
The EU Fight Against Terrorism and Perspectives for EU-ASEAN Cooperation

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March 2018, Hanoi

Agenda

1. Understanding the Threat
2. EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy
3. Perspectives for EU-ASEAN Cooperation
4. Conclusions

Understanding the Threat

Major Terrorist Events

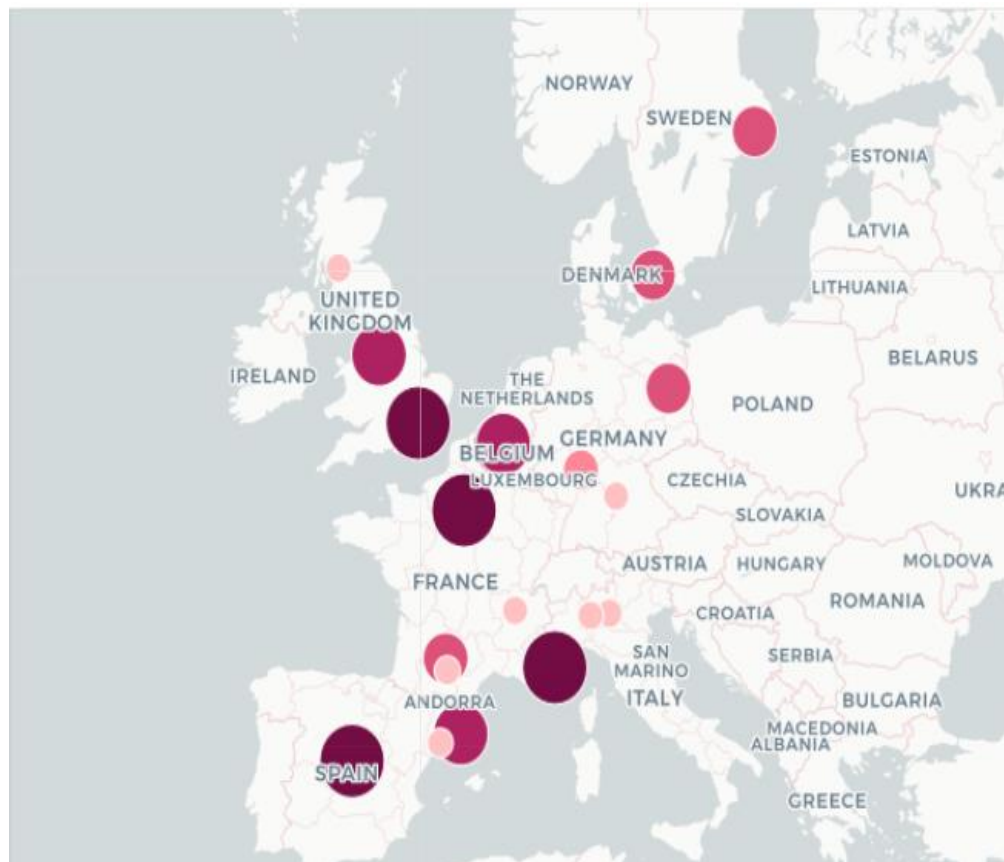
- 25 July 1995, Paris → Metro and train bombings
- 11 September 2001, New York → Turning point in fight against terrorism
- 11 March 2004, Madrid → Train bombings. Worst attack in Europe
- 7 July 2005, London → Metro bombings
- 2016-2018: Nice, Berlin, Stockholm, London, Paris, Barcelona, Trèbes...

Understanding the Threat

Biggest terror attacks in Europe (2004-2016)

Most terror attacks in EU are concentrated on Western Europe

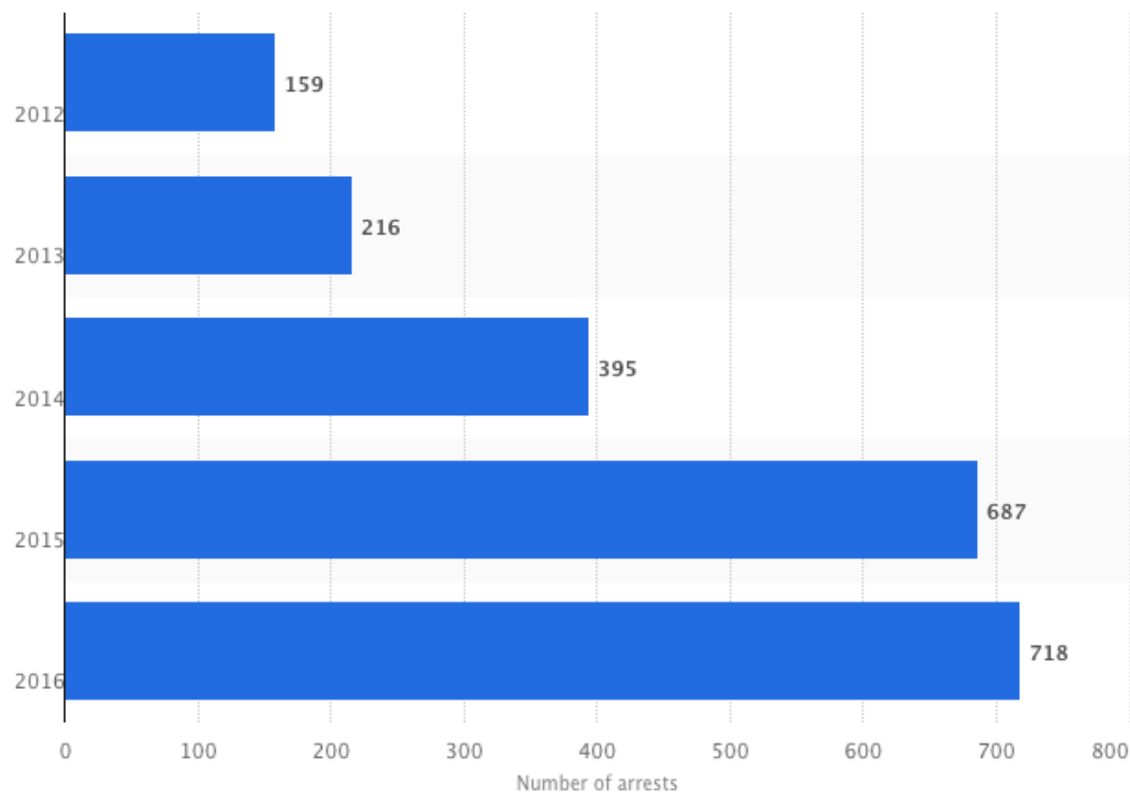
(Map is based on number of victims: darker and bigger circles mean higher number)



(Source: University of Maryland and [ABC.es](http://www.abc.es))

Understanding the Threat

Number of arrests linked to terrorism according to Europol:



© Statista 2018

(Source: Statista 2018)

Understanding the Threat

EU's Definition of Terrorism*

- List of 11 types of actions with one of the following goals:
 - Serious intimidation of one town
 - Force a government or international organization to do, or abstain to perform, an action.
 - Destabilize seriously the structures of a country or international organization
- Subsequent decisions and directives add terms and unify definitions among member countries:
 - Framework Decisions 2002/475/JAI, 2008/919/JAI, among others
 - Directive (EU) 2017/541

** Common Position 2001/931/PESC on the application of specific measures to combat terrorism*

Understanding the Threat

Current trends

According to the EU Situation and Trend Report 2017 by Europol:

Massive jihad attacks	Use of flows of migrants
IS-inspired attacks	Use of socio-economic difficulties to recruit muslim migrants
Careful or spontaneous attacks	Bigger involvement of women, young adults and kids
Easily available improvised devices	Lower number of foreign combatants in conflict zones
From individual to massive targets	Increasing jihad-related terror activity in EU
Locations with international character	Refugees and ethnic minorities suffer higher violence
Attackers are both foreign and national	Threats from right-wing extremists or lone wolfs

EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy

Milestones

- 11-S Attacks: a turning point for political will to work more closely together on internal security and in the fight against terrorism
- EU urgently adopted EU Action Plan in the fight against terrorism, 21 Sep 2001, revised on 15 Jun 2004
- EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy, 30 Nov 2005, aims to combat against terrorism globally

EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy

Four Pillars of Strategy

EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy (30 Nov 2005) aims to combat against terrorism globally under 4 pillars:

Prevent	Addressing the root causes of radicalization and the recruitment of terrorists inside and outside the EU
Protect	defending key targets of terrorism, reducing their vulnerability to attacks, as well as the impact these could cause
Pursue	preventing terrorist planning capabilities, their connections, recruitment activities and financing for terrorist purposes, as well as to deliver terrorists to justice, beyond community borders
Respond	improving internal capacity by taking advantage of existing infrastructures already used to respond quickly to disasters, mitigate the consequences and manage the needs of the victims

EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy

Main Competent Authorities

- EU Counter-Terrorism Coordinator (Gilles de Kerchove, since 2007)
- Standing Committee on Operational Cooperation on Internal Security
- Europol
- Eurojust
- Frontex

EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy

Directive 2017/541 (15 March 2017)

Goals:

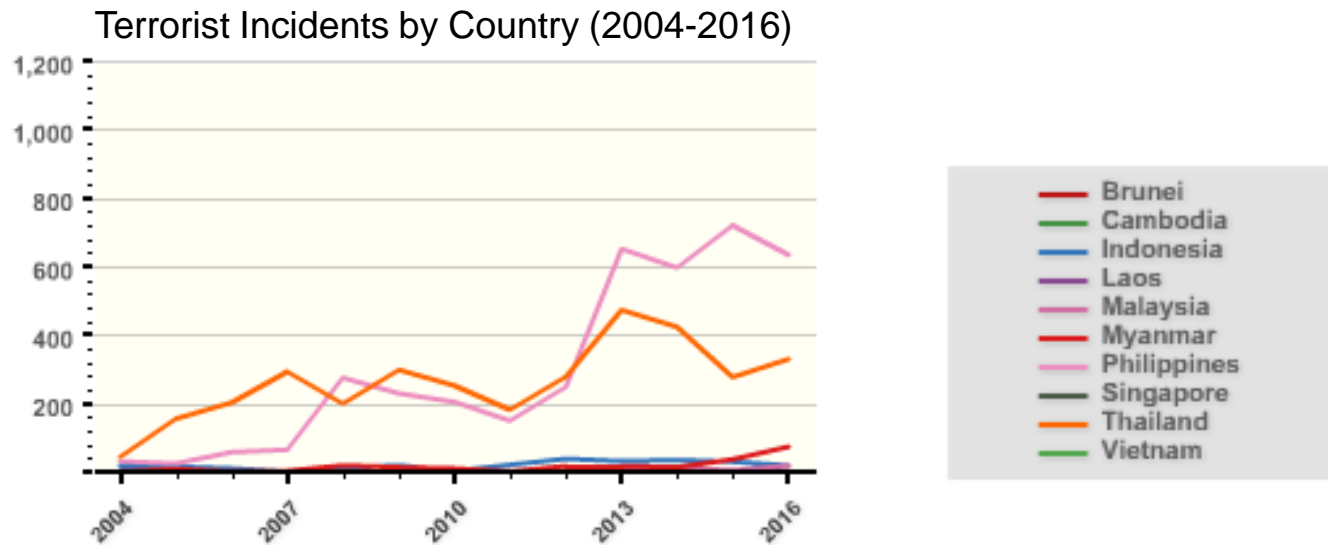
- Unify the definition of terrorist crimes in all EU members.
- Stop recruitment of foreign terrorists
- Fight social media content promoting terrorism
- Fight attacks performed by lone terrorists
- Set up measures to protect and help the victims

All EU members must adopt their national laws to this Directive before 8th September 2018

Perspectives for EU-ASEAN Cooperation

The Threat on ASEAN Countries

Some countries are high on the Global Terrorism Index 2017: Philippines (12), Thailand (16), Myanmar (37), Indonesia (42)



Source: University of Maryland

Perspectives for EU-ASEAN Cooperation

Current Cooperation

- Interpol, Europol, ASEANAPOL
- Joint Declaration on cooperation to combat terrorism, 28 Jan 2003
- ASEAN Regional Forum, Shangri-La Dialogue

Perspectives for EU-ASEAN Cooperation

Perspectives for the Future

- EU-ASEAN Strategic Partnership
 - Negotiations started on 2007, but there is not significant progress
- EU: proposed to join EAS & ADMM+
 - Not agreement yet
 - Crucial for further cooperation
- Lack of a permanent interregional institutional structure

Thank You

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