

DATI REPORT
EDRI's proposals for amendments

PRIORITY AMENDMENTS

| <i>Motion for a resolution</i> | <i>Amendment</i> |
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| <p>14. Recalls that internet companies <i>and service providers</i> have a legal responsibility to cooperate with Member State authorities by deleting any illegal content that spreads violent extremism, expeditiously and with full respect for the rule of law and fundamental rights, including freedom of expression; believes that Member States should consider legal actions against internet companies which refuse to comply with <i>an administrative or judicial request to delete illegal content on their internet platforms</i>; believes that refusal or deliberate failure by internet platforms to cooperate, thus allowing such illegal content to circulate, should be considered an act of complicity <i>that can be equated to</i> criminal intent or neglect and that those responsible should in such cases be brought to justice;</p> | <p>14. Recalls that internet companies have a legal responsibility to cooperate with Member State authorities by deleting any illegal content that spreads violent extremism, expeditiously and with full respect for the rule of law and fundamental rights, including freedom of expression; believes that Member States should consider legal actions against internet companies which refuse to comply with a judicial request to delete illegal content on their internet platforms; believes that refusal or deliberate failure by internet platforms to cooperate <i>with such judicial requests</i>, thus allowing such illegal content to circulate, should be considered an act of complicity <i>if</i> criminal intent or neglect <i>can be clearly proven</i> and that those responsible should in such cases be brought to justice;</p> |

| <i>Motion for a resolution</i> | <i>Amendment</i> |
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| <p>16. Is convinced that the internet is an effective platform for spreading the discourse of respect of human rights and opposition to violence; <i>considers that the internet industry and service providers should cooperate with Member State authorities and civil society to promote powerful and attractive narratives to counter hate speech and radicalisation online, which should be based on the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union; calls on the digital platforms to cooperate with the Member States, civil society and organisations whose fields of expertise are terrorist deradicalisation or evaluation of hate speech, in order to take part in spreading prevention messages calling for the development of critical thinking and for a process of deradicalisation, as well as identifying innovative legal ways to counter praise of terrorism and hate speech, thereby making online radicalisation more difficult</i>; calls on the Commission and the Member States to encourage the development of such counter-narratives online, and to work closely with civil society organisations for the purposes of reinforcing the channels for distributing and promoting democratic and non-violent discourse;</p> | <p>16. Is convinced that the internet is an effective platform for spreading the discourse of respect of human rights and opposition to violence; calls on the Commission and the Member States to encourage the development of such counter-narratives online, and to work closely with civil society organisations for the purposes of reinforcing the channels for distributing and promoting democratic and non-violent discourse;</p> |

| <i>Motion for a resolution</i> | <i>Amendment</i> |
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| 19. Considers that the internet industry and service providers , through internet referencing, must henceforth make it possible to promote radicalisation prevention messages aimed at countering messages that praise terrorism ; believes that a special European cooperation unit should be created within Europol with a view to sharing good practices in the Member States, while also permanently cooperating with internet operators, in order to highlight messages that oppose hate speech and praise for terrorism, thereby making online radicalisation more difficult ; calls on the Commission and the Member States to support the effective use of counter-narratives and mitigation measures via the internet; | 19. Considers that internet companies , through internet referencing, have the power to promote radicalisation prevention messages; notes, however, that in a very complex environment, vigilante action by such companies could be, or could suddenly become, counterproductive ; notes that such companies have neither the democratic legitimacy nor the motivation to implement diligent ongoing review processes necessary for such activities to be carried out safely ; calls on the Commission and the Member States to support the effective use of counter-narratives and mitigation measures via the internet; |

| <i>Motion for a resolution</i> | <i>Amendment</i> |
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| 38. Reiterates its commitment to work towards the finalisation of an EU directive on passenger name records (PNR) by the end of 2015 to guarantee that such a directive will be compliant with fundamental rights and free from any discriminatory practices based on ideological, religious or ethnic stigmatisation, and will fully respect the data protection rights of EU citizens; recalls, however, that the EU PNR directive will be just one measure in the fight against terrorism, and that a holistic, ambitious and comprehensive strategy on counterterrorism and the fight against organised crime, involving foreign policy, social policy, education policy, law enforcement and justice, is required to prevent the recruitment of European citizens by terrorist organisations; | 38. Reiterates its commitment to work towards the finalisation of an EU directive on passenger name records (PNR) and to guarantee that such a directive will be compliant with fundamental rights and free from any discriminatory practices based on ideological, religious or ethnic stigmatisation, and will fully respect the data protection rights of EU citizens; recalls, however, that a holistic, ambitious and comprehensive strategy on counterterrorism and the fight against organised crime, involving foreign policy, social policy, education policy, law enforcement and justice, is required to prevent the recruitment of European citizens by terrorist organisations; |

OTHER AMENDMENTS THAT WOULD IMPROVE THE REPORT

| <i>Motion for a resolution</i> | <i>Amendment</i> |
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| L. whereas human rights must be at the core of the Union's policies on counterterrorism and prevention of radicalisation, while it must be ensured that the right balance is struck between public safety and respect for fundamental rights , including the rights to security, privacy, and freedom of expression, religion, and association; | L. whereas human rights must be at the core of the Union's policies on counterterrorism and prevention of terrorist radicalisation, ensuring public safety while respecting fundamental rights, including the rights to security, privacy, and freedom of expression, religion, and association; |

| <i>Motion for a resolution</i> | <i>Amendment</i> |
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| U. whereas certain forms of internet use is conducive to radicalisation, enabling fanatics throughout the world to connect with each other and recruit vulnerable individuals without any physical contact whatsoever and in a manner that is difficult to trace; | U. whereas certain forms of internet use can promote offline radicalisation, enabling fanatics throughout the world to connect with each other and recruit vulnerable individuals without any physical contact whatsoever and in a manner that can be difficult to trace; |

| <i>Motion for a resolution</i> | <i>Amendment</i> |
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| 3. Calls on the Commission to establish as a priority an action plan to implement and evaluate the EU strategy for combating radicalisation and recruitment to terrorism, on the basis of the exchange of best practice and the pooling of skills within the European Union, the evaluation of measures undertaken in the Member States and cooperation with third countries and international organisations, on a basis of full respect for international human rights conventions and through a multistakeholder and multisectoral participative and consultative approach; takes the view that the Commission should contribute to and support the development by Member States of an effective and intensive communication strategy on preventing the radicalisation and recruitment of European citizens and of non-EU nationals residing in the EU by terrorist organisations; | 3. Calls on the Commission to establish as a priority an action plan to implement and evaluate the EU strategy for combating terrorist radicalisation and recruitment to terrorism, on the basis of evidence , the exchange of best practice and the pooling of skills within the European Union, the evaluation of measures undertaken in the Member States and cooperation with third countries and international organisations, on a basis of full respect for international human rights conventions and through a multistakeholder and multisectoral participative and consultative approach; takes the view that the Commission should contribute to and support the development by Member States of an effective and intensive communication strategy on preventing the terrorist radicalisation and recruitment of European citizens and of non-EU nationals residing in the EU by terrorist organisations; |

| <i>Motion for a resolution</i> | <i>Amendment</i> |
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| 13. Notes that the internet generates specific challenges given its global and cross-border nature, thus giving rise to legal gaps and jurisdictional conflicts and allowing recruiters and those who are radicalised to communicate remotely and easily from all corners of the world with no physical borders, no need to establish a base, and no need to seek sanctuary in a particular country; recalls that the internet and social networks are significant platforms for the fuelling of radicalisation and fundamentalism, as they facilitate the rapid and large-scale global distribution of hate messages and praise for terrorism; expresses concern at the impact that such messages praising terrorism have especially on younger people, who are particularly vulnerable; underlines the role of education and public awareness campaigns in preventing radicalisation online; affirms its attachment to freedom of expression not only offline but also | 13. Notes that the internet generates specific challenges given its global and cross-border nature, thus giving rise to legal gaps and jurisdictional conflicts and allowing recruiters and those who are radicalised by terrorism to communicate remotely and easily from all corners of the world with no physical borders, no need to establish a base, and no need to seek sanctuary in a particular country; recalls that the internet and social networks may be significant platforms for the fuelling of radicalisation and fundamentalism, as they can facilitate the rapid and large-scale global distribution of hate messages and praise for terrorism; expresses concern at the impact that such messages praising terrorism have especially on younger people, who are particularly vulnerable; underlines the role of education and public awareness campaigns in preventing radicalisation online; affirms its attachment to freedom of expression not only offline but also |

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| <p>online, and believes this should underpin all regulatory action regarding the prevention of radicalisation via the internet and social media; notes the dialogue launched at European level with internet companies with a view to preventing the online distribution of illegal content and erasing such content swiftly, in line with EU law and national legislation and in strict compliance with freedom of expression; calls for an effective strategy for the detection and removal of illegal content inciting to violent extremism, while respecting fundamental rights and freedom of expression, and in particular for contributing to the dissemination of effective discourse to counter terrorist propaganda;</p> | <p>online, and believes this should underpin all regulatory action regarding the prevention of radicalisation via the internet and social media; notes the dialogue launched at European level with internet companies with a view to preventing the online distribution of illegal content and erasing such content swiftly, in line with EU law and national legislation and in strict compliance with freedom of expression; calls for an effective strategy for the detection and removal of illegal content inciting to violent extremism, while respecting fundamental rights and freedom of expression, and in particular for contributing to the dissemination of effective discourse to counter terrorist propaganda;</p> |
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| <i>Motion for a resolution</i> | <i>Amendment</i> |
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| <p>21. Considers that every Member State should set up a special unit tasked with flagging illegal content on the internet and with facilitating the detection and removal of such content; welcomes the creation by Europol of the Internet Referral Unit (IRU), to be responsible for detecting illegal content and supporting Member States in this regard, while fully respecting the fundamental rights of all parties involved; recommends that such units should also cooperate with the EU anti-terrorism coordinator and the European Counter Terrorist Centre within Europol, and with civil society organisations active in this field; further encourages Member States to cooperate with each other and with the relevant EU agencies on these matters;</p> | <p>21. Considers that every Member State should set up a special unit tasked with flagging illegal content on the internet and with facilitating the detection and removal of such content in accordance with the law; welcomes the creation by Europol of the Internet Referral Unit (IRU), to be responsible for detecting illegal content and supporting Member States in this regard, while fully respecting the fundamental rights of all parties involved; recommends that such units should also cooperate with the EU anti-terrorism coordinator and the European Counter Terrorist Centre within Europol, and with civil society organisations active in this field; further encourages Member States to cooperate with each other and with the relevant EU agencies on these matters;</p> |

| <i>Motion for a resolution</i> | <i>Amendment</i> |
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| <p>35. Considers it vital to set up an alert system for assistance and guidance in every Member State which would allow families and community members to obtain support or to easily and swiftly flag the development of sudden behavioural change that might signal a process of terrorist radicalisation or an individual's departure to join a terrorist organisation; notes that in this regard, 'hotlines' have been successful and are enabling the reporting of persons among friends and families suspected of being radicalised, but are also helping friends and families to deal with this destabilising situation; calls on the Member States to look into the possibility of establishing such a system;</p> | <p>35. Considers it vital to set up an alert system for assistance and guidance in every Member State which would allow families and community members to obtain support or to easily and swiftly flag a process of terrorist radicalisation or an individual's departure to join a terrorist organisation; notes that in this regard, 'hotlines' have been successful and are enabling the reporting of persons among friends and families suspected of being radicalised, but are also helping friends and families to deal with this destabilising situation; calls on the Member States to look into the possibility of establishing such a system;</p> |

| <i>Motion for a resolution</i> | <i>Amendment</i> |
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| 40. Insists on the absolute necessity of stepping up the expedient and effective exchange of relevant information between the law enforcement authorities in the Member States and between Member States and the relevant agencies, in particular by optimising the use of and contributions to the Schengen Information System (SIS) and Visa Information System (VIS), Europol's secure information exchange network application (SIENA) and Europol's 'Focal Point Travellers' on European citizens who have been radicalised; stresses that stepping up the exchange of information between law enforcement authorities will entail increasing trust between Member States, as well as reinforcing the role and the effective resourcing of EU entities such as Europol, Eurojust and the European Police College (Cepol); | 40. Insists on the absolute necessity of stepping up the expedient and effective exchange of relevant information between the law enforcement authorities in the Member States and between Member States and the relevant agencies, subject to the appropriate data protection and privacy safeguards , in particular by optimising the use of and contributions to the Schengen Information System (SIS) and Visa Information System (VIS), Europol's secure information exchange network application (SIENA) and Europol's 'Focal Point Travellers' on European citizens who have been radicalised by terrorism ; stresses that stepping up the exchange of information between law enforcement authorities will entail increasing trust between Member States, as well as reinforcing the role and the effective resourcing of EU entities such as Europol, Eurojust and the European Police College (Cepol); |

| <i>Motion for a resolution</i> | <i>Amendment</i> |
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| 43. Stresses that improved cooperation between Member States aimed at countering the radicalisation and recruitment of European citizens is also characterised by intensive exchanges and cooperation between their judicial authorities and with Eurojust; notes that better reporting at European level on the criminal records of terrorist suspects would help speed up their detection and make it easier for them to be properly monitored, either when they leave or when they return to the EU; encourages, therefore, the reform and better use of the European Criminal Records Information System (ECRIS); urges the Commission to assess the feasibility and added value of establishing a European Police Records Index System (EPRIS); underlines that international treaties and the EU law, as well as fundamental rights, and in particular the protection of personal data, must be respected in such information exchanges; | 43. Stresses that improved cooperation between Member States aimed at countering the terrorist radicalisation and recruitment of European citizens is also characterised by intensive exchanges and cooperation between their judicial authorities and with Eurojust; notes that better reporting at European level on the criminal records of terrorist suspects would help speed up their detection and make it easier for them to be properly monitored, either when they leave or when they return to the EU; encourages, therefore, the reform and better use of the European Criminal Records Information System (ECRIS); urges the Commission to assess the data protection concerns , feasibility and added value of establishing a European Police Records Index System (EPRIS); underlines that international treaties and the EU law, as well as fundamental rights, and in particular the protection of personal data, must be respected in such information exchanges; |