



Council of the  
European Union

Brussels, 20 April 2015  
(OR. en)

13248/05  
DCL 1

ENFOPOL 125

### DECLASSIFICATION

---

of document:	ST 13248/05 RESTREINT UE
dated:	14 October 2005
new status:	Public
Subject:	Policy recommendations on Islamic extremists' use of Internet

---

Delegations will find attached the declassified version of the above document.

The text of this document is identical to the previous version.

---

# RESTREINT UE



**COUNCIL OF  
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**Brussels, 14 October 2005**

**13248/05**

**RESTREINT UE**

**ENFOPOL 125**

## **NOTE**

---

From: Presidency  
To: Article 36 Committee  
Subject : Policy recommendations on Islamic extremists' use of Internet

---

## Introduction

On the basis of a Joint Situation Centre paper 'Islamic extremists' use of the internet' the Terrorism Working Group discussed what action was required in order to combat terrorist use of the internet. From that discussion the Presidency drafted a set of policy recommendations for future action. These recommendations were discussed in the TWG on 7 October, where, following discussion and broad agreement, it was agreed that they would be sent to CATS. The policy recommendations are set out below.

The Presidency's intention for the CATS meeting on 19 October is to invite the Director of the Situation Centre to give a brief introduction of the SitCen paper on this subject. There will then be a discussion on the policy recommendations set out below. Providing CATS can agree them at this meeting, they will then be forwarded to Coreper and Council, to be integrated into the EU's Action Plan on terrorism when it is next revised.

# RESTREINT UE

## Policy Recommendations

1. Encourage Member States to exchange information on the existing legal and practical possibilities for closing down websites in their respective jurisdictions. **ACTION: MEMBER STATES AND COMMISSION**
2. If necessary, encourage Member States to establish the necessary legal framework to permit the removal from the internet of material which is deemed to breach existing legislation, by requiring EU-based servers hosting such information to remove it and prosecuting those residing within the EU responsible for originating it. Such material may that which provides ideological inspiration to would-be terrorists, or instructions to support their activities, for instance on how to fabricate explosives. Encourage equivalent measures in third countries towards the development of a global framework. **ACTION: MEMBER STATES AND COMMISSION**
3. Examine whether it is possible to place obligations on service providers not to disseminate material which may promote or facilitate terrorism, taking into account rules under the E-Commerce Directive<sup>1</sup>. Examine the possibility of encouraging similar measures with third countries. **ACTION: MEMBER STATES AND COMMISSION**
4. Encourage Member States to co-operate closely in the evaluation of terrorism-related websites and to inform one another of any measures taken against particular sites or service providers. Where relevant, encourage Member States to take combined action against extremist websites. **ACTION: MEMBER STATES**
5. Encourage Europol, within the limits of its remit, to develop its analysis of extremist websites through, for instance, the dissemination to Member States of lists of such sites, the identification of major sites by region and theme and the development of a common assessment of major sites. **ACTION: EUROPOL**

---

<sup>1</sup> The Electronic Commerce Directive (2000/31/EC)

## RESTREINT UE

6. Encourage Europol and the Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) to work closely together to allow a more effective analysis of extremist websites. **ACTION: COMMISSION AND EUROPOL**
7. Encourage Member States to put in place adequate protective measures against electronic attack on key computer systems in the public and private sectors from any source, including Islamist and indigenous terrorism and extremism. **ACTION: MEMBER STATES & COUNCIL**
8. Raise awareness amongst public and private sector organisations within the EU, including EU bodies themselves, of the risks of providing information on their websites which makes themselves or others more vulnerable to terrorist attack. **ACTION: MEMBER STATES & COMMISSION**
9. Pursue all opportunities to use the internet to counter inaccurate depictions of policies and to promote dialogue with non-violent Islamist organisations to reduce mutual antagonisms and to address prejudice on both sides. **ACTION: MEMBER STATES, COUNCIL AND COMMISSION**

DECLASSIFIED