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Which measures can States legally take under the European Convention on Human Rights in order to crack down on Islamic extremism?

Motion for a resolution

tabled by Mr Pieter OMTZIGT and other members of the Assembly

This motion has not been discussed in the Assembly and commits only those who have signed it

The French teacher Samuel Paty was decapitated after he showed cartoons in his class. This is but the last episode in a long list of bloody attacks by radical islamists in Europe.

This heinous deed was encouraged and defended by Islamist hate preachers referring to the Sharia.

The Parliamentary Assembly found in [Resolution 2253 \(2019\)](#) on “Sharia, the Cairo Declaration and the European Convention on Human Rights”, that the institution of Sharia law and a theocratic regime are incompatible with the requirements of a democratic society, and that the right to manifest one’s religion, under Article 17 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), may not aim at the destruction of other Convention rights or freedoms. This includes the freedom of thought, conscience and religion (Article 9), the freedom of expression and information (Article 10), as well as the right to life (Article 2) of others.

This is also the position expressed by the European Court of Human Rights in its judgment on *Refah Partisi (The Welfare Party) and others v. Turkey*.

France is attempting to defend itself against the threat of Islamist extremism, whilst respecting the ECHR. Other countries are faced with the same challenge.

The Assembly should therefore examine which measures States can legally take under the ECHR in order to protect the Convention rights of their populations (including moderate Muslims) from Islamic extremism more effectively. A comparative overview of different measures already taken by our member States should be included in a future report.

Signed (see overleaf)



*Signed*¹:

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