

APPENDIX

TABLE 3A.1 Lists of Terrorist Organizations

Terrorist Organizations	Number of Organizations
EU list ^a	
Palestinian organizations: Abu Nidal Organization; Al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigade; Al-Aqsa e.V. Hamas, including Hamas-Izz ad-Din al-Qassam; Palestine Liberation Front; Palestinian Islamic Jihad; Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP); PFLP-GC (General-Command)	6
Jihadist groups: Al-Takir wal-Hijrah ^b ; Gama'a al-Islamiyya; Islamic Great Eastern Raiders Front (IBDA-C) ^c ; Hizb-ul-Mujahideen (HM) ^d ; Hofstadgroep; Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development; Al-Aqsa Nederland, aka Stichting Al-Aqsa Nederland	7
Anarchists/far leftist groups: Nuclei Territoriali Anti-imperialisti (Italy); Cooperativa Artigiana Fuoco e Affini, Occasionalmente Spettacolare (Italy)*; Nuclei Armati per il Comunismo (Italy)*; Cellula Contro Capitale, Carcere i suoi Carcerieri e le sue Celle (CCCC: Italy)*; Grupos Armados Antifascistas Primero de Octubre (GRAPO; Spain)*; Brigate Rosse per la Costruzione Partito Comunista Combattente (Italy)*; Epanastatiki Pirines (Greece)*; Epanastatikos Agonas*; 17 November (Greece)*; Revolutionary People's Liberation Party Front (DHKP-C; Kurdistan); Epanastatikos Laigos Agonas (ELA; Greece); Sendero Luminoso (Peru); Solidarietà Internazionale*; Brigata XX Luglio (Italy)*; Nucleo di Iniziativa Proletaria Rivoluzionaria (Italy); Nuclei di Iniziativa Proletaria (Italy); Federazione Anarchica Informale (Italy)*	17
Far rightist groups: Kahane Chai (Kach)	1
Regionalists/Autonomists/Independentists: Babbar Khalsa ^e ; Communist Party of the Philippines, including New People's Army (NPA), linked to Jose Maria Sison; Continuity Irish Republican Army*; Basque Freedom and Homeland Organization (ETA; Basque Country, Spain, France)* (the following organizations are part of the ETA: KAS, XAKI, Ekin, Jarrai-Haika-Segi, Gestoras Pro-Amnistia, Askatasuna, Batasuna); International Sikh Youth Federation (ISYF) ^f ; Khalistan Zindabad Force	18

TABLE 3A.1 (Continued)

Terrorist Organizations	Number of Organizations
(ZF); Kongra Gel ^g (Kurdistan); Liberation Tigers of Talim Eelam (LTTE); Loyalist Volunteer Force (Ireland)*; Ejercito de Liberacion Nacional; Orange Volunteers (Ireland)*; National Liberation Army (Ejército de Liberación Nacional); Real IRA (Ireland)*; Red Hand Defenders (Ireland)*; Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC; Colombia); Teyrbazen Azadiya Kurdistan (TAK), aka Kurdistan Freedom Falcons, aka Kurdistan Freedom Hawks; Ulster Defense Association (Ireland)*; United Self-Defense of Colombia (AUC; Colombia)	
Other/sects: Aum Shinrikyo (Japan); Mujahedin-e Khalq Organization (MKO, or MEK)*	2
U.S. list ^h	
Palestinian organizations: Abu Nidal Organization; Al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigade; Hamas; Palestinian Liberation Front; Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ); PFLP; PFLP-GC	7
Jihadist groups: Abu Sayyaf (Philippines); Al Qaeda; Islamic Armed Group (GIA; Algeria); Asbat al-Ansar (Lebanon); Gama'a al-Islamiyya (Egypt); Harakat al-Mujahidin (HUM ⁱ ; Pakistan); Islamic Jihad Group (Egypt); Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU; Uzbekistan); Jaish e Mohammed (JEM) ^k ; Jamaa Islamiyya (Indonesia); Lashkar e Tayyiba (LT) ^l ; Lashkar i Jhangvi (LIJ) ^m ; Lybian Islamic Fighting Group; Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group (GICM); Al Qaeda; Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC; Algeria); Tanzim Qaidat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn ⁿ (Iraq)	17
Anarchists/far leftist groups (mainly European): Revolutionary Nuclei (Italy); 17 November (Greece); DHKP-C; Sendero Luminoso (Peru)	4
Far rightist groups	None
Regionalists/Autonomists/Independentists: ETA; Communist Party of the Philippines; Continuity Irish Republican Army; Hezbollah; Kongra-Gel (former PKK); LTTE; National Liberation Army; FARC; AUC; Real IRA	10
Other/sects: Aum Shinrikyo; Kahane Chai; MEK	3 ^o

(Table continues on p. 116.)

TABLE 3A.1 (Continued)

Terrorist Organizations	Number of Organizations
U.K. list ^p	
Jihadist organizations: Abu Sayyaf Group; Gama'a al-Islamiya; Al Ghurabaa ^q (U.K.); Al Ittihad al Islamia; Al Qaeda; Ansar al Islam; Ansar al Sunna; Groupe Islamique Armée; Asbat al-Ansar; Egyptian Islamic Jihad; GICM; Harakat-ul-Jihad-al-Islami; Harakat-ul-Jihad-al-Islami (Bangladesh); Harakat al-Mujahidin/Alami (HUM/A) and Jundallah; Harakat Mujahideen; Hezb-e Islami Gulbuddin; Islamic Army of Aden; Islamic Jihad Union (IJU; Uzbekistan); IMU; JEM (Kashmir); Jemaah Islamiyah (Southeast Asia); Khuddam ul-Islam (KUI; Kashmir); Lashkar e Tayyaba; GSPC; Saved Sect (U.K.); Sipah-e Sahaba Pakistan; Libyan Islamic Fighting Group; Jammāt-ul Mujahideen Bangladesh (JMB); Tehrik Nefaz-e Shari'at Muhammadi (TNSM; Afghanistan)	30
Irish proscribed groups: Continuity Army Council; Cumann na mBan; Fianna na hEireann; Irish National Liberation Army; Irish People's Liberation Organization; Irish Republican Army; Loyalist Volunteer Force; Orange Volunteers; Red Hand Commando; Red Hand Defenders; Saor Éire; Ulster Defense Association; Ulster Freedom Fighters; Ulster Volunteer Force	13
Separatist/regionalist/nationalist organizations: Babbar Khalsa (Sikh); ETA; Baluchistan Liberation Army; ISYF; Kongra Gel Kurdistan (former PKK); LTTE; Teyre Azadiye Kurdistan	7
Palestinian groups: Abu Nidal Organization; Hamas-Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades; Palestinian Islamic Jihad—Shaqqi	3
Other: Hezbollah External Security Organization	1
Far leftist groups: 17 November Revolutionary; DHKP-C	2
Sect: MEK	1
Russian list ^r	
Palestinian organizations	None
Jihadist groups: Shura of the United Forces of the Mujahideen of the Caucasus; People's Congress of Ichkeria and Dagestan (Caucasus); Al Qaeda (transnational); Asbat al-Ansar ^s (Lebanon); Al-Jihad (Egypt);	17

TABLE 3A.1 (Continued)

Terrorist Organizations	Number of Organizations
Al-Gama'a al-Islamiya (Egypt); Hizb ut-Tahrir (Central Asia and international) ^t ; Laskar-e-Taiba (Pakistan); Jamaat-e-Islami ^u ; Taliban (Afghanistan); Islamic Party of Turkistan (Central Asia) ^v ; Jamaat Ihia al-Turaz al-Islami (Caucasus, Kuwait) ^w ; Al-Haramein ^x ; Islamic Jihad (Egypt); Jund ash-Sham (Lebanon); Jamiat al-Islah a-Ijtima; Al-Ikwan al-Muslimeen (Muslim Brothers; Egypt and international)	None
Sects	None
Chinese list ^y	
Regionalists/Autonomists/Independentists: East Turkistan Islamic Movement (ETIM); Eastern Turkistan Liberation Organization (ETLO); World Uyghur Youth Congress (WUYC); East Turkistan Information Center (ETIC)	

Source: Authors' compilation.

- a. See Council common position 2007/931/CFSP (June 28, 2007). Groups or entities marked with an * are subject to financial sanctions.
- b. Al-Takir wal-Hijrah (aka Anathema and Hegire) is not an organization but a movement with an eschatological worldview. It first appeared in Egypt in the 1970s.
- c. The IBDA-C is a Salafist group that advocates Islamic rule in Turkey and considers Turkey's present secular leadership to be "illegal." In February 2000, the group claimed responsibility for four bomb attacks in Istanbul.
- d. HM, formed in 1989, is one of the largest terrorist groups operating in Jammu and Kashmir.
- e. The Babbar Khalsa is a militant group considered to be among the oldest and most prominent of Sikh organizations calling for the formation of an independent Sikh state. It is largely sponsored by the Sikh diaspora.
- f. Organization founded in the United Kingdom in 1984 after Operation Blue Star, conducted on June 5, 1984, to flush out Sikh terrorists from the Golden Temple complex in Amritsar in the Indian Punjab.
- g. Former PKK.
- h. Foreign terrorist organizations (FTO); see <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/10300.pdf> (accessed September 9, 2007).
- i. HUM is an Islamic militant group based in Pakistan that operates primarily in Kashmir. It is politically aligned with the radical political party Jamiat Ulema-i-Islam's Fazlur Rehman faction (JUI-F). In 2003, HUM began using the name Jamiat ul-Ansar (JUA). Pakistan banned JUA in November 2003.
- j. The IMU is a group of Islamic militants from Uzbekistan and other Central Asian states. IMU militants are scattered throughout South Asia, Tajikistan, and Iran. The area of operations includes Afghanistan (against the Coalition), Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan.

(Table continues on p. 118.)

- k. The Jaish e Mohammed (JEM the Army of Muhammad) is an Islamic extremist group based in Pakistan that was created in 2000 by Masood Azhar upon his release from prison in India. The group's aim is to unite Kashmir with Pakistan. It is politically aligned with the radical political party Jamiat Ulema-i-Islam's Fazlur Rehman faction. By 2003, JEM had splintered into Khuddam ul-Islam (KUI), headed by Azhar, and Jamaat ul-Furqan (JUF), led by Abdul Jabbar, who was released in August 2004 from Pakistani custody after being detained for suspected involvement in the December 2003 assassination attempts against President Musharraf. Pakistan banned KUI and JUF in November 2003.
- l. LT is the armed wing of the Pakistan-based religious organization Markaz-ud-Dawawal-Irshad (MDI), an anti-U.S. organization created in 1989 and based in Muridke (near Lahore) and Muzaffarabad.
- m. Lashkar i Jhangvi (LIJ), formed in 1996, is a Sunni-Deobandi Muslim radical group that began in the Punjab region of Pakistan and the port of Karachi. It has confirmed links with Al Qaeda and has assisted in several attacks on westerners in Pakistan, including (probably) the January 2002 kidnapping and murder of *Wall Street Journal* reporter Daniel Pearl.
- n. Al Qaeda in Iraq.
- o. See www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/fs.
- p. See 2006, no. 2016, "Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism" (the Terrorism Act 2000), proscribed organizations amendment order 2006, Home Office, July 25, 2006, available at: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/security/terrorism-and-the-law/terrorism-act/proscribed-groups> (updated September 6, 2007).
- q. Al Gurabaa, a splinter group of Al-Muhajirun, disseminates materials that glorify acts of terrorism.
- r. Radio Free Europe, "Russian Supreme Court Approves List of 17 'Terrorist' Groups," July 28, 2007, available at: <http://www.rferl.org/featuresarticle/2006/07/398cc38f-b2bd-49cc-9071-7500302be628.html>.
- s. Asbat al-Ansar—the League of the Followers—is a Lebanon-based, Sunni extremist group linked to transnational jihadist networks.
- t. The Hizb ut-Tahrir is a radical Muslim organization that aims for a caliphate across Central Asia. It is especially targeted by the Uzbek authorities. On July 28, 2006, the Russian authorities updated their official list of proscribed entities and added the Hizb ut-Tahrir. On August 3, 2006, Russia extradited twelve Uzbek nationals involved in local disturbances.
- u. Jamaat-e-Islami is Pakistan's oldest religious party. The Jamaat-e-Islami ranks among the leading and most influential Islamic revivalist movements.
- v. See note j.
- w. The Society for the Revival of the Islamic Heritage is a charity in Kuwait.
- x. An international NGO connected to transnational jihadist networks.
- y. See GlobalSecurity.org, "China Identifies Eastern Turkistan Terrorist Organizations, Terrorists," December 15, 2003, available at: <http://www.globalsecurity.org/wmd/library/news/china/2003/china-031216-pla-daily01.htm>; see also UN document S/2004/342, April 30, 2004.

TABLE 3A.2 UN List of Entities Belonging to or Associated with the Taliban and Al Qaeda (by Country)

Country	Number of Entities
Afghanistan	11
Albania	1
Algeria	4
Austria	1
Bahamas	4
Bangladesh	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6
Canada	1
Comoros	1
Egypt	1
Ethiopia	1
Germany	1
India	2
Indonesia	3
Iraq	3
Italy	7
Kenya	1
Lebanon	1
Libya	1
Liechtenstein	6
Morocco	2
Netherlands	2
Pakistan	11
Philippines	2
Russia	2
Saudi Arabia	1
Somalia	22
Sweden	2
Tanzania	1
Turkey	1
Turkistan	1
United Arab Emirates	9
United States	8
United Kingdom	6
Uzbekistan	1
Yemen	4
Transnational (Al Qaeda, Global Relief Foundation, Benevolence International Foundation)	3

Source: Authors' compilation.

TABLE 4.1 Foreign Populations in EU Countries, 1996 to 2002

Country	Total Population (in thousands)	Number of Foreigners (in thousands)	Percentage of Foreigners/ Total Population	Percentage of EU Foreigners/ Total Population	Percentage of Non-EU Foreigners/ Total Population	Number of Muslims (in thousands) ^a
Austria	8,040	728.2	9.0%	—	—	300
Belgium	10,143	910	9.0	5.5%	3.6%	370
Denmark	5,251	223	4.3	.9	3.3	150
Finland	5,117	69	1.4	.4	1.0	20
France ^b	56,577	3,597	6.4	2.4	4.0	4,000–5,000
Germany	81,817	7,173	8.8	2.2	6.6	3,040
Greece	10,465	155	1.5	.4	1.0	370
Ireland	3,626	117	3.2	2.0 ^e	1.2 ^e	n.a.
Italy ^c	54,780	1,095.6	2.0	.2 ^e	1.8 ^e	700
Luxembourg ^d	419	142.8	34.1	27.3 ^e	6.8 ^e	38
Netherlands	15,494	726	4.7	1.2	3.5	696
Portugal	9,921	169	1.7	.4	1.3	15
Spain	39,742	499	1.3	.6	.7	300–400
Sweden	8,837	531	6.0	2.0	4.0	250–300
United Kingdom	56,652	1,992	3.4	1.4	2.0	1,406

Source: Eurostat 1999 (reporting on 1997 figures, unless noted otherwise); Systeme d'Observation Permanente sur les Migrations (SOPEMI; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development [OECD] 1992, 1999).

Note: OECD and Eurostat data are derived from population registers of foreigners, except for France (census), Portugal and Spain (residence permits), and Ireland and the United Kingdom (Labor Force Survey). Figures do not equal 100 percent total owing to the differences in reports.

a. Marechal (2002), cited in Buijs and Rath (2002).

b. OECD 1992 (reporting 1990 figures).

c. OECD 1999 (reporting 1996 figures).

d. Eurostat 1999 (reporting 1996 figures).

e. Eurostat 1994 (reporting 1992 figures).

TABLE 4.2 The Extreme Right in Select European and EU Countries, 1998 to 2003

Country/Extreme Right Electoral Organization	Electoral Results and Year	Number of Seats	Prominent Leader
Austria			
Freedom Party (FPO)	27.7% of 1999 general election vote; 10.2% of 2002 vote	52 seats in the 183-seat parliament; junior partner in government coalition	Jörg Haider
Belgium			
Flemish Vlaams Bloc (VB)	11.6% of 2003 general election vote	18 seats in the Chamber of Representatives (total: 150)	Frank Vanhecke
Front National (FN)	2% of 2003 general election vote	1 seat in the Senate (total: 40)	Daniel Feret
Denmark			
Danish People's Party (DPP)	12% of 2001 general election vote	22 seats in the parliament	Pia Kjaersgaard
France ^a			
Front National (FN)	12.45% of 2002 vote in legislative election; 19.2% of 2002 vote in presidential election	No national seats	Jean Marie Le Pen
Germany			
Republikaner (REP)	Less than 2% of 2002 federal election vote	No national seats	Rolf Schlierer

(Table continues on p. 140.)

TABLE 4.2 (Continued)

Country/Extreme Right Electoral Organization	Electoral Results and Year	Number of Seats	Prominent Leader
Italy			
National Alliance (AN)	12.0% of 2001 general election vote	No national seats	Gianfranco Fini
Northern League (NL)	3.9% of 2001 general election vote	31 seats in 630-member Chamber of Deputies and 16 senators in 315-seat upper house	Umberto Bossi
Netherlands			
Centrumdemocraten (CD)	1% of 1998 general election vote	No national seats	Mat Herben Hans Janmaat
List Pim Fortuyn (LPF)	17% of 2002 general election vote; 5.7% of 2003 general election vote	26 seats in the 150 seat parliament; 8 seats in 2003	Harry Wijnschenk
Norway			
Progress Party (FRP)	14.6% of 2001 general election vote	26 seats in 165-seat national parliament	Carl Hagen
Portugal			
Popular Party (PP)	8.75% of 2002 general election vote	14 seats in 230-seat parliament	Paulo Portas

Spain	Independent Liberal Group (GIL)	No national representation	No national seats	Jesus Gil
Sweden	Sweden Democrats (SD)	1.43% of 2002 general election vote	No national seats; 50 municipal councillors	Mikael Jansson
Switzerland	Swiss People's Party (SVP)	26.6% of 2003 general election vote	63 seats in 200-member House of Representatives; 2 seats in Senate; 2 members of 7-seat cabinet	Ueli Maurer, Christopher Blocher, leading spokesmen
United Kingdom	British National Party (BNP)	11.4% of May 2002 <i>local</i> election vote	21 councillors	Nick Griffin

Source: Institute of Race Relations (IRR), "The Extreme Right in Local and Central Government," available at: www.irr.org.uk/Europe (last updated October 2004); data provided by the IRR unless otherwise noted.

a. Extreme Right Electorates and Party Success (EREPS) Research Group, "Electoral Results of Extreme Right Parties in Western Europe," available at: <http://www.politik.uni-mainz.de/ereps>.

TABLE 5.1 Charges and Convictions Under the Terrorism Act (TA) 2000, September 11, 2001, to September 30, 2005

Number of people arrested	895
Of which convicted of offenses under the TA 2000	23
Of which charged under the TA 2000 (of which also charged with offenses under other legislation)	138 (62)
Of which charged under other laws, including criminal offenses, such as murder and grievous bodily harm	156
Of which transferred to immigration authorities	63
Of which on bail to return	20
Of which cautioned	11
Of which received a final warning for non-TA 2000 offenses	1
Of which dealt with under mental health legislation	8
Of which dealt with under extradition legislation	1
Of which returned to Prison Service custody	1
Of which transferred to Police Service of Northern Ireland custody	1
Of which released without charge	496

Source: Authors' compilation.

TABLE 7.1 Dominant French Counterterrorism Strategies

Period	Strategy
1950s to 1960s	Emergency
1970s to early 1980s	Sanctuary
Late 1980s	Accommodation
Early 1990s	Suppression
Late 1990s to present	Prevention

Source: Authors' compilation.

TABLE 7.2 Attacks in France Claimed by the Committee for Solidarity with Near Eastern Political Prisoners, 1986

February 3	A bomb explodes in a shopping gallery on the Champs-Élysées, injuring eight people. An hour later a second bomb is discovered and defused atop the Eiffel Tower.
February 4	A bomb explodes in a Left Bank bookshop, injuring four persons.
February 5	A bomb explodes in an underground sporting goods store in Paris, wounding nine people.
March 17	An explosion and fire in the Paris-Lyons Train à Grande Vitesse (TGV; a high-speed train) injures ten people.
March 20	A bomb explodes in a shopping arcade on the Champs-Élysées. Two people die, and twenty-eight are injured. A few minutes later a second explosive device is found and defused at the Châtelet subway station.
September 4	A bomb is found in a subway train at the Gare de Lyon. The detonator explodes but does not ignite the bomb.
September 8	A bomb explodes in the post office in Paris City Hall, killing one employee and injuring eighteen.
September 12	A lunchtime bomb in a crowded Paris cafeteria injures forty people.
September 14	A bomb is found in a pub on the Champs-Élysées. It explodes when a staff member and two policemen take it to the basement. One policeman dies.
September 15	A bomb explodes at police headquarters in Paris, killing one person and injuring fifty-one others.
September 16	One person is wounded in an explosion in a restaurant in northern Paris.
September 17	A bomb thrown from a passing car explodes in front of a crowded department store on the Left Bank, Rue de Rennes, killing five people and wounding fifty-two. One of the injured later dies of his wounds.

Source: Authors' compilation.

TABLE 7.3 Attacks in France by the Islamic Armed Group, July to October 1995

July 11	Assassination of the imam of the mosque on the Rue Myrrha. Moderate and close to the FIS, he had protested against the use of violence on French territory.
July 25	A bomb explodes in the regional transit system at Saint-Michel station in Paris. Eight people die, and eighty-six are wounded.
August 17	A bomb laden with nuts and bolts explodes in a trash can near the Arc de Triomphe, wounding seventeen. Police increase security at public places and interview witnesses to the attack, which is believed to be related to the earlier attack at the Saint-Michel station.
August 26	Authorities discover a bomb planted on a TGV high-speed train track north of Lyons. It fails to detonate.
September 3	A pressure cooker bomb partially explodes in an open market near Place de la Bastille in Paris. Four people are wounded.
September 4	A potentially powerful bomb fails to explode and is found inside a public toilet near an outdoor market in the 15th District in Paris.
September 7	A car bomb explodes outside a Jewish school in a Lyons suburb ten minutes before school lets out. Fourteen people are wounded.
October 6	A gas canister containing nuts and bolts hidden in a trash can explodes near the Maison Blanche subway station in Paris, wounding sixteen people.
October 17	In the eighth terrorist attack or attempted attack in the last three months, a bomb explodes in an underground commuter train at the RER Orsay, wounding thirty people.

Source: Authors' compilation.

TABLE 7.4 Selected Terrorist Plots Prevented by French Authorities, 1998 to Present

May 1998	In a synchronized operation, police in France, Belgium, Italy, Germany, and Switzerland detained more than eighty Islamic militants suspected of planning terrorist actions during the upcoming World Cup in France.
December 2000	Four men were arrested in Frankfurt, Germany, based on a tip from French authorities. Evidence found in their apartment showed that they intended to blow up the Christmas Market surrounding the cathedral in Strasbourg, France.
October 2001	In France, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Dubai, intelligence and security services arrested fourteen men suspected of planning an attack on the U.S. embassy in Paris.
December 2002	French antiterrorism police arrested nine people planning to blow up the Russian Embassy in Paris. The group's apparent motive was to avenge the deaths of several comrades killed in Chechnya.
January 2003	Based on intelligence provided by French authorities, raids on five homes in North London resulted in the arrests of seven people apparently planning terrorist attacks in Britain. Traces of attempts to manufacture the deadly poison ricin were discovered in one of the apartments.
January 2005	French antiterrorism police arrest three people in Paris involved in smuggling fighters to Iraq. The so-called Buttes-Chaumont network is estimated to have trained some fifty jihadists, six of whom had been arrested or killed in Iraq, including one in a suicide bombing attack in Baghdad.

Source: Authors' compilation.

TABLE 8.1 Support for Stricter Security Measures

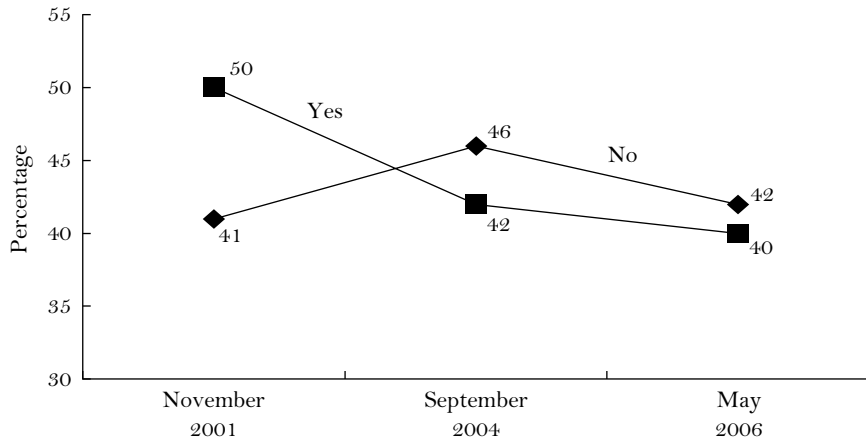
Measure	Respondents Approving
Asylum-seekers should be deported more easily if they are thought to be involved in terrorist activities.	79%
Public places, such as airports, train stations, and shopping malls, should be placed under increasing video surveillance.	78
Organizations that are thought to be supporting terrorist groups should be prohibited from collecting money (donations).	72
The Bundeswehr should be deployed internally, for the protection of people and property.	59
Fingerprints should be recorded in passports.	59
The fingerprints of everyone entering Germany should be collected.	55
Passports should contain biometric data (about the shape of the hands and the face).	51
Those under suspicion of terrorist activity may be taken into custody without proof.	46

Source: Author's compilation based on Allensbach Survey 215 (September 15, 2004).

Note: Responses to the question: "Here is a list of different measures for the fight against terrorism. Please tell me all measures for which you would say: 'Yes, I am happy if something like this should be introduced in Germany.'"

FIGURE 8.1

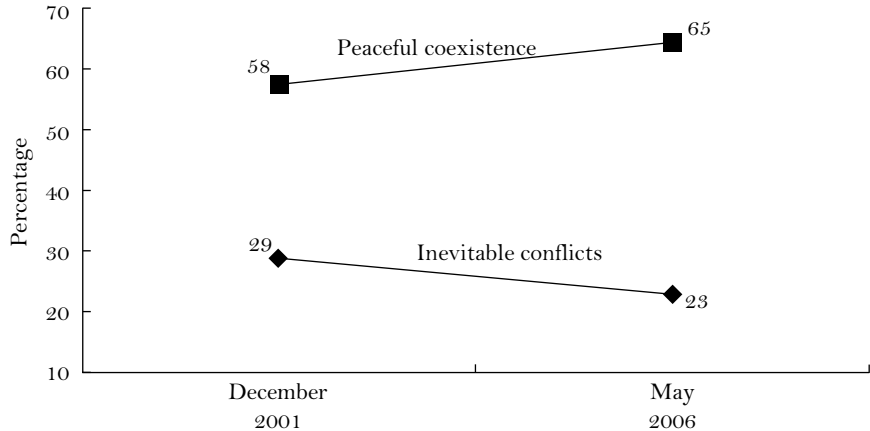
Association Between Muslims and Terrorism



Source: Author's compilation based on Allensbach Survey 265 (November 14, 2001); Survey 215 (September 15, 2004); and Survey 114 (May 17, 2006).

Note: Responses to the Question: "If someone says: 'There are so many Muslims living in Germany. Sometimes I am really afraid that there might be many terrorists among them.' Do you agree?"

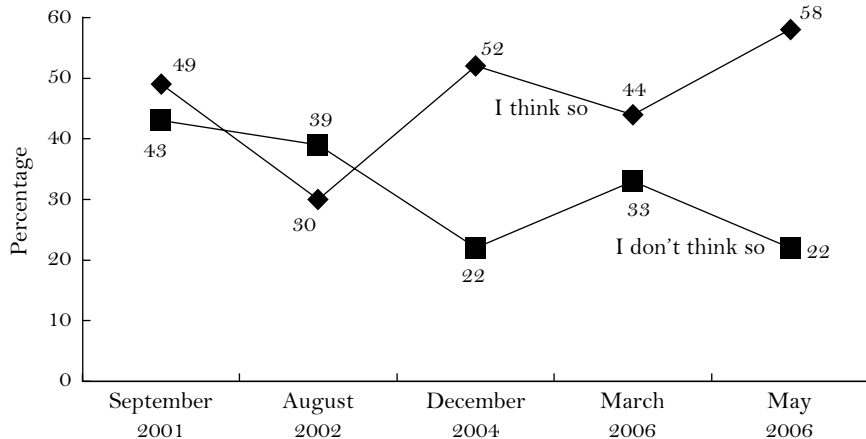
FIGURE 8.2 Potential for Peaceful Coexistence Between Islamic and Western Cultures



Source: Author's compilation based on: December 2001 question: Allensbacher Jahrbuch der Demoskopie 1998 to 2002, 998; May 2006 question: Allensbach Survey 114 (May 17, 2006).

Notes: Responses to the questions: "Do you think that despite the differences in beliefs and cultural values, a sustained peaceful coexistence between the Western culture and the Arabic-Muslim culture is possible, or that these differences will lead to repeated conflict in the future?" (December 2001) and "What do you think: can the Western and Islamic worlds coexist peacefully, or are these cultures too different, and because of this, severe, repeated conflicts are inevitable?" (May 2006).

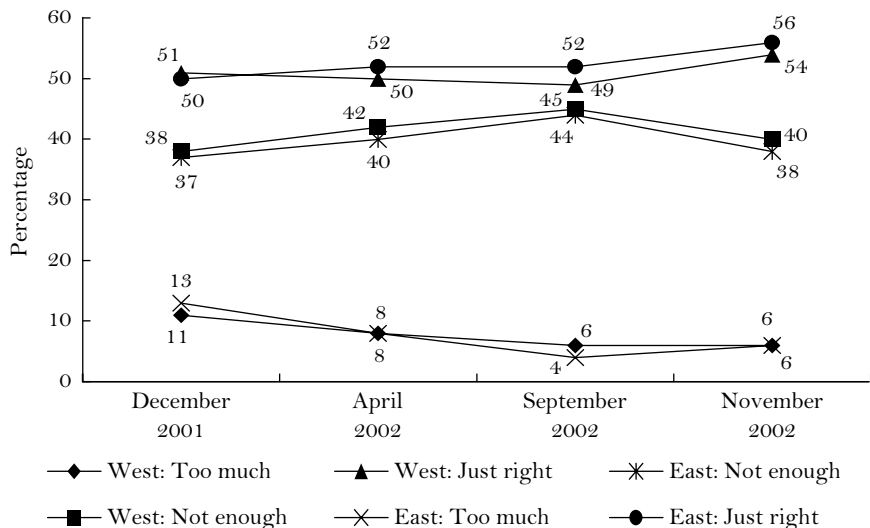
FIGURE 8.3 The Likelihood of Tensions Between German Majority and Muslim Minority in Germany



Source: Author's compilation based on Allensbach Survey 114 (May 17, 2006).

Note: Responses to the question: "Do you think that in the near future, tension toward the Muslim population will materialize, or are such developments unlikely in Germany?"

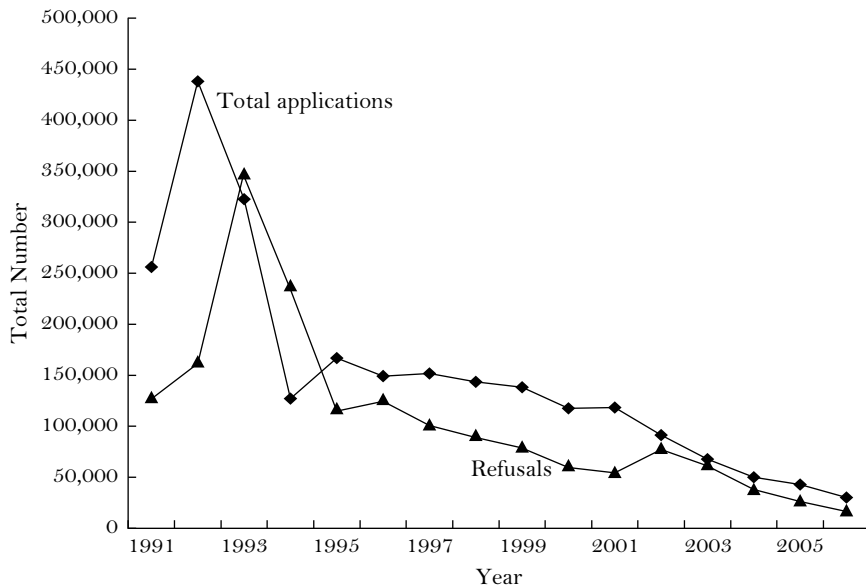
FIGURE 8.4 The Adequacy of the Counterterrorism Measures Adopted



Source: Author's compilation based on Politbarometer West and Politbarometer Ost 2001, "Variable 197: Innere Sicherheit"; Politbarometer West and Politbarometer Ost 2002, "Variable 239: Innere Sicherheit."

Notes: Responses to the question: "After the terror attacks in the United States, stricter security measures were adopted in Germany to guarantee internal security. Do you think that what was done was too much, not enough, or just right?" This picture seems to have remained stable over the years and to not have been an effect of "novelty" brought about by the introduction of the new reforms. In a survey conducted by the Forschungsgruppe Wahlen in March 2004 after the Madrid bombings, 46 percent of people responded that enough was done in Germany to guarantee protection against terrorist attacks, while 44 percent did not think so and 10 percent did not answer. See Politbarometer March II 2004.

FIGURE 8.5 Asylum Applications and Refusals, 1991 to 2006



Source: Author's compilation based on official Data from the Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (2006, 2007).