



In view of the [Draft Report on the Prevention of radicalisation and recruitment of European citizens by terrorist organisations](#), EDRi would like to suggest the following amendments:

whereas more than 5000 European citizens have joined terrorist organisations, particularly ISIS (Da'esh) in Iraq and Syria; whereas this phenomenon is speeding up <b>and taking on significant proportions</b>	whereas more than 5000 European citizens have joined terrorist organisations, particularly ISIS (Da'esh) in Iraq and Syria; whereas this phenomenon is speeding up
<i>Comment: Surely one terrorist is significant</i>	

G. whereas the important thing now is to put greater stress on preventive rather than reactive measures to address the <b>radicalisation of</b> European citizens and their recruitment by terrorist organisations;	G. whereas the important thing now is to put greater stress on preventive rather than reactive measures to address the <b>active support of</b> European citizens <b>for illegal acts of violence</b> and their recruitment by terrorist organisations;
---	---

8. Recalls that the internet plays a significant role in fuelling the radicalisation of European citizens, as it facilitates the rapid, large-scale distribution of hate messages and praise for terrorism; expresses concern at the impact that such messages praising terrorism have on young people, who are particularly vulnerable; <b>calls for a dialogue to be launched at European level with the internet giants with a view to preventing the online distribution of hate messages and to eradicating them swiftly;</b>	8. Recalls that the internet plays a significant role in fuelling the radicalisation of European citizens, as it facilitates the rapid, large-scale distribution of hate messages and praise for terrorism; expresses concern at the impact that such messages praising terrorism have on young people, who are particularly vulnerable; <b>notes the plans outlined in the European agenda on security (COM(2015) 185 final of 28 April 2015 and COM(2013) 941 final of 15 January 2015) to set up an internet intermediaries forum as a measure to address terrorism;</b>
<i>Comment: alternatively, the highlighted paragraph should be deleted.</i>	

<p>9. <b>Feels that the internet giants should be made aware of their responsibilities so that they delete illegal content as quickly as possible;</b> believes that the Member States should <b>plan for the possibility of bringing criminal prosecutions against digital actors who do not take action in response to the spread of illicit messages or messages praising terrorism on their internet platforms;</b> believes that refusal or failure to cooperate on the part of internet platforms which allow <b>such</b> messages to <b>circulate</b> should be <b>considered an act of complicity with praising terrorism and should consequently be punished;</b></p>	<p>9. Recalls the EU's legal framework for internet provider liability; believes that the Member States should <b>take all necessary measures to take action against internet intermediaries who fail to act expeditiously upon receiving knowledge of illegal information being hosted on their servers;</b> believes that refusal or failure to cooperate on the part of internet platforms which allow messages to <b>remain online</b> should be <b>subject to sanctions if expeditious measures are not taken by the intermediary, upon gaining actual knowledge of the illegality of the material;</b></p>
--	--

<p>10. Feels, however, that the internet is an effective platform for spreading discourse opposed to hate speech and praise for terrorism; calls on <b>the digital giants to cooperate with the Member States in order to take part in</b> the spread of prevention messages calling for the development of critical thinking and for a process of deradicalisation</p>	<p>10. Feels, however, that the internet is an effective platform for spreading discourse opposed to hate speech and praise for terrorism; calls on <b>Member States to ensure that excessive liability is not imposed on internet intermediaries, which could lead to arbitrary restrictions that would undermine</b> the spread of prevention messages calling for the development of critical thinking and for a process of deradicalisation</p>
---	---

<p>11. States that the internet giants, through internet referencing, have the power to promote radicalisation prevention messages <b>aimed at countering messages that praise terrorism; feels that it is thus their duty to highlight</b> messages that oppose hate speech and praise for terrorism, thereby making online radicalisation more difficult;</p>	<p>11. States that the internet giants, through internet referencing, have the power to promote radicalisation prevention messages: <b>notes however that, in a very complex environment, vigilante action by such companies could be, or could suddenly become, counterproductive;</b> notes that such companies have <b>neither the democratic legitimacy nor the motivation to implement diligent ongoing review processes necessary for such activities to be carried out safely;</b></p>
---	---

<p>13. Feels that every Member State should set up a special unit tasked with flagging illicit content on the internet and with facilitating the detection and removal of content <b>that does not conform to the host internet platform's charter and rules; proposes that such units could cooperate with a European unit responsible for dealing with flagging;</b></p>	<p>13. Feels that every Member State should set up a special unit tasked with flagging illicit content on the internet and with facilitating the detection and removal of content <b>that may be illegal, thereby ensuring that investigations can be undertaken without undue delay;</b></p>
<p>14. Believes that online radicalisation cannot be <b>stamped out</b> without <b>reinforcing</b> the tools available to the EU to combat cybercrime; recommends that the European Union <b>strengthen</b> the mandate of the European Cybercrime Centre so that it can play an effective role in better protecting European citizens against online threats and detecting the digital processes used by terrorist organisations;</p>	<p>14. Believes that online radicalisation cannot be <b>addressed comprehensively without assessing</b> the tools available to the EU to combat cybercrime; recommends that the European Union <b>reassess</b> the mandate of the European Cybercrime Centre so that it can play an effective role in better protecting European citizens against online threats and detecting the digital processes used by terrorist organisations;</p>