Basic information

2006/2092(INI) INI - Own-initiative procedure	Procedure rejected
The factors favouring support for terrorism and the recruitment of terrorists **Subject** 7.30.20 Action to combat terrorism	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
LIBE Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs	DEPREZ Gérard (ALDE)	29/01/2008

Council of the European Union

Council configuration	Meetings	Date
Justice and Home Affairs (JHA)	2732	2006-06-01
Justice and Home Affairs (JHA)	2838	2007-12-06

European Commission

Commission DG	Commissioner
Justice and Consumers	FRATTINI Franco

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
20/12/2005	Non-legislative basic document published	B6-0677/2005	
27/04/2006	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
01/06/2006	Debate in Council		Summary
06/12/2007	Debate in Council		
18/12/2007	Vote in committee		Summary
29/01/2008	Committee report tabled for plenary	A6-0015/2008	
18/02/2008	Debate in Parliament		
19/02/2008	Results of vote in Parliament		
19/02/2008	Decision by Parliament		Summary

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2006/2092(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 134o
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure rejected
Committee dossier	LIBE/6/30895

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Non-legislative basic document		B6-0677/2005	20/12/2005	
Committee draft report		PE380.987	09/02/2007	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE386.657	22/05/2007	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A6-0015/2008	29/01/2008	

The factors favouring support for terrorism and the recruitment of terrorists

2006/2092(INI) - 01/06/2006

The EU Counter Terrorism Coordinator, **Gijs de Vries**, reported on the implementation of the EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy/Action Plan and the EU Strategy on Radicalisation and Recruitment.

Mr de Vries' report assessed progress since December 2005 and the state of play regarding ratification of the conventions and implementation of the legislative acts regarded as having priority.

In particular, he stressed that the search for more effective ways of decision-making is a critical element of the EU effectiveness in the fight against terrorism. The use of instruments such as framework decisions and conventions under the third pillar needs to be reconsidered, as it generally takes too long for the EU to reach decisions. Furthermore, decisions that are reached are not as ambitious as originally foreseen and once agreed, decisions often take years before they are implemented by all Member States.

In December 2005, the European Council adopted the European Counter-Terrorism Strategy, which has provided the framework for EU activity in this field. The strategic commitment of the Union is to combat terrorism globally while respecting human rights, and make Europe safer, allowing its citizens to live in an area of freedom, security and justice. The strategy groups all actions under four headings - PREVENT, PROTECT, PURSUE, RESPOND. The revised Action Plan follows this pattern with the objective of setting out clearly what the EU is trying to achieve and the means by which it intends to do so.