

EUROPEAN LIST OF TERRORIST GROOUPS CAN HARM SOME PEACE PROCESSES

34 new groups have been added and none has been withdrawn from the list
Bellaterra 13/10/05 – According to a study undertaken by the School for a Culture of Peace of Autonomous University of Barcelona, which has been included in the last issue of the quarterly newsletter 'Barómetro' (<http://www.escolapau.org>), **the EU list of groups and terrorist people may hinder starting off or development of some peace processes** in so far as **there is not a clear criterion for these groups to be taken out of the list should circumstances allow.**

On 27 December 2001, the EU Council adopted a Joint Position (2001/931/PESC) on the application of specific measures to fight terrorism which is revised on a yearly basis and which included an annex with a list of individuals, groups and organizations who had taken part in terrorist acts. The list included 13 groups and 29 people during the first year and has been enlarged to 47 groups and 45 people in 2005. During this time, **no group has been withdrawn from the list** and no withdrawal procedure is known to have been established which may justify withdrawal from the list after due consideration.

The United States has also had a similar list since 1997 but this is much more extensive and presently incluyes 85 groups. Funnily enough, **some of the groups included on that list have started negotiations with their governments and are even engaged in a quite advanced peace process.** This creates serious problems and may even become paradoxical as it hampers movement of leaders or group negotiators on the list along the negotiating stage. In the case of the EU list, groups from Northern Ireland, Palestine, Colombia and the Philippines who somehow or other are or have been involved in negotiation or exploratory stages are still included. With the aim of facilitating a positive development of some peace processes, the School for a Culture of Peace believes that the EU should raise withdrawal mechanisms for some groups, even if it is on a provisional basis and providing such groups have taken substantial measures such as a ceasefire, a cessation of hostilities and a refusal to take part in terrorist acts. Negotiation would otherwise be seriously hampered.

Año	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Nº de grupos	13	33	33	36	47
Nº de personas	29 (21 de ETA)	52 (26 de ETA, 8 de ellos nuevos)	52 (26 de ETA 1 de ellos nuevo)	45 (19 de ETA)	45 (19 de ETA)
Nº entradas de grupos	13	20	0	3	11
Grupos entrantes	Continuity IRA (CIRA) ETA GRAPO Hamás-Izz al Din al-Qassem Loyalist Volunteer Force (LVF) Orange Volunteers (OV) Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ) Real IRA Read hand Defenders (RDH) Epanastakiti Pirines Dekati Evdomi Noemvri Epanastatikos Naikos Agonas Ulster Defence Association (UDA/UFF)	Al-Tafkir y al-Hijra New People's Army (Filipinas) Organización Abu Nidal (ANO) Brigadas de los Mártires de Al-Aqsa Aum Shinrikyo Babbar Khalsa Gama'a al Islamiyya (Askatasuna) (como parte de ETA) Holy Land Foundation ISYF (Juventud Sikh) Kahane Chai (Kaeh) Partido Trabajadores Kurdistán (PKK) Lashkar e Tallaba (LET) Organización Muyahidines Jalk (MKO) Frente Liberación de Palestina (PLF) Frente Popular Liberación Palestina (FPLP) FPLP-Comando General FARC DHKP/C Sendero Luminoso Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia (AUC)	(Batasuna) (como parte de ETA)	IBDA-C ELN Stichting Al Aqsa	Al-Aqsa e.V. Nuclei Territoriali Antiimperialisti Cooperativa Artigiana Fuoco ed Affini Nuclei Armati per il Comunismo CCCCC (Italia) Solidarietà Internazionale Brigate Rosse per la Construzione del Partito Comunista Combattente Brigata XX Luglio Núcleo di Iniziativa Proletaria Rivoluzionaria Nuclei di Iniziativa Proletaria Federazione Anarchica Informale
Salidas de grupos		0	0	0	0

Entre 2001 y 2005, en las listas han figurado un total de 30 personas acusadas de ser activistas de ETA, 19 de las cuales continuaban estando en las listas de 2005