

UK-France Summit 3rd March 2016

Annex on counter-terrorism

Policing and intelligence cooperation

1. Following the terrorist attacks that hit France and the United Kingdom hard in 2015, our two countries reaffirm their intention to continue and intensify their police cooperation, enhancing exchanges of information between their internal security forces and their intelligence services and making full use of existing bilateral, European and international instruments.
2. Aware of the need to make better use of the possibilities provided by the Schengen Information System (SIS II), our two countries undertake mutually to continue systematically entering all data on persons who could represent a security threat into the Schengen Information System. France and the United Kingdom advocate a harmonization of the criteria for systematic entry concerning foreign fighters under Article 36. 3 of SIS II, provided for this purpose.
3. Convinced of the operational benefits of the Europol focal point on foreign terrorist combatants (“FP Travellers”), France and the United Kingdom will continue entering data systematically.
4. Stressing the importance of identifying the holders of falsified, counterfeit or misappropriated travel documents, particularly at the external borders of the European Union, as well as stolen documents, our two countries agree on the need to enter data into and consult Interpol’s Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (SLTD) database.
5. France and the United Kingdom encourage their European partners to make full use of all these databases.
6. Seeking to be able to improve and facilitate the use of Eurodac data in a security context, France and the United Kingdom consider it necessary to amend the Eurodac regulation in this sense, while ensuring the necessary safeguards are in place.
7. France and the United Kingdom will strengthen intelligence cooperation through even more frequent technical and human exchanges between their respective departments and services.
8. Our two countries will carry out joint operations to monitor rail, maritime and air travellers in order to detect and prevent the movement of individuals who represent a security threat.

Security of external borders

9. France and the United Kingdom call on Member States to implement systematic and coordinated checks at external borders, including on individuals enjoying the right of free movement.

10. Our two countries welcome the agreement reached by the JHA Council on February 25th as regards the reinforcement of checks against relevant databases at external borders.
11. Our two countries underline the importance of information sharing between Member States particularly at the external borders, but not only, in order to face the increasingly different forms of threats.

Arms control

12. In the deteriorated security context experienced by the European Union in 2015, France and the United Kingdom affirm their desire to achieve an ambitious review of directive 91/477 on the control of the acquisition and possession of weapons. Reviewing the directive is a major political priority. The two countries are convinced that the legal market will thus be better regulated and that the fight against trafficking will be more effective. France and the United Kingdom undertake to continue their joint efforts in order to better regulate the acquisition and possession of weapons, to combat arms trafficking and to ensure greater security for European citizens.
13. In accordance with the implementing regulation of 15 December 2015 establishing common guidelines on deactivation standards and techniques for ensuring that deactivated firearms are rendered irreversibly inoperable, France and the United Kingdom undertake to immediately implement the most demanding standards on deactivation of firearms, to ensure they are made irreversibly inoperable.
14. Lastly, the United Kingdom and France undertake to strengthen the fight against illegal arms trafficking, including in the Balkan countries and will submit, in this area, common proposals to their European partners.

Combating radicalisation

15. With constant care to respect freedom of speech and fundamental values, France and the United Kingdom undertake to resolutely combat the abuse and misuse of the Internet for the purposes of distributing messages of terrorist and extremist propaganda. To this end, we will work together to exchange information and work with industry.
16. Following on from the work launched at national and European levels, particularly regarding the dialogue with the major Internet operators, the two countries call for firmer commitments and more concrete results as regards the detection and withdrawal of terrorist and extremist propaganda.
17. France and the United Kingdom undertake to work jointly to establish common communication strategies aimed at countering terrorist speech and building the capability of civil society. They will jointly develop their national strategies to combat phenomena of radicalization, particularly through exchanges and cooperation between experts. All actions aimed at promoting tolerance, non-discrimination, fundamental freedoms and solidarity will be sought.

Directive on the use of Passenger Name Records (PNR)

18. An agreement was reached in late 2015 for a Directive on the use of PNR. This will help identify and monitor the movements of persons who represent a threat to the security of our States and our citizens. Our two countries call for its immediate adoption and implementation by all Member States, including the option to process PNR from intra-European flights and charter flights.

Combating the financing of terrorism

19. France and the United Kingdom welcome the presentation by the European Commission of an ambitious action plan to support the strengthening of the fight against the financing of terrorism, and call upon it to speed up its work so as to present legislative measures quickly. As regards asset freezes, France and the United Kingdom have joined forces in order to put forward an initiative to strengthen existing European mechanisms for freezing of terrorist assets in order to target Daesh fighters, particularly under United Nations Security Council resolution 2253.
20. France and the United Kingdom are determined to enhance cooperation between their financial intelligence units in order to increase the effectiveness of their action. They will also take steps in order to improve the regulation of payment systems used outside the banking systems, including cash, because of the risks they represent given the anonymity they provide in transactions.
21. France and the United Kingdom are determined to achieve concrete results in the fight against the financing of terrorism within international fora such as the G7, the G20 and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), including for the implementation of international standards worldwide and information exchanges.

Working together internationally

22. France and the UK will continue to collaborate to carry out firm and decisive action against Daesh in Syria and Iraq.
- In recognition of the ongoing terrorist threat in Europe, France and the UK will work together to build the counter terrorism capabilities of European partners, to reduce the overall threat to European nations.
 - France and the United Kingdom are determined to minimise the risks to global aviation and ensure all states comply fully with international aviation security requirements. We will do this by strengthening capacity building coordination, working closely within and beyond International Civil Aviation Authority and through all relevant fora, such as G7 and G20.