

6.4. Key Findings

- A total of 532 separatist terrorist attacks were perpetrated and 548 suspects were arrested for separatist terrorism. The vast majority of attacks and arrests relating to separatist terrorism were reported by France and Spain.
- The vast majority of all attacks by Basque and Corsican separatist terrorists mainly aim at causing material damage. Spanish law enforcement officials are however explicitly targeted by Basque separatist terrorists.
- The vast majority of reported separatist terrorist attacks against critical infrastructure are committed by youth organisations related to ETA. In Spain, only a very small number of Basque separatist terrorist attacks are directed towards private interests. This is, however, one of the main targets for Basque and Corsican separatist terrorists acting in France.
- Traditionally, ETA used a combination of commercial and home-made explosives. In 2007, the use of commercial explosives in ETA attacks decreased.
- Basque separatist terrorists continue to use France as a logistical base. However, in 2007 some activities were also noted in Portugal, indicating an attempt to escape France and Spanish law enforcement.
- With 18 percent, ETA has the highest percentage of women arrested compared to all other terrorist groups in the member states.
- Financing through extortion is reported for Basque and Corsican separatist terrorist groups as well as LTTE.
- In Germany, separatist terrorist attacks are mainly perpetrated by Kurdish separatist terrorist groups. In 2007, the attacks were motivated by the escalation in the Turkish-Kurdish conflict.

7. LEFT-WING AND ANARCHIST TERRORISM

7.1. Terrorist Attacks

In 2007, left-wing and anarchist terrorist groups carried out 21 attacks in five member states. The targeted member states were Austria, Germany, Greece, Italy and Spain. Eighty percent of all left-wing and anarchist terrorist attacks were successfully executed. There have been no reports on fatalities or casualties in relation to these attacks.

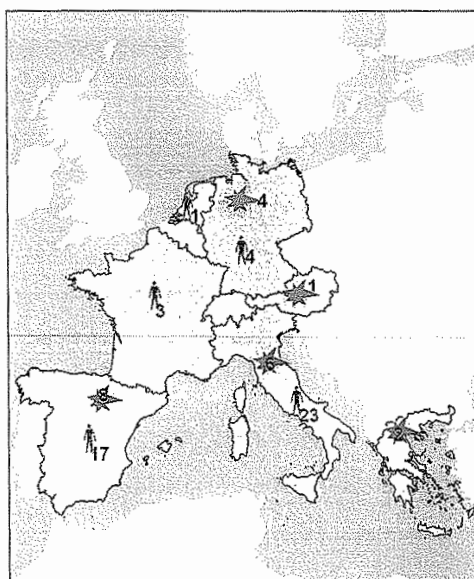


Figure 14: Number of failed, foiled and successfully executed attacks and number of arrested suspects for left-wing and anarchist terrorism in member states in 2007

In TE-SAT 2007, a large number of the reported anarchist attacks were contributed by Greece. However, Greek authorities regard the vast majority of these attacks as extremism rather than terrorism. Therefore, they are not included in the 2007 statistics. For TE-SAT 2008, Greece reported two attacks as anarchist terrorism.⁹⁷

Greece reported two attacks as anarchist terrorism: the attack on the American embassy on 12 January and the attack on a police station in New Ionia on 30 April. Both attacks were reported to have been committed by the anarchist terrorist group *Revolutionary Struggle*.

Taking into account the difference in the number of attacks reported by Greece, it is still possible to conclude that there has been a decrease in the number of left-wing and anarchist terrorist attacks compared to 2006. In both Italy and Germany, attacks have gone down by approx. 50 percent.

In 2007, 55 percent of all left-wing and anarchist terrorist attacks were arson attacks. The majority targeted businesses or governmental interests. Only one attack was directed at private property or individuals. See figure 15.

Attacks by GRAPO in Spain decreased compared to 2006. In 2007, only one attack was attributed to GRAPO in Spain. In 2006, Spanish authorities reported five attacks attributed to GRAPO and one claimed by the organisation. The attributed attack in 2007 was the kidnapping of a bank manager for ransom.⁹⁸

⁹⁷ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2008: Greece.

⁹⁸ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2008: Spain.

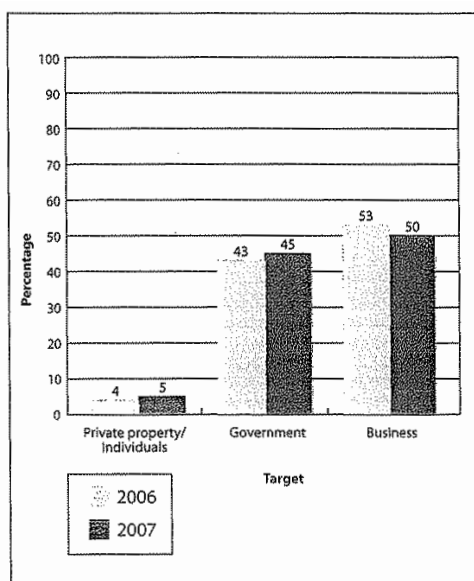


Figure 15: Targeting of left-wing and anarchist terrorist groups in 2006 and 2007

In Germany, unidentified individuals attacked representatives of a private company which produces naval ships for private and military use. In Hamburg, high-value company cars of two managers were damaged. One of the cars was set on fire. In addition, the attackers vandalised the house of one of the managers. In the past, similar attacks were linked to left-wing terrorism.⁹⁹

Italy reported an increased threat from left-wing groups and individuals using the same strategies and ideologies as the *Brigate Rosse* (Red Brigades). These groups mainly target high-ranking Italian businessmen and politicians. The arrests in February 2007 leading to the dismantlement of the *Partito Comunista Politico-Militare* (PCP-M) sparked a series of incidents in solidarity with the arrested. Italian authorities reported that these incidents brought together several rival groups adhering to different ideologies. One such exam-

ple is the *Fronte Rivoluzionario per il Comunismo* (Revolutionary Front for Communism), which supports a revolution based on armed struggle.

On 5 March 2007, the *Fronte Rivoluzionario per il Comunismo* attempted an attack in Milan.¹⁰⁰ A home-made explosive device was found in front of an unoccupied police station. The *Fronte Rivoluzionario per il Comunismo* claimed responsibility for the attempted attack, stating that it was in retaliation for recent arrests.¹⁰¹

The *Partito Comunista Combatente* (PCC), a smaller left-wing group with the same ideology as the *Red Brigades*, claimed two attacks in 2007.¹⁰² The PCC justifies its attacks as blows against imperialism within Italian economic policy and Italy's "contribution to the NATO strategy".¹⁰³

Italian authorities have also noted a revival of anarchist revolutionary ideologies, particularly among groups and individuals united under the banner of the *Federazione Anarchica Informale* (FAI).¹⁰⁴

In Austria, on 12 March 2007, a device looking like a pipe bomb was found in the underground parking of a bank. The pipe bomb later turned out to be a dummy. A message attached to the device demanded amnesty for members of the *Red Army Fraction* (RAF) imprisoned in Germany.¹⁰⁵

Extremism

In the second semester of 2007, extremist anarchist activities in Greece mainly took the form of arson attacks against low-profile targets. The main targets were bank branches, vehicles and political party offices. The number of attacks, however, decreased significantly compared to the first semester of 2007. The activities appeared to be isolated and decentralised. The targets seemed to be randomly chosen. As in previous years, the attacks only caused material damage.¹⁰⁶

⁹⁹ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2008: Germany.

¹⁰⁰ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2008: Italy.

¹⁰¹ Alvanou, M., "Left Wing Terrorist groups in European countries, a threat still alive", ITSTIME, May 2007.

¹⁰² Contribution to the TE-SAT 2008: Italy.

¹⁰³ Alvanou, M., "Left Wing Terrorist groups in European countries, a threat still alive", ITSTIME, May 2007.

¹⁰⁴ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2008: Italy.

¹⁰⁵ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2008: Austria.

¹⁰⁶ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2008: Greece.

In Estonia, extremist left-wing groups were responsible for extensive vandalism and mass riots in relation to the relocation of a Soviet-era war memorial, the Bronze Soldier, in Tallinn in April 2007. The Estonian embassy in Moscow was also attacked and vandalised. Four persons were charged with organising the riots. The trial is ongoing.¹⁰⁷

7.2. Arrested Suspects and Terrorist Activities

Forty-eight individuals were arrested for left-wing and anarchist terrorism in five member states: France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Spain. Spain and Italy reported a total of twelve suspects arrested for anarchist terrorism. All other arrests were reported as left-wing.

The vast majority of the arrests were made in Italy and Spain. As for all other affiliations, the vast majority of the suspects were arrested for membership of a terrorist organisation. Twelve percent of the suspects were arrested for arson attacks.

Six of the arrested suspects were women. Only one woman was arrested for an attack-related offence: she was linked to anarchist terrorism and was involved in an arson attack. This is the only attack-related offence for which a female suspect was reported arrested, regardless of affiliation.

Extremism

In 2007, the G8 summit was held in Heiligendamm in Germany. G8 meetings traditionally attract large crowds of left-wing and anarchist activists from all over the world. Demonstrations against the summit occasionally turned violent.¹⁰⁸ Both Belgium

and Sweden reported the arrest of a number of their nationals during the meeting. Germany reported two investigations relating to left-wing extremist groups planning attacks against the summit in 2007.

In 2007, Italy observed a merger of anarchist terrorist groups and single-issue extremist groups linked to e.g. anti-militarism, immigration, environmentalism and social rights. This merger may eventually mean that single-issue groups, which to date have only been involved in social protest, will change their activities and become more involved in subversive activities.¹⁰⁹

In Belgium, anarchist extremists took part in actions organised by animal rights extremists. In the course of these activities, the anarchists engaged in acts of vandalism. The principal left-wing extremist group present in Belgium is the *Secours Rouge* (APAPC), which contains former members of the *Cellules Communistes Combattantes* (CCC). The activities of the *Secours Rouge* are mostly related to public order. Nevertheless, it should be noted that former CCC members released from prison publicly declared that they continue to believe that armed struggle is necessary.¹¹⁰

Sweden reported on activities by extremist autonomous groups prepared to use violence as a means to achieve their political goals. Several different ideological currents exist within this environment with anarchism being most prominent. Both men and women are active within these groups. The majority are under 30 years old. Swedish authorities have reported that activists belonging to these groups are willing and able to use incendiary bombs against symbolic targets.¹¹¹

¹⁰⁷ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2008: Estonia.

¹⁰⁸ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2008: Germany.

¹⁰⁹ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2008: Italy.

¹¹⁰ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2008: Belgium.

¹¹¹ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2008: Sweden.

7.3. Key Findings

- For left-wing terrorism and anarchist terrorism, five member states reported 21 attacks and 48 arrested suspects. No casualties were reported.
- Attacks in Italy and Germany decreased by almost 50 percent. In Spain, attacks committed by GRAPO decreased significantly with only one attack committed in 2007.
- Although the number of attacks decreased, Italy noted a general increase in the threat from left-wing terrorist groups inspired by the ideology of the *Red Brigades*. Italian authorities also noted a revival of anarchist revolutionary ideologies.
- In Greece, two terrorist attacks were committed by the *Revolutionary Struggle*. Both attacks caused material damage. Anarchist extremists in Greece continue to commit arson attacks against low level targets, causing material damage. The number of anarchist extremist attacks decreased significantly in 2007.

8. RIGHT-WING TERRORISM

One right-wing terrorist attack was reported for 2007. The attack took place in Portugal where right-wing terrorists vandalised a Jewish cemetery in September 2007. The attack on the cemetery seems to have been part of an initiation rite by self-proclaimed *Hammerskin Friends* for the purpose of pleasing and impressing the leaders of the Portuguese branch of the *Hammerskins*.¹¹²

A total of 44 suspects were arrested for right-wing terrorism in Austria, the Netherlands and Portugal. Of these, 31 were arrested in Portugal as part of the operation against the Portuguese section of the *Hammerskins*. Twenty-seven of the suspects were arrested for possession of illegal weapons, racial discrimination, promotion of racial hatred and Nazi propaganda. The Portuguese investigation also revealed a European network of sympathisers communicating via the Internet.¹¹³

With one exception, all arrested suspects for right-wing terrorism were male. The female suspect was arrested in the Netherlands for possession of illegal firearms. The arrested were between 18 and 30 years of age, except for two suspects who were 40 and 42 years old. This means that, generally speaking, suspects arrested for right-wing terrorism are relatively young.

Extremism

Reported incidents relating to right-wing extremist continued to increase in a number of member states. Dutch authorities report an increase in reports of right-wing extremism in 2007, but estimate that the level of violence remains fairly stable.¹¹⁴

Poland has reported a slight increase in right-wing extremist activity. The groups are mainly active on the Internet, where they have established international contacts. The most active right-wing group is *Blood and Honour* and its fighting unit *Combat 18*.¹¹⁵

In the course of 2007, Italy observed an increase in activity by right-wing extremists. This increase manifested itself mainly in acts of vandalism and attacks against left-wing parties and organisations. *Forza Nuova* is the most prominent right-wing extremist group active in Italy.¹¹⁶

Swedish authorities reported an increase in violent clashes between various left-wing/anarchist movements and extreme right groups during 2007. The increase in violence is thought to mainly be the work of the right-wing extremist groups.¹¹⁷

¹¹² Contribution to the TE-SAT 2008: Portugal.

¹¹³ *ibid.*

¹¹⁴ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2008: the Netherlands.

¹¹⁵ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2008: Poland.

¹¹⁶ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2008: Italy.

¹¹⁷ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2008: Sweden.

In Germany, the Saxony Minister of the Interior banned the right-wing group *Sturm 34* on the basis that it is in opposition to the constitutional order and that its objectives and activities run counter to criminal law. The group consists of approx. 40 to 50 members and 100 sympathisers. Members of the group stated that they considered violence as a means of reaching their objectives. In June 2007, right-wing extremists in Germany attacked and physically assaulted five persons who suffered severe facial injuries.¹¹⁸

UK authorities reported that the number of incidents involving right-wing extremists linked to explosives, weapons or prohibited items has increased in the last ten years. In 2007, the UK authorities reported a total of seven right-wing extremists arrested for a range of explosives-related offences. During various house searches, police found CS gas canisters and explosive pyrotechnics but also training manuals, a downloaded Internet article on the recovery of home-made explosive devices and a recipe for a simple hydrogen peroxide/chapati flour explosive mixture.

In October 2007, UK police found a quantity of nail bombs during a house search into the home of a right-wing extremist. Documents recovered at the address indicate that he was planning to attack mosques in the area.

In the UK, a number of the arrested individuals could be classified as "lone-wolves". These individuals share an ideological or philosophical identification with an extremist group, but do not communicate with the group they identify with. While the lone wolf's actions aim to advance the group's goal, the tactics and methods are conceived and directed without any outside command or direction.

In the UK, most of the groups involved in right-wing extremism have a relatively small member-

ship base and many individuals are members of a number of like-minded groups. Thus, successful prosecutions are likely to have a ripple effect and, in the short term, diminish the ability of the various groups to engage in street demonstrations and protests.

Both the UK and the Netherlands reported on increased hostility against Muslim communities from right-wing extremists.¹¹⁹ The failed car bombings in June 2007 by Islamic extremists fuelled the right-wing extremists in the UK and resulted in protest activity. However, according to UK authorities, these attacks were generally not coordinated by any right-wing organisation but rather the result of individual acts of racism and criminality.¹²⁰

8.1. Key Findings

- For 2007 the member states reported one right-wing terrorist attack and 48 arrested related to right-wing terrorism.
- Suspects arrested for right-wing terrorism are generally younger than arrested suspects in other types of terrorism.
- A majority of member states reported right-wing activities as extremism and not as terrorism.
- Activities from right-wing extremist groups are increasing.
- In the UK, an increasing amount of right-wing extremists are involved in activities linked to explosive devices and home-made explosives.
- A few member states reported increased hostility towards Muslim communities from right-wing extremists.

¹¹⁸ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2008: Germany.

¹¹⁹ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2008: UK and the Netherlands.

¹²⁰ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2008: UK.

9. SINGLE ISSUE TERRORISM

One single issue terrorist attack was reported for 2007. The attack took place in Portugal and was committed against a transgenic corn field. Over 100 people took part in the attack; more than one hectare of the field was destroyed.¹²¹

Extremism

In an incident in February, environmental extremists in Bulgaria sent letters to a number of newspapers claiming to have placed explosive devices in several locations throughout the ski resorts in Bansko. The unknown perpetrators demanded an end to “the destruction of the nature in the area”.¹²²

Italy reported an increase in activity from environmental extremist groups against governmental infrastructure projects. This includes vandalism and sabotage of critical infrastructure.¹²³

In 2007, European animal rights extremists were involved in arson attacks, letter bombs, and product contamination, as well as wide-spread acts of vandalism. Threats against employees, and their family members, of companies which are perceived to be involved in the mistreatment of animals are commonplace.¹²⁴ The same applies to

academic research institutions, such as universities, scientists, university staff and students.¹²⁵

In May 2007, European law enforcement arrested 30 animal rights extremist activists in a joint operation involving law enforcement agencies in five EU countries. The operation was part of an investigation into Europe-wide *Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty* (SHAC) activities, led by SHAC leaders in the UK. Those arrested were suspected of conspiracy to blackmail Huntingdon Life Sciences (HLS) and associated companies. The blackmail consisted of a concerted effort by extremists, including criminality against target premises and other *modi operandi* to achieve their ambition to close HLS. The arrests took place mainly in the UK.

SHAC was founded in 1999, with the sole aim to force the closure of the contract research organisation HLS. SHAC targets include suppliers, customers and financial institutions linked to HLS. In the EU, SHAC is currently known to have a presence in Belgium¹²⁶, Austria, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, Poland, Spain, Sweden and the UK.¹²⁷

UK government officials stated that animal rights extremism is a serious concern and that activists

¹²¹ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2008: Portugal.

¹²² Contribution to the TE-SAT 2008: Bulgaria.

¹²³ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2008: Italy.

¹²⁴ “Resisting the Animal Avengers”, *Spiegel Online*, 19 November 2007; “Animal rights militants charged after police operation”, *Financial Times*, London, 4 May 2007;

¹²⁵ “Resisting the Animal Avengers”, *Spiegel Online*, 19 November 2007; “Animal activists plant bombs at Oxford college”, *Daily Telegraph*, 27 February 2007.

¹²⁶ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2008: Belgium.

¹²⁷ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2008: UK.

could be charged under the Terrorism Act 2000, if appropriate.¹²⁸ UK animal rights extremists are perceived to hold a pivotal role in the animal rights scene in the EU and UK activists are frequently taking part in extremist activities throughout Europe.

In 2007, UK law enforcement recorded 229 criminal incidents relating directly to animal rights extremism. The pharmaceutical industry remains the main target. The majority of the incidents were recorded as criminal damage. These were often directed against targets that have also been the subject of suspicious incidents, and threatening communications in the form of letters, e-mails and telephone calls.

Since August 2007, in the UK there have been a number of serious offences connected with animal rights extremists. A series of six claims of product contamination targeting pharmaceutical companies with links to HLS also affected France, Spain and Austria.¹²⁹

In November 2007, two improvised incendiary devices (IIDs) destroyed the vehicles of two Oxford University professors. They were targeted by animal rights extremists. An additional IID was placed under a third vehicle, but failed to ignite.

In January 2007, the *Animal Liberation Front* (ALF) organised a tour through various cities in Italy. This was a campaign against chain stores believed to sell furs and companies accused of conducting animal experiments. In October 2007, ALF also claimed responsibility for breaking into a laboratory and releasing several animals, as well as for the criminal damage caused to the buildings.¹³⁰

According to the statistics published on animal rights extremist websites, the member states most

targeted by animal rights extremists, besides the UK, are Italy, France, Spain and Sweden. In 2007, Estonia was included on the websites as a target country. Nevertheless, this data originates from animal rights extremist-owned websites. Therefore, it may not be representative of the actual problem experienced by a particular member state. In October 2007, a French ALF cell claimed responsibility for a fire bomb in the Netherlands. This type of attacks confirms that animal rights extremists are not limited by national boundaries.¹³¹

Making threats via the Internet is likely to be a method increasingly favoured by animal rights extremists, due to the high level of anonymity and reduced levels of financial requirement and personal risk.¹³²

9.1. Key Findings

- Portugal reported one single issue terrorist attack linked to environmentalist terrorism.
- A majority of all member states reported single issue activities as extremism and not as terrorism.
- The UK animal rights extremists are perceived to hold a pivotal role in the animal rights scene in the EU. UK activists frequently take part in extremist activities throughout the EU.
- Attacks by single issue extremist groups mainly targeted private property and individuals linked to targeted companies.
- Italy reported an increased activity of environmental extremist groups targeting governmental infrastructure projects.

¹²⁸ www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cn200607/cmhansrd/cm070129/text/70129w0024.htm, 9 March 2008.

¹²⁹ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2008: UK.

¹³⁰ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2008: Italy.

¹³¹ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2008: UK.

¹³² *Ibid.*

10. TRENDS

The number of terrorist attacks in the EU is increasing. During 2007, 583 terrorist attacks were committed in the EU. Of these, 91 percent were perpetrated by separatist terrorists. As in 2006, the vast majority of all attacks were committed by Basque and Corsican separatist terrorists in Spain and France. Separatist terrorist attacks continue to mainly cause material damage. However, ETA continues to specifically target Spanish law enforcement and governmental officials. This was evidenced by the fatal attack on the two Spanish Guardia Civil officers in France in 2007.

The number of suspects arrested for terrorism in the EU is increasing. The number of arrested suspects has increased from 706 in 2006 to 1044 in 2007. As for the increase in attacks, this can partly be attributed to the increased activity of Corsican and Basque separatist terrorism groups. This trend is also reflected in the statistics reported by Eurojust: in 2007, 54 percent of all court cases were related to separatist terrorism. However, the general increase in arrests can also be explained by the 30 percent increase in arrests in the UK. The vast majority of these arrests were in relation to Islamist terrorism.

The use of home-made explosives in terrorist attacks is increasing. In the vast majority of all terrorist attacks carried out by means of explosive devices, the main charge was composed of home-made explosives. As in 2006, this continues to be the main type of explosive used by Islamist terrorists. For 2007, however, this was also noticed in relation to separatist terrorism, especially in the case of ETA. As in 2006, investigations into attempted attacks in the member states revealed the use of TATP, a highly volatile explosive which requires a certain level of expertise in handling. This corroborates

the information that several of the EU suspects received training in bomb-making.

More terrorism propaganda is being produced and distributed over the Internet than ever before. Propaganda continues to be an important tool for terrorists in order to attract new recruits and give logistical support. Manuals on how to build bombs, together with ideological propaganda, are increasingly spread on the Internet. For 2007, propaganda is also a new offence reported by the member states in relation to arrested Islamist terrorist suspects. The unprecedented al-Qaeda media campaign during 2007 produced propaganda in a number of European languages, indicating increasing efforts to reach non-Arabic speaking Europeans. Although propaganda material is available in increasing quality and quantity, there is no proof that this in itself leads to increasing radicalisation of the targeted audience. The availability of great quantities of propaganda material, easily accessible through the Internet, however, does facilitate the tasks of propagandists and recruiters and may lead to a general increase in the number of Islamist terrorists in the EU.

Islamist terrorism in the EU continues to aim at causing indiscriminate mass casualties. Most investigations into failed and foiled Islamist terrorist attacks in the EU in 2007 showed that Islamist terrorists continue to aim at causing indiscriminate mass casualties. This is not only observed in the choice of targets but also in the methods and explosives used. In the failed attack in London, nails added to the IED would have assured a maximum number of casualties. In the attempted attack in Germany, the suspects tried to build a bomb with a higher explosive effect than the ones used in the Madrid attacks in 2004, the attack

which has so far caused the highest number of casualties and fatalities in the EU.

Islamist terrorism in the EU is increasingly influenced by Pakistani-based al-Qaeda-affiliated groups and networks. In 2007, member states observed an increasing number of plots confined to a single member state but with links to al-Qaeda-affiliated groups based in Pakistan. In the past, terrorist plots linked to groups/networks operating in Pakistan have been almost exclusively concentrated on the UK. In 2007, investigations into attempted terrorist attacks indicated an increasing influence of this region, and even Pakistani-based command and control on Islamist terrorism in the EU. The attempted attack in Germany also showed the emergence of a Pakistani-based group with links to al-Qaeda, which had not previously been involved in attacks within the EU, able to provide logistical support to Islamist terrorists in member states.

The conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq have a large impact on the security environment of the EU. As seen in the statements posted by the German-speaking GIMF, member states are threatened with violence in an attempt to influence national policies on the engagement in conflict areas. The recruitment of EU nationals and residents for participation in *jihād* in Afghanistan and Iraq is still significant. Iraq remained the main destination for *jihādists* in 2007. As in 2006, reports suggest that Somalia is becoming a new additional destination for *jihādists*. Member states that have military presence in Lebanon also note that Islamist terrorist groups increasingly focus on this aspect. This indicates that the number of theatres of *jihād* is increasing.

Youths continue to be responsible for the vast majority of Basque separatist terrorist attacks. The vast majority of attacks in relation to Basque separatist terrorism are *Taldes Y* attacks. The perpetrators are generally linked to ETA's youth organisation SEGI and are younger than arrested suspects relating to other forms of separatist terrorism. With the exception of two attacks, all attacks on critical infrastructure were *Taldes Y* attacks. The two remaining attacks were claimed by ETA and SEGI, respectively. It is also noteworthy

that *Taldes Y* attacks continued throughout the ceasefire. All arrests in relation to *Taldes Y* attacks were reported by Spain.

Basque separatist terrorists continue to use France as a logistical base. Although ETA showed some activity in Portugal during 2007, France continues to be the main logistical base for Basque separatist terrorism. There is a noticeable difference in the choice of targets attacked by Basque separatist terrorists in France and Spain. While Spain only reports a very small number of Basque separatist terrorist attacks directed towards private interests, this is one of the main targets for Basque separatist terrorism in France. In addition, private interests continue to be the main target for Corsican separatist terrorists. As evidenced by the ETA attack in France in December, Spanish law enforcement officials are nevertheless targeted both in France and in Spain.

The Kurdish-Turkish conflict has an impact on the security situation in the EU. In Germany, separatist terrorist violence continues to be perpetrated mainly by Kurdish separatist terrorist groups. The development in the Kurdish-Turkish conflict in 2007 had an impact on the security situation in the EU. This was demonstrated by the increasing number of attacks against Turkish interests in Germany, following the escalation in the conflict in 2007.

Left-wing and anarchist terrorist attacks in the EU are decreasing. Spain and Italy continue to be more affected by left-wing terrorism than other EU member states. In 2007, the number of terrorist attacks perpetrated by left-wing and anarchist terrorists decreased. The recent increase in the threat from left-wing groups inspired by ideologies of the *Red Brigades* in Italy, however, may lead to an increase in attacks in 2008.

Activities by right-wing terrorists and extremists in the EU are increasing. Investigations into right-wing extremist and terrorist activities have shown international contacts which indicate a European network of right-wing activists. A few member states have also reported a general increase in hostility towards Muslim immigrant communities.

Annex 1

Abbreviations

ALF	Animal Liberation Front
APAPC	Association des Parents et Amis des Prisonniers Communistes Secours Rouge Association of Parents and Friends of Communist Prisoners Red Aid
AQIM	al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb
BR-PCC	Brigate Rosse per la Costruzione del Partito Comunista Combattente Red Brigades for the Construction of the Fighting Communist Party
CCC	Cellules Communistes Combattantes
CIRA	Continuity Irish Republican Army
DHKP/C	Devrimci Halk Kurtuluş Partisi/Cephesi Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front
ETA	Euskadi Ta Askatasuna Basque Fatherland and Liberty
FAI	Federazione Anarchia Informale Informal Anarchist Federation
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FLNC-22 Octobre	Front de Liberation Nationale de la Corse du 22 Octobre National Front for the Liberation of Corsica of 22 October
FLNC-UDC	Front de Liberation Nationale de la Corse - Union des Combattants National Front for the Liberation of Corsica - Union of Combatants
GIMC	Groupe Islamic Combattant Marocain Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group
GIMF	Global Islamic Media Front
GRAPO	Grupos de Resistencia Antifascista Primero de Octubre Antifascist Resistance Groups October First
GSPC	Groupe Salafiste pour la Prédication et le Combat Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat
HME	Home Made Explosives
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IID	Improvised Incendiary Device
IJU	Islamic <i>Jihad</i> Union
IMU	Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan
INLA	Irish National Liberation Army
IRA	Irish Republican Army
JHA	Justice and Home Affairs
LDRs	Light Dependent Resistors
LTTE	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation

PCC	Partito Comunista Combattente
PCP-M	Partito Comunista Politico-Militare
PKK	Partiya Karkeren Kurdistan Kurdistan Workers' Party
RAF	Red Army Fraction
RIRA	Real Irish Republican Army
SHAC	Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty
SitCen	European Union Joint Situation Centre
SLA	Sri Lankan Army
TATP	Triacetone Triperoxide
TKP/ML	Türkiye Komünist Partisi/Marksist-Leninist Turkish Communist Party/Marxist-Leninist
TWP	Terrorism Working Party of the European Council
VBIED	Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosive Device

Annex 2

Excerpt from the Council Framework Decision on Combating Terrorism

According to Article 1 of the Council Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 on Combating Terrorism (2002/275/JHA), terrorist offences are intentional acts which, given their nature or context, may seriously damage a country or an international organisation where committed.

Terrorist offences are committed with the aim of

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

Terrorist offences include

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

likely to endanger human life or result in major economic loss;

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

Paragraph 2 of Article 2 obliges Member States to take the necessary measures to ensure that directing a terrorist group, participating in its activities including supplying of information or material resources, or by funding its activities are punishable.

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

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

Annex 3

Implementation of the EU Framework Decision on Combating Terrorism in member states which provided Eurojust with information on convictions.

Belgium

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

Denmark

After the introduction of the first anti-terrorism package on 31 May 2002, the Danish Parliament passed an updated package on 2 June 2006. In the Criminal Code, the definition of the concept of terrorism has been laid down in Section 114. Recruitment for terrorism, as well as training, instruction and teaching have been criminalised in Sections 114c and 114d. Aiding and abetting to terrorism is punishable with up to 6 years in prison according to Section 114d. Through amendments to the Administration of Justice Act, investigative powers have now been strengthened for both the police and the intelligence service. The amendment in 2006 also allowed a less restricted access to exchange of information between the Security Intelligence Service and the Defence Intelligence Service. In September 2007, a new provision of the Administration of Justice Act entered into force, allowing for the storage of Internet and telecommunications data for an one-year period.

France

Since 9 September 1986, the French law has provided for the possibility that the prosecution, investigation and judgement of terrorist offences take place in Paris. In practice, all terrorist cases are centralised in Paris. Since then, the French leg-

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

Germany

At the end of 2003, the Criminal Code was updated to implement the 2002 Council Framework Decision. In September 2007, new provisions in criminal law were proposed to extend the criminalisation of preparatory terrorist acts (falling under Sections 129 a and b of the Criminal Code), and punish with up to 10 years in prison instead of 6 months. With these proposals, training and receiving of training will be criminalised. Also, the manufacturing or possession of weapons or fluids and gasses which can be used for preparing to commit terrorist acts will be criminalised. A further provision will be introduced criminalising incitement to terrorism on the Internet and penalising this crime with up to 3 years in prison.

Greece

Article 187a of the Greek Criminal Code contains some of the provisions implementing the Council Framework Decision. In this section, threats to commit terrorist acts are criminalised, when they are serious enough and cause terror. Also, the setting up and membership of a structured organisation of more than three persons, acting together and planning to commit terrorist acts is made punishable with up to 10 years' imprisonment. Article 187 provides that perpetration of the acts

mentioned in article 187a may carry up to a life sentence. After serving 25 years, the convicted person can be released from prison on the basis of article 105 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Special investigation techniques are allowed under article 253a of the Criminal Procedure Code. Prosecutions on the basis of article 187a are brought before the Council of the Court of Appeal.

Ireland

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

Italy

Terrorism is defined under Article 270 of the Criminal Code; the definition dates back to 1980. An amendment in 2001 extended the definition of terrorism to include violence against international organisations and foreign States. On 31 July 2005, a new definition and new offences (such as recruitment and training) were introduced reflecting elements of the Council Framework Decision of 2002. New measures to prevent and combat financing of terrorism were introduced in 2007, according to Directive 2005/60/CE. On 29 December, new measures concerning expulsion in case of terrorism were adopted.

Spain

In October 2007, the government of Spain passed a law in accordance with the Directive 2006/24/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006: Law 25/2007 on Electronic

Communications. The object of the law is the regulation of the providers of public electronic communications services (fixed network telephony, mobile telephony and Internet) concerning their obligations with respect to the retention of data while providing a service, as well as the possibility to make that data available to the persons in charge of an investigation (with the permission of a judicial authority). The law will apply to the traffic and localisation of both legal entities and natural persons and to the related data necessary to identify the subscriber and registered user. It will not apply to the content of the electronic communications or to the information consulted using an electronic communications network. The provider will have to keep the data for a year, with a possibility to extend the period to 2 years or to reduce it to 6 months. The companies will have 6 months after this law has entered into force (7 November 2007) to prepare the equipment required to comply with the law.

the Netherlands

A bill allowing increased possibilities for investigation and prosecution of terrorist crimes came into force on 1 February 2007. The new law penalises the establishment of a new terrorist organisation, as well as participation to or leadership of a terrorist organisation. Conspiracy to commit terrorist crimes and recruitment for the *Jihad* is also specifically criminalised. Further preventative measures have been introduced in the criminal procedure law. On the basis of a Decision on investigation of terrorist offences, of the same date, further executive measures may be proscribed by special legislation. Finally, at the end of 2006, a new bill was introduced allowing witnesses protected by the intelligence services to testify in court, thus facilitating the use of intelligence materials in terrorism proceedings.

United Kingdom

The UK is one of the countries where anti-terrorism legislation has been in place for many years. The Terrorism Act of 30 March 2006 put in place a number of new offences, including preparatory acts, training, encouragement to terrorism and dissemination of terrorist publications. In 2007, new proposals were put forward to change the