

7. LEFT-WING AND ANARCHIST TERRORISM

KEY FINDINGS

- Continued increase in the number of terrorist attacks since 2007.
- The majority of incidents were arson attacks in 2009 while the use of IEDs dominated in 2008.
- Attacks using firearms increased in Greece (from one in 2008 to four in 2009). One police officer was killed and another was injured.
- Actions by anarchist groups are becoming more violent and sometimes well planned.
- Violent clashes between right- and left-wing groups continued.



Figure 14: Number of failed, foiled or successful attacks and number of arrested suspects for left-wing and anarchist terrorism in Member States in 2009.⁷⁴

7.1. TERRORIST ATTACKS

Spain, Greece and Italy reported a total of 40 attacks by left-wing and anarchist groups for 2009. This constitutes an increase of 43 % compared to 2008; the number of attacks more than doubled since 2007.

As in previous years, most attacks were carried out successfully and mainly targeted government and business interests.⁷⁵

The majority of these attacks were arsons, reported by Spain, and caused only property damage. The percentage of IED attacks decreased from 43 % in 2008 to 20 % in 2009; the majority of these bombings occurred in Greece.

In Greece, six left-wing terrorist organisations carried out a total of 15 attacks in 2009. Attacks using firearms increased from one in 2008 to four in 2009

and can be attributed to the organisations *Epanastatikos Agonas*, *Sekta Epanastaton* and *OPLA (Organoseis Proletariakis Laikis Aftoamynas)*. They mainly target police, governmental and business interests and use firearms and grenades in their attacks. *Sekta Epanastaton* appeared for the first time in 2009 and claimed responsibility for an attack on 16 June 2009, in which a police officer was killed while on duty guarding the house of a witness involved in an investigation against *Epanastatikos Agonas*. The latter claimed responsibility for an attack on police officers on duty at the Ministry of Culture in Athens in January 2009. The attackers opened fire and threw a hand grenade, seriously injuring one officer.⁷⁶

The increase in Spain from 13 attacks in 2008 to 23 in

⁷⁴ See footnote 5.

⁷⁵ Governmental targets include government and police offices, and buildings of institutions. Business targets include ATM's, bank branches, private and commercial companies (oil companies, car dealers, etc).

⁷⁷ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: Greece.

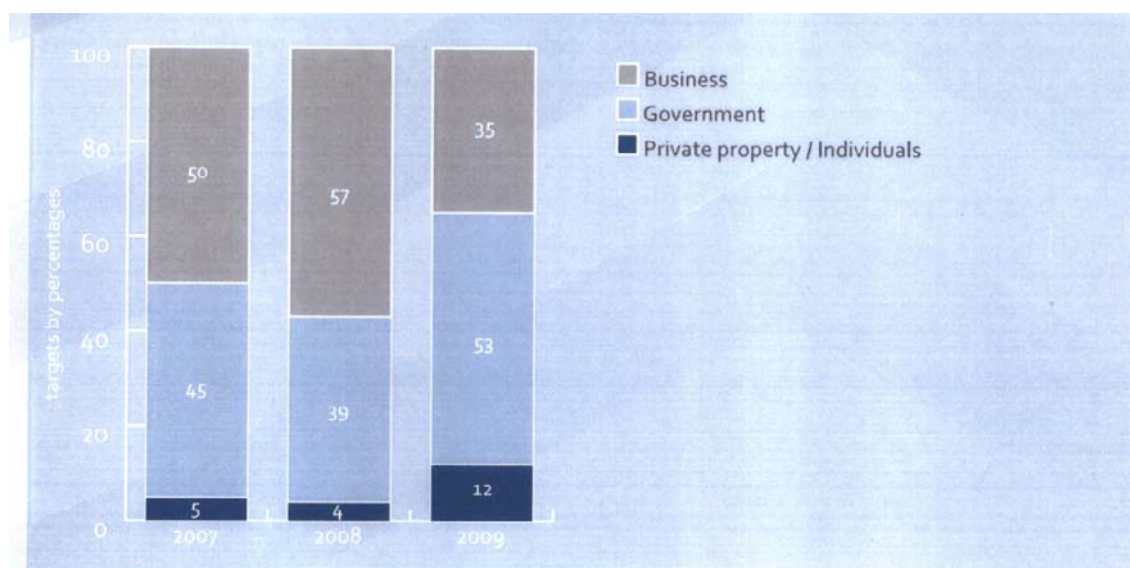


Figure 15: Left-wing and anarchist terrorist attacks by target, 2007-2009.⁷⁷

2009 can be attributed to anarchist groups with an important presence in the region of Cataluña. Following an internet support campaign for an imprisoned activist, attacks spread to other areas in the second half of 2009.⁷⁸ The majority were arson attacks targeting government and business interests; 7 out of 23 attacks failed.

Italy reported two successful arson attacks targeting a political party's head office in Rome. The attacks were part of a series of low-profile actions which occurred in Rome in 2009, claimed by the organisation *Cellule di Resistenza Proletaria*.⁷⁹

7.2. ARRESTED SUSPECTS AND TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

A total of 29 persons were arrested in 2009 for left-wing and anarchist terrorism in six EU Member States: Bulgaria, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, and Spain. This is half of the number reported for 2008, when France arrested a high number of individuals linked to the dismantling of the French arm of the Turkish left-wing party DHKP-C.⁸⁰

The majority of those arrested were suspected of involvement in attacks and membership of a terrorist organisation. Almost 40% were younger than 30.

In France, one left-wing activist was killed and another one severely injured while handling sodium

⁷⁷ See footnote 5.

⁷⁸ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: Spain.

⁷⁹ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: Italy.

⁸⁰ TE-SAT 2009, page 33.

chlorate to manufacture an IED in a disused factory. A total of four people were arrested during the investigation.⁸¹

A lengthy investigation in Italy, which resulted in the arrest of six suspects in June 2009, revealed the existence of a Marxist-Leninist subversive organisation mainly based in Rome, Genoa and Milan. The aim of its members was to re-launch armed struggle according to the strategy pursued by the *Brigate Rosse*.

In November 2009, several Italian newspapers received a 4-page leaflet entitled 'A strategic resolution', in which readers are invited to resume armed struggle. The document was sent by a previously unknown group, *Nuclei di Azione Territoriale (Luca e Annamaria Mantini)*, thought to be inspired by the *Brigate Rosse*.

This confirms the activism of groups who are ideologically inspired by the *Brigate Rosse* in Italy.⁸²

Greece reported a total of five arrests, all related to the terrorist organisation *Synomosia Pynon Fotias Athina-Thessaloniki*. The investigation into a bomb attack on 23 September 2009 against the residence of a senior member of the Pasok political party resulted in the arrest of four individuals. They are suspected of being behind a series of bomb attacks.⁸³

7.3. EXTREMISM

In 2009, the trend of increasing activity by left-wing and anarchist extremists continued.⁸⁴ Germany noticed a substantial increase in criminal offences connected to left-wing and anarchist extremism, mainly property damage, with a marked increase in vehicle arsons.⁸⁵

After a quiet period of two years, the FAI (*Federazione Anarchica Informale*) claimed two attacks in Italy which targeted the director of the CIE (*Centro di Identificazione ed Espulsione*), and the Bocconi University in Milan.⁸⁶

Traditionally, anarchist extremists support a number of key ideological themes such as anti-capitalism, anti-militarism, anti-fascism and the 'No Borders' campaign.⁸⁷ The UK has seen a shift in direction in some anarchist protest activity during 2009. Extremists normally associated with the anarchist movement have shown support for environmental issues.⁸⁸ Sweden also reported a change in focus towards climate change, house occupations and the migration issue.

Most actions by anarchist extremists are unprepared, impulsive acts committed by small groups. However, violent incidents in the French city of Poitiers on 10 October 2009 showed that these groups are also capable of leading quick and violent

81 Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: France.

82 Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: Italy.

83 Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: Greece.

84 Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden.

85 Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: Germany.

86 Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: Italy.

87 Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: Czech Republic, Germany, Sweden, UK.

88 Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: UK.

actions of street rioting, thereby targeting the law enforcement authority and properties representing governmental and economical power. Similar tactics were observed in Belgium in two attacks against business interests.⁸⁹ The French and Belgian cases appear to contradict the generally acknowledged impulsive nature of anarchist activities, in that they appear to have been well prepared in advance and organised down to the minutest details of their execution.

The most active left-wing extremist group in the Czech Republic, *Antifašistická Akce*, is known to organise training camps where martial arts, street-fighting tactics and 'how to react against Police actions' are practised.⁹⁰

Actions by anti-fascist groups against right-wing targets intensified in 2009.⁹¹ During recent election campaigns it was observed that demonstrators of UAF (*Unite Against Fascism*) in the UK showed a greater willingness to confront right-wing activists and the police.⁹² In Germany, a number of right-wing party candidates were violently attacked and injured, and vehicles of members or functionaries were burned.⁹³ During an anarchist campaign against right-wing political parties in Sweden, several elected politicians were physically attacked. On some occasions, these attacks were well prepared through surveillance of the targets. The ability of anarchist groups to translate violent ambitions into action seems to have grown stronger.⁹⁴

89 Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: Belgium, France.

90 Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: Czech Republic.

91 Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: Czech Republic, Germany, UK.

92 Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: UK.

93 Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: Germany.

94 Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: Sweden.

8. RIGHT-WING TERRORISM

KEY FINDINGS

- Hungary reported four right-wing terrorist attacks. All other Member States reported right-wing criminal activities as extremism.⁹⁵
- Individuals motivated by extreme right-wing views who act alone continue to pose a threat.
- Ethnic minorities have been targeted in a number of Member States.
- Disputes and threats among right-wing extremists consistently lead to fragmentation of this scene and the formation of splinter groups.
- The number of criminal offences committed by right-wing extremists remains high, in particular against the extreme left-wing.
- Right-wing movements have been involved in paramilitary training in Member States.

8.1. TERRORIST ATTACKS

In 2009, right-wing terrorists attempted four attacks in Hungary. Three of them were interrupted by the Hungarian authorities during the preparatory phase while, in the fourth case, the perpetrators abandoned their plans to commit the criminal act. All cases can be linked to the HANLA (Hungarian Arrows National Liberation Army). They were planning to blow up explosives hidden in footballs placed in front of the homes of four Members of Parliament (representatives of the government party). Most of those arrested are suspected of acts of terrorism, attempted murder, the misuse of explosives or explosive devices, and the misuse of firearms or ammunition.⁹⁶

8.2. ARRESTED SUSPECTS AND TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

In France, six people were arrested for right-wing terrorism. Three of them were arrested for racist propaganda on the internet.

In the UK, two men were arrested under the Terrorism Act 2000 for their involvement with an extreme right-wing website. A house search at their addresses revealed that both were in possession of explosives and toxins. At one of the addresses a jar containing a white residue was discovered and later tested positive for Ricin. As a result of enquiries relating to this investigation, two other men were arrested in December 2009 and charged. In another criminal trial in 2009, a man received an indeterminate sentence, of at least six years, for eight terrorist offences. He was arrested in October 2008 at a railway station following a minor incident. A search of his bag found a suspected explosive device. A search of his room at his parents' house found a handwritten notebook entitled the *Waffen SS UK Members Handbook*. He is the archetypal 'lone wolf' and there is no real evidence of any associations with extreme right-wing groups, but he possessed articles expressing right-wing views. Police investigations and arrests or convictions in the UK have highlighted the fact that, at present, individuals motivated by extreme right-wing views, acting alone, pose far more of a threat than the current networks or groups.⁹⁷

⁹⁵ The UK did not provide any quantitative data on terrorist attacks. However, a number of right-wing extremists were arrested under the Terrorism Act 2000.

⁹⁶ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: Hungary.

⁹⁷ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: UK.

8.3. EXTREMISM

In 2009, ethnic minorities were targeted in a series of events in various Member States.⁹⁸ *Blood and Honour* continues to attract a lot of support. Right-wing extremists within the EU maintain close contact, as seen widely in the WPM (White Power Music) scene, where extremists travel around Europe for concerts. Disputes and threats among the right-wing extremists consistently lead to fragmentation of the scene and the formation of splinter groups.⁹⁹

There were a number of significant events in the lead up to and during 2009 that raised the profile of right-wing extremism in the UK. An anti-Islamic extremism movement emerged during 2009 following a small but well-publicised militant demonstration by militant Muslims which resulted in significant disorder. The incident led to the formation of an anti-Islamic extremism movement predominantly organised by UK individuals associated with football hooliganism. Extraordinarily, the football groups have been able to set aside their inter-club rivalries to join together for this common purpose. They have held protests in a number of cities throughout the UK demonstrating against the perceived 'Islamification of the UK', 'Sharia Law' and 'Muslim extremists'. The protesters have since splintered and campaigned under various names including *March for England*, *Real March for England* and more recently the *English Defence League* or *Welsh Defence League*. This has quickly become a well-organised movement using established networks in locations throughout the UK. Their protests have provoked counter-demonstrations from

ANTIFA (anti-fascist) groups associated with local Muslim youths and left-wing groups such as UAF. These clashes resulted in considerable public disorder.

In June, a number of Roma families were targeted by arson attacks in South Belfast forcing them to flee their homes and to take refuge in makeshift shelters.¹⁰⁰

In 2009, several Member States confirmed both international links between right-wing extremists and activities motivated by right-wing extremism which became evident in WPM concerts, demonstrations, processions and marches. The number of criminal offences committed by right-wing extremists against left-wing extremists remains high. Right-wing extremists targeted Jewish institutions and minority groups, while physical confrontations with dissenters were frequently accompanied by anti-Semitic slogans with the aim of humiliating victims, even in cases where they were not of Jewish faith.¹⁰¹

The Czech authorities arrested 41 right-wing extremists on charges of promoting movements that seek the suppression of human rights and freedoms. The criminal procedure against 33 of these extremists is ongoing. In November, in the course of this complex operation, the Czech authorities dismantled a group of right-wing extremists, called *Bílá Spravedlnost*, before it could put its plans into action. The group kept a database with the names of 300 'ideological foes' they wanted to intimidate and fight against, including 'Jews in high

⁹⁸ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, UK.

⁹⁹ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: Belgium, Sweden, UK.

¹⁰⁰ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: UK.

¹⁰¹ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: Germany, Italy.

posts', policemen and politicians. *Bílá Spravedlnost* was also involved in organising paramilitary training camps.¹⁰²

The most radical criminal act carried out by another four of these extremists in the Czech Republic was an arson attack against a Roma family in April. Four Molotov cocktails, that caused serious injury to some family members and total destruction of their house, were used to terrorise the entire Roma community.

Another example of growing segregation is the number of killings of Roma in Hungary. Since November 2008, people of this minority group were killed in nine attacks. Although four right-wing extremists were arrested for these killings in Hungary, it is not proven at this stage of the investigation whether there was a racist intention behind the serial murders. Furthermore, Hungarian authorities found that a number of extreme right-wing movements have organised paramilitary training in the country.¹⁰³

The German police seized thousands of recordings of suspected neo-Nazi music in a number of raids in 2009. According to ongoing police investigations, the production sites of the right-wing extremist recordings are not in Germany but rather in countries where the production, possession and distribution of this type of music are not punishable by law. Besides their extreme right dispositions, the owners of the recordings are probably also driven by commercial interests.¹⁰⁴

In 2009 in the Czech Republic, a new trend appeared, consisting of a change in terminology. The groups began to openly use the term 'National Socialism'. This change evokes the propagation of Nazism and harks back to the heritage of the 'Third Reich' and the Nazi dictatorship in Germany between 1933 and 1945. This tendency was noted in the propaganda, slogan banners and website presentation of the *Nardodni odpor* and *the Delnicka strana*.¹⁰⁵

102 Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: Czech Republic.

103 Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: Hungary.

104 Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: Germany.

105 Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: Czech Republic.

9. SINGLE-ISSUE TERRORISM

KEY FINDINGS

- Austria and France each reported one single-issue terrorist attack; other Member States reported all ARE criminal activities as extremism.
- The ARE campaign is becoming more serious.
- IEDs and IIDs are increasingly used by ARE.
- Contributions to Europol show that criminal activities by ARE are expanding throughout Europe.
- Both SHAC and ALF extremists continue to target companies and financial institutions linked to contract animal-testing in the UK and their employees, who are often targeted at their home addresses.

9.1. TERRORIST ATTACKS AND ARRESTED SUSPECTS

In Austria, an arson attack on the hunting lodge of the chief executive of a pharmaceutical company, which caused damage of approximately 400 000 euros, was classed as a terrorist attack. The attack was carried out using an IID consisting of a large receptacle filled with several containers of fire accelerant. The fire was triggered by woodchips using a method that has not, so far, been established. Responsibility for the attack was claimed in English on the American internet site 'Bite Back Magazine'. On this site, the MFAH (Militant Forces Against Huntingdon Life Sciences - Austria), claimed responsibility for the attack and uttered additional threats against chief executives of pharmaceutical companies.¹⁰⁶ The company and its chief executive have long been targets of attacks by militant animal rights extrem-

ists. Since December 2008, property owned by the company and its members of staff in Germany, Belgium, Switzerland and France has been increasingly targeted.¹⁰⁷

France reported one successful terrorist bomb attack causing material damage which was attributed to the CAV (*Comité d'Action Viticole*). This organisation is active in the south of France and campaigns against the import of foreign wines.¹⁰⁸

9.2. EXTREMISM

An animal-testing company in Cambridge (UK), and businesses associated with it, continue to be the main focus of activity for ARE (Animal Rights Extremism) under the banner of SHAC (Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty) and the ALF (Animal Liberation Front). ARE actions targeted research facilities, universities, circuses, farms, fast food restaurants, hunters, the pharmaceutical, food and fur industries, etc.¹⁰⁹ Unfortunately, some of the incidents were cases of mistaken identity.

In January 2009, seven leading SHAC campaigners received prison sentences of between 4 and 11 years in the UK for their part in the campaign.¹¹⁰ There are four suspects still awaiting trial in 2010, all of whom are charged with conspiracy to blackmail. The arrests of these campaigners were followed by a sharp drop in criminal activity associated with SHAC in the UK. However, despite a much-reduced threat in Great Britain, the animal-testing company in Cambridge remains a high profile target of

¹⁰⁶ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: Austria.

¹⁰⁷ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: Belgium, France, Switzerland.

¹⁰⁸ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: France.

¹⁰⁹ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Netherlands, UK.

¹¹⁰ These convictions are not contributed to Eurojust as terrorist offences.

ARE internationally, with direct action resulting in serious offences being committed in the European mainland. Although ARE groups in Europe are largely autonomous, their attention is still fixed on this animal-testing company in the UK and associated companies, while their tactics mirror those of SHAC UK. Strong links between European and UK extremists are known to exist.¹¹¹

In 2009, there was an increase throughout the EU in the number of criminal activities conducted by ARE and in the acts resulting in damage to properties by the use of IIDs and IEDs, compared to previous years. The IIDs and IEDs are placed under vehicles owned by companies or their employees, or at the main entrance to their homes. These actions are carried out regardless of whether or not the buildings are occupied. In Europe, ARE targeted 11 Member States, as well as Norway and Switzerland in 2009, and there are indications that some of the criminal actions were conducted in concert with ARE groups in other countries, both inside and outside the EU. Other types of criminal actions carried out by ARE are: arson, spray painting, vandalism, liberation of animals from farms or laboratories, blackmail, desecration of graves, etc.¹¹²

In the UK, SHAC also targeted a bank. This campaign ceased following the announcement that the bank had sold their shares in the Cambridge animal-testing company in May 2009.¹¹³

The threat posed by ARE to employees of the industry and the resulting feeling of fear create the risk that the industry may lose knowledge (employees), suppliers, contractors, or have difficulties in recruiting new staff.¹¹⁴ Consequently, the financial situation of some ARE targets might be at stake.

In the Netherlands, several persons were arrested in connection with the release of 2500 minks on 15 March 2009 and in December 2009.¹¹⁵

In Belgium, the homes of employees of two pharmaceutical companies were targeted on several occasions in May. The offenders spray-painted graffiti tags with the initials ALF, urging their victims to break off relations with the company in the UK which uses animals for laboratory experiments. A car was also damaged by a caustic substance (acid). A few days later, bottles filled with a fire accelerant, to which a box with batteries and matches were attached, were found under the car of the director of a pharmaceutical company.¹¹⁶ It should be noted that, in May 2009, similar incidents took place in Germany when the home of an executive member of a pharmaceutical company was damaged. There were similar incidents (burning cars, arson attack to houses, damaging cars with acid, etc) in France, Germany and Luxembourg in 2009.¹¹⁷

In France, ARE targeted, *inter alia*, a butcher school and the home of a pharmaceutical company's CEO

111 Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, UK.

112 Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Netherlands, UK.

113 Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: UK.

114 Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: the Netherlands.

115 Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: the Netherlands.

116 Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: Belgium.

117 Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: Belgium, France, Luxembourg.

(Chief Executive Officer), both in central Paris. A car was burnt out in the parking basement of the school in an attack that was claimed by ALF. The attack on the CEO's home, where the wall of the building and the pavement in front of the entrance were plastered with graffiti, was claimed by MFAH-France. The arson attack against the clubhouse (sports facility) of another pharmaceutical company in France, with its headquarters in Switzerland, was also claimed by MFAH.

In Sweden, ALF (Swedish DBF, *Djurens Befrielsefront*) carried out a number of arson attacks: they burned down a truck that belonged to a wholesale company within the fishing industry, and set fire to the clubhouse at a dog-racing track and a hunting facility, both of which burned to the ground. In another incident, a Molotov cocktail was placed on the stairs of the residence of a steakhouse owner. An attached note warned the owner that, in the future, the bottle would be thrown through a bedroom window unless he closed down the restaurant.¹¹⁸

In Italy, arsonists using bottles of inflammable liquid with a trigger started a fire at some structures situated near the entrance to a park's offices. The fire, which caused considerable damage, was claimed via the inscription 'This is for the imprisoned animals, ALF'.

ALF is simply an acronym used by groups or individuals taking part in direct actions ranging from throwing stones at the shop windows of fur shops, to breaking into laboratories to rescue animals. Any actions undertaken with the objective of liberating animals or inflicting financial damage on the companies who exploit them support ALF's policy. In

practice, any group that acts following these objectives considers itself a member of the 'Front'.¹¹⁹

¹¹⁸ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: Sweden.

¹¹⁹ Contribution to the TE-SAT 2010: Italy.

10. TRENDS

1. The decrease in attacks that started in 2008 continued in 2009.

In 2009, six Member States reported 294 attacks. The number of fatalities increased from four to seven; all victims were government officials. Although the number of separatist attacks decreased in 2009, these attacks continue to account for the majority of terrorist incidents and fatalities. A total of 237 separatist terrorist attacks were carried out during 2009, a decrease of 40 % in comparison to 2008. As in previous years, separatist terrorist attacks were reported by France, Spain and the Republic of Ireland.

2. A number of Member States are indicating, that, despite the fact that the number of arrested suspects decreased in the last two years, the threat emanating from terrorist groups remains real and serious.

In 2009, 587 individuals were arrested for terrorism-related offences. Suspects of terrorist activities continued to be arrested for membership of terrorist organisations, financing of terrorism and logistical support, corroborating the enduring threat. Although an increased number of women were arrested in 2009, their numbers remain low.

3. Islamist terrorist groups are still aiming to cause mass casualties.

The attempted attack on an American airliner in December 2009 is proof of the intent and capability of Islamist terrorists to stage terrorist attacks with potentially large numbers of casualties.

4. The EU is being used as a platform to prepare and initiate terrorist attacks elsewhere in the world.

The attack on the American airliner in December 2009 was preceded by other instances of using aircraft flying from the EU to the USA. These include: the attack on Pan Am flight 103 in December 1988, which crashed above the Scottish village of Lockerbie; the attempted attack on American Airlines flight 63 by the so-called 'shoe bomber' on 22 December 2001; and the 2006 plot to blow up an aircraft travelling from the UK to the USA. Furthermore, a number of Member States are reporting the activities of individuals supporting terrorist groups that are operating outside of the EU.

5. Islamist terrorist activities are increasingly being perpetrated by self-radicalised and often self-instructed individuals, acting alone instead of in groups.

As mentioned in Member States' contributions, this development is facilitated by the availability of instruction manuals, effective propaganda and recruitment materials on the internet.

6. Weak states with ungoverned spaces, large Muslim populations, economic problems and social grievances can be breeding grounds for Islamist terrorism.

Somalia and Yemen are examples of countries that match this profile and are now facing an issue with Islamist terrorism which is further destabilising these countries. Other countries matching that profile could have similar problems in the future, presenting an increased risk to Western interests.

Nationals of EU Member States and other

Western countries risk being targeted in Muslim countries that have a significant presence of Islamist terrorist groups. Islamist terrorists are kidnapping tourists and other visitors from non-Muslim countries to finance their activities and achieve notoriety.

7. In addition to traditional means, terrorist and extremist organisations exploit all available new technologies in the fields of communication, propaganda and money transfers to facilitate their activities.

Wireless modems and portable computers give terrorist and extremist organisations access to networked data wherever they go. Internet-equipped cell phones are even more convenient for access to e-mail, instant messaging and money transfers. The internet provides terrorists with new ways of collecting intelligence and information. In an effort to emphasise the authenticity of their message, terrorist groups create online identities for their propaganda output, such as "production companies" with distinct logos and designs.

8. Western converts are increasingly being used by Islamist terrorist groups for propaganda and recruitment purposes. Native speakers have appeared in videos produced by terrorist organisations and disseminated on the internet, broadcasting messages to potential recruits in EU Member States in their own language.
9. Home-made explosives remain the type most used to carry out attacks. Increased monitoring of commercial explosives by security services and law enforcement organisations is forcing terrorist and extremist

groups to use home-made explosives instead. Some ARE attacks in 2009 carried out violent acts using a similar *modus operandi* as terrorists, e.g. using IEDs and IIDs.

10. Activities by left-wing and anarchist, right-wing and single-issue terrorist and extremist organisations are a relatively minor factor in the EU compared to Islamist and separatist terrorist activities, but are now becoming more serious. The activities of left-wing and anarchist, right-wing and single-issue terrorist groups are developing a transnational character. Violence is being increasingly used against individuals and property.
11. The security situation outside the EU continues to have an impact on terrorist activities in Member States. Member States with a military presence in conflict zones continue to be the focus of attention by Islamist terrorist groups. Radicalised EU-based Islamists have been known to travel to conflict areas to participate in armed struggle or to visit training camps. These individuals pose a risk to Member States on their return to the EU because of their acquired skills and experience, and the fact that they still may be under the influence of terrorist organisations and willing to receive instructions to provide logistical support or engage in terrorist activities.

11. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: ACRONYMS AND TRANSLATIONS

ALF	Animal Liberation Front
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
ANTIFA	Anti-fascist groups
Antifašistická Akce	Anti-Fascist Action
ANV	Acción Nacionalista Vasca Basque Nationalist Action
AQAP	al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula Tanzim qa'idat al-jihad fi jazirat al-'arab
AQIM	al-Qaeda in the Islamic, Maghreb Tanzim al-qa'ida bi-bilad al-Maghrib al-Islami
AQSL	Al-Qaeda Senior Leadership
ARE	Animal rights extremism
Bilá Spravedlnost	White Justice
Brigate Rosse	Red Brigades
CAV	Comité d'Action Viticole, Committee for Viticultural Action
CCTF	Comité de Coordination Tamoul France Tamil Coordinating Committee France
Cellule di Resistenza Proletaria	Proletarian Resistance Cells
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFSP	Common Foreign and Security Policy
CIE	Centro di Identificazione ed Espulsione (formerly CPT: Centro di Permanenza Temporanea), Identification and Expulsion Centre
CIRA	Continuity Irish Republican Army
CSDP	Common Security and Defence Policy
Delnicka strana	Worker's Party
DHKP-C	Devrimci Halk Kurtuluş Partisi/Cephesi Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front
DBF	Djurens Befrielsefront, Animal Liberation Front
Epanastatikos Agonas	Revolutionary Struggle
ETA	Euskadi ta Askatasuna, Basque Fatherland and Liberty
EU	European Union
EU SITCEN	European Union Situation Centre
FAI	Federazione Anarchica Informale Informal Anarchist Federation
FARC	Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias Colombianas Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia
FLNC	Front de Libération Nationale de la Corse National Front for the Liberation of Corsica
HANLA	Hungarian Arrows National Liberation Army
IED	Improvised explosive device

IID	Improvised incendiary device
INLA	Irish National Liberation Army
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
ISI	Islamic State of Iraq
JHA	Justice and Home Affairs
KONGRA-GEL	Kongra Gelê Kurdistan People's Congress of Kurdistan
LTTE	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
MFAH	Militant Forces Against Huntingdon Life Sciences
Nardodni odpor	National Resistance
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
Nuclei di Azione Territoriale (Luca e Annamaria Mantini)	Territorial Action Cells (Luca and Annamaria Mantini)
OPLA	Organoseis Proletariakis Laikis Aftoamynas Proletarian Popular Self Defence Groups
PCTV	Partido Comunista de las Tierras Vascas Basque Nationalist Action
PKK	Partiya Karkeren Kurdistan Kurdistan Workers' Party
RIRA	Real Irish Republican Army
Sekta Epanastaton	Revolutionaries' Sect
SHAC	Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty
Synomosia Pyrinon Fotias Athina-Thessaloniki	Conspiracy of Fire Cells Athens-Thessalonica
TE-SAT	European Union Terrorism Situation and Trend Report
TFG	Transitional Federal Government
TWP	Terrorism Working Party of the EU Council
UAF	Unite Against Fascism
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
VBIED	Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosive Device
WPM	White power music

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 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. the 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. the 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 the following intentional acts: public provocation to commit a terrorist offence; recruitment for terrorism; training for terrorism; aggravated theft; extortion; drawing up false administrative documents with a view to committing certain terrorist offences. For an act as set out in paragraph 2 to be punishable, it shall not be necessary that a terrorist offence be actually committed.

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 THE MEMBER STATES – CHANGES IN MEMBER STATES DURING 2009

Listed below are countries where there have been changes in legislation or legislative initiatives in the fight against terrorism.

Czech Republic: A new Criminal Code entered into force on 1 January 2010. Terrorist offences are the subject of Article 311 of the new Criminal Code.

Estonia: Amendments to the Estonian Penal Code came into force on 4 June 2009. The amended provisions of Article 237, regarding funding and supporting a terrorist crime and its execution, envisage two to ten years prison sentence for individuals and a monetary fine or forced liquidation for legal persons, as well as an extended property seizure for any property gained through the crime. On 11 December 2009, the Estonian President signed the amendments to the Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing Prevention Act, adopted by Parliament on 26 November 2009. The amendments include: heightened attention to business relations or transactions involving a third country, or on a territory where no sufficient measures for prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing have been applied, or if that country or territory does not cooperate internationally in the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing; cases in which a credit and financial institution shall apply enhanced due diligence measures upon creating a correspondent relationship with a credit or financial institution of a third country; the role of the Financial Intelligence Unit in the event of suspicion of money laundering or terrorist financing.

Germany: The Act on the prosecution of the preparation of serious violent acts endangering the state, which came into force on 4 August 2009, amends several important legal instruments. The amendments include several new sections in the Criminal Code, 89a and b, 91 and 138.

The first two new sections, 89a and 89b, concern the preparation of a serious violent act endangering the state and the initiation of contacts for the commission of such serious violent acts. Imprisonment for section 89a is up to 10 years; infringement of section 89b can be punished with a fine or up to three years' imprisonment. The law shall apply equally if the preparation or initiation or maintenance of contacts is undertaken in a foreign country: if the preparation, initiation or maintenance of contacts is committed outside of the Member States of the European Union, this shall only apply if it is committed by a German national or a foreign national with a centre of interest inside Germany, or if the serious violent act endangering the state as prepared is to be committed inside Germany or by, or against, a German national.

The third new section, 91, concerns directions for the commission of a serious violent act endangering the state. It provides for imprisonment of up to three years or a fine.

Anybody who learns of the commission of a criminal offence in accordance with section 89a, and who fails to duly report it to the authorities, is punishable according to new section 138 (2).

The new Act of August 2009 amends the Banking Act by including a definition of terrorist financing, and amends the Money Laundering Act and the Insurance Supervision Act accordingly.

Luxembourg: On 9 March 2009, Luxembourg implemented Council Decision 2005/671/JHA of 20 September 2005 on the exchange of information and cooperation concerning terrorist offences.

The Netherlands: A legislative proposal was made in 2009 amending criminal law and criminal pro-

cedure law in relation to several subjects, including terrorism training camps. According to the bill, someone who participates at a terrorist training camp, and thus obtains knowledge on or is trained in how to commit terrorist attacks, commits a serious punishable offence. Even if such camps are situated outside of the Netherlands - if the training is aimed at committing terrorist crimes in the Netherlands, it is possible to take legal action. Instructors at terrorist training camps may also be subject to a prison term.

This proposal is connected to Article 7 of the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism adopted in Warsaw in May 2005, requiring Member States to establish 'training for terrorism' as a criminal offence under their domestic law. The participation and cooperation in terrorist training camps are criminal offences that carry a maximum prison sentence of eight years.

Although a part of the legislative proposal act came into force on 1 July 2009, the provisions concerning terrorist training camps need to be reviewed before entry into force.

Poland: New legislation connected directly with combating the financing of terrorism came into force on 22 October 2009. According to Article 165a of the Penal Code, whoever collects, transfers or offers means of payments, instruments, securities, foreign currency values, property rights, as well as other movable and immovable property, for the purpose of financing an offence of a terrorist character, shall be subject to a penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between two and twelve years.

ANNEX 4: FAILED, FOILED AND SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS IN 2007, 2008 AND 2009 PER MEMBER STATE AND PER AFFILIATION

Member State	Islamist			Separatist			Left-wing			Right-wing			Single-issue			Not specified			Total		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Austria	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	1	6	6
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	253	137	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	14	5	5	267	147	95
Germany	1	0	0	15	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	13	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	14	15
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Ireland (Republic of)	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Italy	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	9	9	3
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	264	253	148	8	10	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	279	263	171
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	0	1	532	397	237	21	28	40	1	0	4	1	5	2	24	11	10	581	441	294

ANNEX 5: ARRESTS IN 2007, 2008 AND 2009 PER MEMBER STATE AND PER AFFILIATION

Member State	Islamist			Separatist			Left-wing			Right-wing			Single-issue			Not specified		Total		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Austria	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	0	8
Belgium	9	17	4	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	22	4
Bulgaria	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Denmark	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	3	0
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	91	78	37	315	283	255	3	37	11	0	0	6	0	3	1	3	5	409	402	315
Germany	3	8	4	8	1	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	12	5
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Ireland (Republic of)	0	3	0	24	49	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	52	31
Italy	21	9	20	0	35	0	23	7	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	53	29
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0
Romania	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Slovakia	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Spain	48	61	40	196	129	127	17	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	261	197	169
Sweden	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
The Netherlands	4	4	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	4	2
UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	201	187	110	548	501	413	48	28	29	44	0	22	0	3	2	4	11	841	753	587