

**PROPOSAL FOR A RESOLUTION [4.2.]: SUPPORTING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A EUROPEAN INTERNAL SECURITY POLICY AND ENHANCING A COMMON STRATEGY FIGHTING RADICALISATION**

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1 Bearing in mind that:

2 The violent terrorist attacks of the last two years in France, Denmark and Belgium confirm that European  
3 societies are facing a considerable and unprecedented threat putting Europe's values, based on human  
4 rights, democracy, the rule of law, tolerance and religious diversity under pressure. In particular, the recent  
5 Paris and Brussels terrorist attacks, through their violence and collective murders, were clearly intended to  
6 embody an extremist ideology aimed at the destruction of Europe.

7 A large part of these attacks were perpetrated by European citizens, children of immigrants. This is an  
8 important turning point confirming what started in March 2004 with the Madrid attacks: the large majority of  
9 all jihadist operations in Europe during the last ten years have been perpetrated by children of Muslim  
10 immigrants born and raised in Europe. In fact, between 2005 and 2016, the so called "third jihadist generation"  
11 grew in the context of European prisons, educated through video sharing websites and social networks and  
12 benefited from the multiplication of camps providing indoctrination and training for armed jihad at the  
13 Southern and Eastern margins of the European Union. According to recent information, among the 30'000  
14 foreigners fighting in Syria and Iraq with Daesh more than 5000 are Europeans. This active participation of  
15 young European citizens to extreme terrorism attacks demonstrates a rejection and clear break with basic  
16 European values and puts in question the capacity and the ways of European democracies to integrate their  
17 Muslim citizens and populations.

18 In addition, this relatively new and complex multifaceted phenomenon of extreme violence and radicalisation  
19 also demonstrates the weakness of national policies and strategies on internal security and raises the need for  
20 further action and cooperation at the European level. In fact, the lack of coordination and trust among Member  
21 States' national authorities in charge of internal security, the absence of a global security approach combining  
22 internal and external dimensions and ensuring coherence between Justice and Home Affairs and the Common  
23 Security and Defence Policy, and the inability to prevent and protect, all reinforce the feeling of insecurity and  
24 lack of confidence among EU citizens. They provide an arena for the proliferation of populist xenophobic and  
25 islamophobic behaviours. It is now urgent and crucial for the European Union and its Member States to rethink  
26 their whole strategy on security, setting forward clear political priorities for an ambitious and common internal  
27 security policy.

28 It is commonly accepted that there is no such fundamental right as a "right to security", which has to be  
29 understood as a right to protection against terrorist threats. Freedom and security are interdependent and  
30 challenging policy objectives in constantly changing and globalising societies.

31 At the European level, one of the key objectives of the European Union is to make sure that individuals living  
32 in an area of freedom, security and justice enjoy the freedoms guaranteed by the Treaties and make full use of  
33 their rights to live, study, work and do business in any Member State. Whilst according to the Lisbon treaty  
34 responsibility for security lies primarily with Member States, it is commonly agreed that terrorism and  
35 transnational threats know no borders and therefore cannot be addressed effectively without a commonly  
36 agreed European strategy and policy.

37 In April 2015, the European Commission presented a European Agenda on Security identifying terrorism,  
38 organised crime and cybercrime as the main priorities areas for strong operational cooperation among EU  
39 Member States based on mutual trust and suggesting concrete measures and better information exchange at  
40 all levels. A year later, significant progress has been made in the implementation of the European Agenda on  
41 Security, as key priorities have been reinforced by the adoption of the PNR proposal, the adoption of Action Plan

42 on firearms and explosives, the strengthening of the fight against terrorism financing and the proposed strategy  
43 for stronger and smarter information systems for Borders and Security.

44 However, despite the initiatives and the measures taken until now at the EU level for improving the  
45 coordination among Member States, the recent attacks in Brussels urge the European Union to develop a more  
46 ambitious European policy on internal security step-up action, ensuring the right level of security for all people  
47 living in Europe and deepening efforts against terrorism and radicalisation.

48 **the Congress of the Union of European Federalists, meeting in Strasbourg on 11-12 June 2016 commits itself**  
49 **to taking all necessary actions at its level**

50 to recall that the European Union's approach and strategy on internal security shall be based on common  
51 democratic values, including the rule of law, and must respect and promote fundamental rights in line with the  
52 EU Charter of Fundamental Rights. Transparency, accountability and democratic control are the key elements  
53 for reinforcing trust among citizens and promote a wider political dialogue which needed now in all European  
54 societies;

55 to urge the European Union to set-up an ambitious, multi-disciplinary and holistic internal security policy based  
56 on mutual trust, reinforce the links and synergies with the Common Security and Defence policy, establish a  
57 common intelligence service and develop operational cooperation arrangements and assistance mechanisms  
58 in particular during crisis and emergencies;

59 to support the development of a comprehensive and well balanced anti-radicalisation policy, giving priority to  
60 preventing actions, improving situation in prisons, promoting de-radicalisation programmes, education and  
61 inter-cultural dialogue, fighting hate speech (on- and off-line) and supporting financially the quick  
62 implementation of all the actions decided;

63 to underline the need for strong and reliable inter-agency (Frontex, Europol, Eurojust CEPOL) and cross-  
64 sectorial cooperation, improving the interoperability of databases and information systems;

65 to develop of concrete initiatives in the area of Criminal Justice strengthening and harmonizing the terrorist  
66 related offenses and completing the revision of legal framework on acquisition of weapons, on fighting terrorist  
67 financing, protecting critical infrastructure and supporting research initiatives and future technological  
68 projects;

69 to promote security dialogues and cooperation with neighbouring countries and other targeted priority third  
70 countries, further developing and actively promoting best practices on global security and fighting against  
71 terrorism within multilateral forums;