terrorist groups with financial contributions, it also makes punishable the financing of terrorists (without a link to a specific terrorist act) or the financing of members of terrorist groups (without a link to the terrorist group they are a member of). Furthermore, the amendment introduces higher penalties of between 1 and 10 years imprisonment for the respective offences (even if the financed offence is punished with a lower penalty).

 **Belgium**

Several new articles of the Criminal Code entered into force on 14 March 2013. The articles envisage imprisonment of 2 to 10 years and a fine of EUR 100 to 5 000 for those who:

- spread a message or place a message at the disposal of the public in any other way, with the purpose of inciting to perpetrate one of the offences referred to in Article 137 which defines a terrorist offence, except the offence referred to in Article 137, § 3, 6°, when such behaviour, whether it incites directly to commit terrorist offences or not, creates the risk that one or several of these offences will be perpetrated (Article 140bis);
- recruit others with the purpose of perpetrating one of the offences referred to in Article 137 or Article 140, except the offence referred to in Article 137, § 3, 6° (Article 140ter);
- give instructions or training for the assembly or the use of explosives, fire arms, or other weapons or harmful or dangerous substances, or for any other specific methods and procedures with the purpose of perpetrating one of the offences referred to in Article 137, except the offence referred to in Article 137, § 3, 6° (Article 140quater);
- in Belgium or abroad, receive instructions or training as referred to in Article 140quater, with the purpose of perpetrating one of the offences listed in Article 137, except the offence referred to in Article 137, § 3, 6° (Article 140quinquies).

 **Hungary**

In 2013 amendments to Chapter XXX Offences against Public Security of the Criminal Code were introduced. Sections 314, 315 and 316 of Chapter XXX define acts of terrorism. Section 314 includes a definition of violent crimes against the person and criminal offences that endanger the public or involve the use of arms, and provides for a penalty of between 10 to 20 years or life imprisonment for those who commit such crimes in order to:

- a) coerce a government agency, another State or an international body into doing, not doing or countenancing something;
- b) intimidate the general public;
- c) conspire to change or disrupt the constitutional, economic or social order of another State, or to disrupt the operation of an international organisation.

The same penalty is envisaged for those who seize considerable assets or property for the purpose defined in paragraph a) above and make demands to government agencies or international organisations in exchange for refraining from harming or injuring said assets and property or for returning them. Section 315 determines the penalties for those who instigate, suggest, offer, join or collaborate in the commission of any of the criminal acts defined in Subsection (1) or (2) of Section 314, or those involved in aiding and abetting such criminal conduct by providing any of the means intended for use in such activities. Section 316 makes threatening to commit a terrorist act a criminal offence, while Section 317 deals with the failure to report a terrorist act. Further on, Chapter XXX provides for penalties of up to 10 years' imprisonment for those who provide or collect funds or material assistance for acts of terrorism (Section 318). A definition of a terrorist group for the purposes of Sections 315 and 318 is also included in the chapter.

 **United Kingdom**

In January 2011, the UK government published its review of counter-terrorism and security powers, the aim of which was to strike a balance between safeguarding national security and protecting individual rights. The review proposed significant changes to some of the most far-reaching powers. Subsequently a number of changes to terrorism legislation were introduced in 2012. However, further legislative developments which came into force in 2013 are set out below.

ANNEX 6:

AMENDMENTS IN NATIONAL LEGISLATION ON TERRORISM IN 2013

Justice and Security Act 2013

The Justice and Security Act received Royal Assent in 2013. The Act provides for strengthened oversight of intelligence and security by expanding the statutory remit of the Intelligence and Security Committee to include (i) a role in overseeing the wider government intelligence community and (ii) retrospective oversight of the operational activities of the agencies on matters of significant national interest. Part 1 of the Act also makes provision to expand the Intelligence Services Commissioner's remit.

Part 2 of the Act makes provision for closed material procedures in proceedings (other than those in a criminal cause or matter) before the High Court, the Court of Session, the Court of Appeal or the Supreme Court in the cases where there is relevant material, the disclosure of which would damage national security. In addition, Part 2 of the Act provides for an amendment to the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 to permit use of intercept evidence in closed proceedings in employment cases before tribunals across the United Kingdom. Finally, Part 2 of the Act also makes provision about courts' residual disclosure jurisdiction, generally known as the Norwich Pharmacal jurisdiction, which is used to order a person involved (however innocently) in apparent wrongdoing by another person to disclose information about the wrongdoing. The provision removes that jurisdiction in certain circumstances, if the information is sensitive, i.e. information which relates to, has come from or is held by the agencies or defence intelligence units, or whose disclosure the Secretary of State has certified would damage the interests of national security or the international relations of the United Kingdom.

Section 117 of the Coroners and Justice Act 2009

Section 117 of the Coroners and Justice Act 2009 came into force on 22 April 2013. It provides for important enhanced safeguards for terrorist suspects in police detention, e.g. additional independent oversight of terrorist detention by strengthening the role of the Independent Reviewer of Terrorism Legislation in reporting on the treatment of those held pre-charge and by extending the statutory Independent Custody Visiting scheme to terrorist detainees held under the Terrorism Act 2000. Independent Custody Visitors are members of the community who work on a voluntary basis to make sure that detained people are being treated properly and have access to their rights. They are part of the United Kingdom's National Protective Mechanism under the UN Convention Against Torture, along with HM Inspectorates of Constabulary and Prisons.

The code of practice covering independent custody visiting to terrorism detainees held under the Terrorism Act 2000 came into operation on 25 March 2013.

Protection of Freedoms Act 2012

The Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 that received Royal Assent on 1 May 2012 came into force on 31 October 2013. Part one of this Act reformed police retention of DNA and fingerprint (biometric) material, including material held for national security purposes, providing for a new framework for regulating the retention, destruction and use of biometric material. This new model ensures the right balance between public protection and individual freedoms.

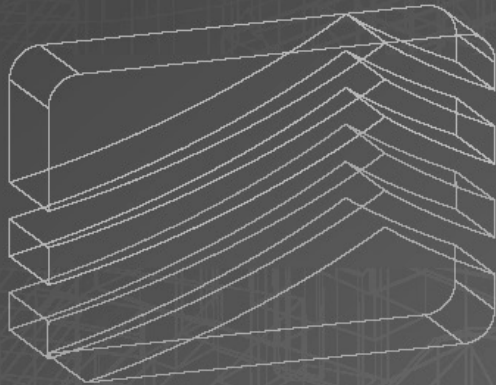
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Eisenhowerlaan 73
2517 KK The Hague
The Netherlands

PO Box 90850
2509 LW The Hague
The Netherlands

Website: www.europol.europa.eu
Facebook: www.facebook.com/Europol
Twitter: @Europol_EU
YouTube: www.youtube.com/EUROPOLtube