



attacks of the Islamic states, death.

President Office , november 22nd 2015

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is clear that on an international level, the measures taken for entry into America, consisting of fingerprinting and sometimes retinal scanning in addition to passport control, guarantee the US fewer terror attacks, at least from external sources.

If the Schengen area is a positive element of European identity, revision of the security rules for entry into this area becomes an urgent matter.

Some of the Greek islands, for example, are only a very short distance away from Turkey by small boat and having porous borders constitute an easy escape route for Syrian refugees.

Europe will not be secure until sufficient measures have been taken to protect its borders in order to properly control people entering as well as leaving.

As the problem comes essentially from the Daesh zone, including Syria and Iran, one of the possible provisional solutions is to suspend all incoming flights from these countries. If we are able to imagine what the terrorists might be thinking of doing next, embarking from Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Algeria, or Morocco, it would also be advisable to set up tight draconian measures to control flights arriving from those countries.

As for Europeans leaving Europe for Turkey, an unavoidable stopover point for getting to Syria, it would be legitimate and therefore necessary to suspect this as a route for those being rallied to Daesh or the jihad. In accordance with the characteristics of the travellers (appearance, age, occupation), this possibility will have to be monitored and quickly and effectively analysed. Where there is doubt about the suspicion being legitimate, those travellers will have their passports initially confiscated and replaced with a permit that will oblige the recipients to report to a tight police control at every border crossing. This should permit a more effective knowledge of those who leave as well as those who enter.

As for those returning from these sensitive countries, the same controls will have to be applied. In the case of a legitimate suspicion of radicalisation, such individuals must be put under judicial control. If suspicions are confirmed, all necessary measures must be taken to track, control and foresee and prevent any involvement in terrorist actions.

We know that today prisons are one of the common places for the radicalization of vulnerable minds which, as a result of imprisonment, become more sensitive and receptive to jihadist propaganda. This is based on wrong interpretations of the Koran. Measures will also have to be taken to identify and isolate those individuals who are using their beliefs to enlist and corrupt people who, on release, will be more dangerous than when they were imprisoned.

Europe can no longer rely on Democracy and Human Rights. They are easily used against it by individuals coming from countries where democracy and Human Rights do not exist. To continue like this is to head to ruin.

It is obvious that we will have to revise policy on trading with Arab countries who, on the one hand are trading with Europe, and on the other, are supporting organizations such as Al-Qaida or the Islamic State, Daesh.

Money being the fuel to support their war, financial transfers from Europe at least, will have to be prohibited.

Bank transfers of the type done through Western Union, to countries suspected of belonging to Daesh, will be forbidden, whatever the amount or the reason for the transfer. The same goes for the banks, who will have to forbid all money transfers to these countries, whether on behalf of companies or private individuals, since everything has become embroiled.

This embargo will have to be extended to Turkey which actually facilitates the import of oil and the transportation of goods such as wool which alone in revenue brings a profit of 200 million dollars a year for Daesh.

All goods coming from Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Iran, Afghanistan, Algeria, Libya, Egypt and Tunisia which could be suspected of supplying Daesh with any kind of income will have to be automatically and permanently blocked and put under embargo. We will have to block any diversions that could be facilitated by other states and managed by shell companies for the purpose of subverting this embargo.

It is at solely this cost that Europe, unable to put an end to, will be able to curb the exponential progress of a group of malicious, barbaric, savage, individuals for whom Europeans are a bunch of infidels worthy only of destruction. Europe has inside its borders small groups of individuals who, on the pretext of a Salafist doctrine and the opinion of an imam, take the opportunity of perverting vulnerable and easily influenced young people who lack ideals. These ideals cannot be the murder and assassination of innocent European people and the perpetration of a violence that the Koran does not justify anywhere.

Mosques have been subverted from their original role of peace in order to spread deviant Koranic preaching which serves to produce fighters for Islam and targets the people of Europe.

Here again, the number of mosques will have to be reviewed and all those known to be Salafist will have to be closed, as will those unauthorised and unregistered, where obscurantism is widespread. (In Belgium in Brussels there are 18 officially registered mosques and 300 unregistered of which quite a number are Salafist...)

The other major problem is the proliferation of light weapons coming from eastern countries that are ironically part of Europe. This includes the Schengen area, which promotes the free circulation of people and goods (more than 10 million light weapons are in these countries). The European commission will invariably have to use all the legal and relevant measures at their disposal to compel these countries to reinforce their legislation about the storing and trading of these weapons. This is another weakness of the European system.

The establishing of road controls for vehicles coming from these countries has to be considered, because these weapons circulate in small quantities, around three or four pieces at a time and most often come by car, hidden under a seat or in the doors.

Resold for prices ranging from 300€ for a light weapon to 1000€ for a Kalashnikov, this aids both organized crime and terrorism and is unacceptable.

The principle of the "legal" circulation of neutralised weapons has allowed exchange between private individuals within Europe, supposedly "collectors" of these demilitarised weapons, which after some reconditioning can work perfectly. The law about the neutralization of these weapons is different in each country. In some countries this is an easier process than in others. As they are inside the Schengen area, they will be decommissioned in the simplest way. Consequently here again, Europe will have to permanently ban this trade which being legal, is proliferating over the internet, and which in some cases, serves to sustain organized crime and supply terrorists.

Europe can no longer be the main weapons supplier to Arab countries since nothing will guarantee anymore that these weapons will not end up, through various forms of transit, in the wrong hands. These weapons could be used against the population of the countries they were manufactured in, especially if we consider that, ironically, these same countries surreptitiously support terrorist organizations.

Establishing police co-operation and a common legislation throughout European countries, is almost a duty if we want to see convincing results against weapons trafficking. The difficulty in setting up real solutions that absolutely must be implemented, is as complicated as the problems are important. Thus it deserves full attention from those elected, the ministers and heads of state who govern Europe. They are whom we are calling upon here.

The solution will only come from understanding and the unity of European states which are facing a known but poorly managed adversary.

Lord Eastleigh
Président