

The Relation Between the Refugee Crisis, Terrorism, and Far-right Extremism in Europe

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Abstract: This paper examines how terrorist groups have capitalized on the immigration and refugee crisis. First the paper looks at the possible threat of European ISIS fighters returning back to Western European countries under the guise of asylum seekers. Then the paper looks at the rise of terrorism in Europe; evaluates possible outcomes of this crisis or any possible future one, and provides recommendations to mitigate immigration processes without compromising international security.

Keywords: Terrorism, ISIS, Immigration, Refugees, European Union, Extremism

Introduction

Throughout history, humankind witnessed different tragedies that led to forced displacement in such as the Great Famine in the United Kingdom, World War II, the Holocaust, the Partition of India, and currently the ongoing Syrian civil war, which has caused the forced displacement of more than 5.6 million refugees around the globe and another 6.2 million people displaced within the country⁷¹⁷. Massive waves of refugees and asylum seekers collapsed the capacity of United Nations High Commissioner

⁷¹⁷ Harriet, Sherwood. "The Guardian". the Guardian, May 5, 2019. <https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2019/may/05/airbnb-homelessness-renting-housing-accommodation-social-policy-cities-travel-leisure>. August 22, 2020.

for Refugees (UNHCR), World Food Program (WFP), and the United Nations (UN) to provide help to those people in need. The majority of those refugees are living in terrible and inhuman conditions. Many refugees seek a better life with a dignified future in the European Union (EU), even if it means risking their life by crossing the Mediterranean Sea illegally on a rubber boat. This crisis involving immense waves of refugees crossing into EU borders has provided both far-right radicals and jihadists the perfect terrain to commence their terrorist attacks. In the case of far-right oriented political parties, it has served as a suitable excuse to grow their base and get the ball rolling towards their zero-immigration policies and overtaking Europe's power.

Despite the dramatic situation of the refugees and the European countries' noble gesture by welcoming the staggering numbers of refugees, the whole process should be monitored and controlled to avoid the infiltration of Syrian regime war criminals, ISIS fighters, and other radicals among the innocent people. Furthermore, European policies should enforce the eradication of any radicalization of the far-right movements or religious-oriented extremism to avoid any future attacks that will cost innocent lives.

This paper examines how terrorist groups have capitalized on the immigration and refugee crisis in Europe, with a particular focus on France and Germany as case studies since Germany hosted the highest numbers of immigrants and refugees since the international refugee crisis in 2015, and France suffered the highest casualties due to religious-oriented terrorist attacks. First this paper looks at the possible threat of European ISIS fighters returning to Western European countries under the guise of asylum seekers. Then the paper looks at the rise of terrorism in Europe. The paper then proceeds by evaluating possible outcomes of this crisis or any possible future ones, and concludes by providing recommendations to mitigate immigration processes without compromising international security.

The Relation Between Terrorism and the Refugee Crisis

Prior to the onset of the waves of terror attacks in 2014, Europeans already had violent images of jihadist and extremist engraved in their memories following the attacks in Europe – the *Pan Am Flight 103*⁷¹⁸, also known as the Lockerbie attack that caused 259 victims; the *Saint-Michel*⁷¹⁹ subway bombing in Paris, leaving four dead and over 150 injured; Spain's worst-ever terrorist attack, also known as 11M⁷²⁰ attacks that killed 192 and injured more than 1800 in Madrid's simultaneous bombing; and Oslo⁷²¹ attacks, where an anti-Muslimism extremist killed 77 people.

Europeans could not imagine that these haunting memories would come back and that a new wave of terror attacks would be knocking on their door, threatening their lives and their loved ones in such a brutal and surprising way. On May 24, 2014, the world was overwhelmed by the brutal images of a jihadist attacker opening fire on the Jewish Museum⁷²² visitors in Brussels, killing four of them. The attacker – jihadist *Mehdi Nemmouche*⁷²³, was considered the first ISIS returnee⁷²⁴ fighter to carry on a religious-oriented attack in Europe. It also represented a new phenomenon of a second or third generation Muslim immigrant who had become

⁷¹⁸ Federal Bureau of Investigation. "Remembering Pan Am Flight 103", December 14, 2018. <https://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/remembering-pan-am-flight-103-30-years-later-121418>.

⁷¹⁹ Alan, Riding, ed. "EXPLOSION KILLS 4 AND INJURES MANY ON TRAIN IN PARIS". *NYTimes*, July 26, 1995. <https://www.nytimes.com/1995/07/26/world/explosion-kills-4-and-injures-many-on-train-in-paris.html>.

⁷²⁰ "EL PAÍS: El Periódico Global". *EL PAÍS*, March 12, 2004. https://elpais.com/diario/2004/03/12/espana/1079046001_850215.html.

⁷²¹ Elisa, Goodman, Mala J. David. "At Least 80 Dead in Norway Shooting". *NYTimes*, July 22, 2011. <https://www.nytimes.com/2011/07/23/world/europe/23oslo.html>.

⁷²² News, BBC. "Brussels Fatal Gun Attack at Jewish Museum". BBC News, May 24, 2014. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-27558918>.

⁷²³ "Mehdi Nemmouche", n.d. <https://www.counterextremism.com/extremists/mehdi-nemmouche>.

⁷²⁴ WIRES, NEWS. "Brussels Jewish Museum Shooter 'an Angry French Teen' Who Was Radicalised in Jail". France 24, March 8, 2019. <https://www.france24.com/en/20190308-brussels-jewish-museum-attack-mehdi-nemmouche-french-teen-radicalised-jail>.

radicalized in Europe, later traveled to join ISIS in Syria and Iraq, and return to Europe to carry out future terror attacks. This newer phenomenon has escalated the fears and suspicions towards immigrants of Arab or Muslim origins as being either affiliated with and/or a returnee fighter of ISIS.

Brussels Jewish Museum strike unleashed a series of terrorist attacks causing hundreds of deaths and injuries that will hurt Europeans for generations. A few months after the Brussels attack, several Jihadists stormed *Charlie Hebdo*⁷²⁵ offices, killing multiple artists, journalists, and even an unarmed Muslim police officer. This deadly attack was intended to demonstrate the power of ISIS and its jihadist terrorist, capable of striking Europe at any cost, even if it meant killing Muslims as was the case of the Muslim police officer. It is considered the most symbolic attack against the West and its freedom of speech, as Charlie Hebdo is a satirical magazine known for its controversial caricatures and had been threatened by jihadist groups for years. The terrorists were identified as second-generation Muslim immigrants who were born, raised, and radicalized in Paris⁷²⁶. This event raised questions and concerns regarding the capacity of European law enforcement to protect Europe's cities from any future attacks. It also aided far-right groups in spreading their theories and conspiracies of the Islamization⁷²⁷ of Europe and enlarging its fan base.

In 2014 the humanitarian crisis in Syria already began, however, the international community largely ignored it until 2015 when the iconic photo of Aylan Kurdi⁷²⁸ – a three year infant who tragically died while attempting to cross with his father from Turkey to Greece, began circulating social media triggering moral outrage and demands for something more to be

⁷²⁵ Dan, Bilefsky, and Maïa, De La Baume. "Terrorists Strike Charlie Hebdo Newspaper in Paris, Leaving 12 Dead". NYTimes, January 7, 2015. <https://www.nytimes.com/2015/01/08/world/europe/charlie-hebdo-paris-shooting.html>.

⁷²⁶ Angelique, Chrisafis. "The Guardian". The Guardian, January 12, 2015. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/jan/12/-sp-charlie-hebdo-attackers-kids-france-radicalised-paris>.

⁷²⁷ Lena, Krikorian. "Islamisation of Europe: Myth or Reality? – Polemics". Polemics, March 1, 2018. <http://www.polemics-magazine.com/dasicon2018/islamisation-europe-myth-reality>.

⁷²⁸ Diane, Cole. "Study: What Was The Impact Of The Iconic Photo Of The Syrian Boy?", January 13, 2017. <https://www.npr.org/sections/goatsandsoda/2017/01/13/509650251/study-what-was-the-impact-of-the-iconic-photo-of-the-syrian-boy>.

done. Europe decided to open its borders and host a substantial number of refugees seeking safety and shelter; Angela Merkel announced that Germany⁷²⁹ would open its gates to all refugees and take the largest percentage of the newcomers. This initiative however was not well received by far-right groups, triggering a physical attack against running mayor *Henriette Reker*⁷³⁰, causing her life-threatening wounds because of her support for refugee and immigration policies. The attacker was later identified as Frank. S⁷³¹, a German citizen who later pleaded guilty and confessed to the attack due to her pro-refugee stance.

Not long after the European initiative of hosting refugees, Paris once again under attack by jihadist radicals that perpetrated synchronized attacks across the French capital, killing more than 130 citizens and injuring hundreds. One of the synchronized attacks took place in the Stade de France⁷³², where the national teams of France and Germany were celebrating a soccer match with the presence of the heads of state. The ISIS bombers detonated their suicide vests in the stadium entrance, demonstrating that if they successfully managed to enter the stadium, they could easily and efficiently target the highest-ranking officials of the French government wherever and whenever they planned to⁷³³. While investigating the attack, French authorities discovered a Syrian passport that allegedly belonged to one of the bombers. The authorities then tracked back the data from the

⁷²⁹ Allan, Hall, and, John Lichfield. "Germany Opens Its Gates: Berlin Says All Syrian Asylum-Seekers Are Welcome to Remain, as Britain Is Urged to Make a 'Similar Statement.'" *The Independent*, August 24, 2015. <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/germany-opens-its-gates-berlin-says-all-syrian-asylum-seekers-are-welcome-to-remain-as-britain-is-10470062.html>.

⁷³⁰ Adam, Chandler. "German Mayoral Candidate Henriette Reker Wounded in Anti-Immigrant Attack". *The Atlantic*, October 17, 2015. <https://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2015/10/germany-cologne-mayor-attack-henriette-reker/411139/>.

⁷³¹ (www.dw.com), Deutsche Welle. "Man Who Stabbed Mayor of Cologne Sentenced to 14 Years in Jail | DW | 01.07.2016". DW.COM. Accessed August 29, 2020. <https://www.dw.com/en/man-who-stabbed-mayor-of-cologne-sentenced-to-14-years-in-jail/a-19371698>.

⁷³² Jamie, Cleland, and Ellis, Cashmore. "Nothing Will Be the Same Again After the Stade de France Attack: Reflections of Association Football Fans on Terrorism, Security and Surveillance". *Journal of Sport and Social Issues* 42, no. 6 (December 2018): 454–69. doi:10.1177/0193723518797028.

⁷³³ Daniel L. Byman, "Beyond Iraq and Syria: ISIS' Ability to Conduct Attacks Abroad". *Brookings*, June 8, 2017. <https://www.brookings.edu/testimonies/beyond-iraq-and-syria-isis-ability-to-conduct-attacks-abroad/>. September 28th, 2020.

passport making the astonishing discovery that Ahmad Al-Mohammed⁷³⁴ had been a refugee who had arrived in Europe through Leros⁷³⁵ amongst other refugees during the crisis.

The authenticity of the passport and the attacker's identity however remain in question, as the document could have been counterfeited to stage the narrative of the attacks. As was later discovered, the real Ahmad Al-Mohammed was allegedly a soldier in the Syrian regime forces who was captured and killed by ISIS in the Syrian war⁷³⁶. Notwithstanding the French authorities official statement, far-right politicians and fanatics across Europe have embraced the conspiracy that the terrorist attack in Paris on November 13, 2015, was carried out by Syrian refugees that arrived in Europe during the recent immigration crisis⁷³⁷. Therefore, the expression of facts divulges that the refugee crisis is not the main reason behind the rise of jihadist terror attacks in Europe, but it did contribute to the recent rise of far-right parties and extremism in Europe⁷³⁸.

⁷³⁴ Peter, Bergen, and David, Sterman, Alyssa Sims, and Albert Ford, eds. "THE SEVERE THREAT TO EUROPE". JSTOR, 2016. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep10494.7>.

⁷³⁵ Ahmad Al-Mohammed: Fingerprints now reveal that TWO of the Paris suicide bombers had entered Europe through Greece a month before the attacks: Anthony, Joseph., "Fingerprints Reveal 2 of the Paris Suicide Bombers Entered Europe through Greece". Daily Mail, November 21, 2015. <https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-3327928/Fingerprints-reveal-TWO-Paris-suicide-bombers-entered-Europe-Greece-month-attacks.html>.

⁷³⁶ The New York Times. "Syrian Passport by Stadium Stolen or Fake, A.F.P. Reports", November 17, 2015. <https://www.nytimes.com/live/paris-attacks-live-updates/syrian-passport-reportedly-was-stolen-or-fake/>.

⁷³⁷ Richard, Wike, Stokes, Bruce and Katie Simmons. "Europeans Fear Wave of Refugees Will Mean More Terrorism, Fewer Jobs". *Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project*, July 11, 2016. <https://www.pewresearch.org/global/2016/07/11/europeans-fear-wave-of-refugees-will-mean-more-terrorism-fewer-jobs/>.

⁷³⁸ Andreas, Steinmayr. "Did the Refugee Crisis Contribute to the Recent Rise of Far-Right Parties in Europe?" *ECONSTOR.EU*. Accessed October 2, 2020. <https://www.econstor.eu/bitstream/10419/181257/1/dice-report-2017-4-50000000000857.pdf>.

European Social and Political Reaction to Staggering Waves of Immigrants

History books are filled with examples and images of massive immigration waves such as in World War II, the Holocaust, second Sudanese civil war, and Rohingya persecution in Myanmar, to name a few. Images of people fleeing their hometowns towards an unknown path should serve as a potent reminder and lesson to never allow such tragic events occur again. However, humankind seems to tragically forget. With all the new technologies making almost any desired information accessible by one click, the creation of the UN, WFO, and UNHCR to prevent any armed conflicts, global hunger, and to support refugees and asylum seekers around the world, humankind is still not prepared to face any global humanitarian crisis appropriately. Countries like U.S., Canada, and European countries that form the free world are still struggling with the differentiation between legal and illegal immigration, forgetting the past that affected most of them and even forced a portion of their population to flee wars and disasters – giving politicians from different political ideologies the opportunity to label immigrants and refugees according to their interests. Far-right politicians converted the newcomers as a threat to their national security and social integrity, fueling the fanatic's radicalization to the point of incentivizing them to perpetrate terrorist attacks against immigrants, refugees, and anyone who sympathizes with them.

Border control by Frontex⁷³⁹ and European intelligence agencies in collaboration with the UN should increment its filtering process and enforce its policies to protect the EU from any possible future threat. European Parliament and states should enforce social policies to ensure the integration of the newcomers into the society, preventing social unrest and disturbances as happened with the blockade⁷⁴⁰ across the Bulgarian and Greek borders in 2016, to prevent the entry of any refugees.

⁷³⁹ Fabrice, Leggeri, ed. "Foreword". Accessed September 2, 2020. <https://frontex.europa.eu/about-frontex/foreword/>.

⁷⁴⁰ Jakarta Globe. "Europe's Refugee Blockade", February 23, 2016. <https://jakartaglobe.id/multimedia/europes-refugee-blockade/>.

Gigantic migration waves irritate different parts of the society of any host country, due to the rejection of such an unfamiliar phenomenon, and could perceive it as a threat. Especially when the political leaders encourage such ideas through their political campaigns and the influence of foreign disinformation campaigns as the Russian Federation is actively conducting against European countries, especially Germany during the past few years⁷⁴¹. In Germany, since Chancellor Angela Merkel opened the doors for the asylum seekers and refugees, different parties have prioritized the immigration crisis and dominated political discussions. Over the course of one year, over 1.3⁷⁴² million people entered Germany and applied for asylum in the country in 2015. Along with the data available, the crime rate and terrorist attacks in Europe increased significantly since 2014. For example, in Germany 6.1 million offenses were reported in 2014, and in 2016, 6.4 million offenses were reported, marking a difference of 300,000 offenses in just two years. German men between the ages of 14 and 30 form 9% of the country's population and yet have committed half the crimes rate in Germany⁷⁴³. Also, since 2014 proportion of non-German suspects in the crime statistics has increased from 24% to just over 30%⁷⁴⁴. The increased crime rate in Germany can be related to the surge in numbers of refugees. And this fact has been exploited by an aggressive massive political campaign carried out by anti-refugee European parties led to a general decline in the acceptance of the new arrivals among the European population. Further fueled by aggressive Russian disinformation campaign, exaggerating and even creating "fake news" to create a parallel reality, in which Europe will face Armageddon due to migration – portraying the immigrants and refugees as the evil force that will soon destroy the

⁷⁴¹ Gustav Gressel. "Russia's Hybrid Interference in Germany's Refugee Policy". ECFR. European Council on Foreign Relations, February 4, 2016. https://www.ecfr.eu/article/commentary_russias_hybrid_interference_in_germanys_refugee_policy5084.

⁷⁴² Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project. "Number of Refugees to Europe Surges to Record 1.3 Million in 2015", August 2, 2016. <https://www.pewresearch.org/global/2016/08/02/number-of-refugees-to-europe-surges-to-record-1-3-million-in-2015/>.

⁷⁴³ Reality Check. "Are Migrants Driving Crime in Germany?" BBC News, September 13, 2018. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-45419466#:~:text=In%202014%2C%20German%20men%20between,seekers%20who%20came%20in%202015.>

⁷⁴⁴ Ibid.

“weak” European countries. The fake testimonies created by the Russian disinformation campaigns such as the case of the Russian speaking victim Lisa that alleged she was raped by several refugees in Germany, serves as a great example. However, this incident never happened, and the fake story was dispersed through different anti-refugee social media groups and websites such as Anonymous.Kollektive and Asylterror.com⁷⁴⁵.

Since the 2015 refugee crisis, the political party Alternative für Deutschland (Alternative for Germany: Alternative für Deutschland, AfD) grew their base and empowered their vision. During the summer of 2015, many Germans seemed to welcome refugees arriving in the country, but the mood changed by 2016, when a majority of Germans wanted a cap placed on refugees⁷⁴⁶. This change among the German people regarding the acceptance of more asylum seekers and new arrivals immigrants is due to the unfortunate events that stormed the Old World, causing hundreds of deaths and injured thousands, tearing apart thousands of families in the deadliest wave of terrorist attacks in decades in addition to the aggressive disinformation campaigns influencing over the perception of the German society. According to Europol, in the period of (2014–2016) 561⁷⁴⁷ terrorist attacks failed or foiled across the European continent, and the law enforcement conducted 2823 arrests during the same period targeting possible terrorists from both religiously motivated jihadists and far-right radicals.

AfD⁷⁴⁸ is by far the best known opponent to Merkel’s pro-refugee policy. AfD seeks to eliminate the number of immigrants entering the country with their zero-immigration policy; hence the party is also seeking the German borders to eradicate the unregulated illegal immigration. In France, the leader

⁷⁴⁵ Jakub, Janda. “The Lisa Case STRATCOM Lessons for European States”. *Security Policy Working Paper* No.11/2016 (January 1, 2016): 1/4.

⁷⁴⁶ Jeffrey, Gedmin. “Right-Wing Populism in Germany: Muslims and Minorities after the 2015 Refugee Crisis”. Brookings, July 24, 2019. <https://www.brookings.edu/research/right-wing-populism-in-germany-muslims-and-minorities-after-the-2015-refugee-crisis/>.

⁷⁴⁷ “Terrorism Situation and Trend Report”. TE SAT EUROPOL, 2017.

⁷⁴⁸ Deutsche Welle. “AfD: What You Need to Know about Germany’s Far-Right Party | DW | 28.10.2019”. DW.COM. Accessed August 30, 2020. <https://www.dw.com/en/afd-what-you-need-to-know-about-germanys-far-right-party/a-37208199>.

of the far-right National Front (NF, fr. Front National)⁷⁴⁹, Marine Le Pen, led the party and secured 27.7% of the vote nationally, situating the party in the front of the political scene in France. 16% of those who voted for the NF said they had changed their voting intentions after the November 13th attacks⁷⁵⁰. A clear statement that reflects the success of the far-right to ride the wave of the anti-refugees and immigrants' movements, especially after the jihadist terror attacks.

The violent far-right extremists started taking its rage against refugees themselves by attacking everyday refugee camps across Germany. More than 1,600 crimes against refugees and asylum-seekers in their temporary or permanent shelters caused them physical harm, destroyed their personal belongings and even burned down the entire buildings. These attacks took place in 2019 only⁷⁵¹. German authorities admitted that the refugees could expect to be attacked at any moment and everywhere, a statement that demonstrates a drastic rise in far-right hostility against the asylum-seekers. What many feared in Europe, was the return of the far-right extremists in the European streets, who have gained a voice among a large majority of the population who is full of anger and uncertainty, fueled by the economic crisis, disagreement with the EU policies, and the ongoing crisis that has brought millions of foreigners blamed for all the terrorist attacks happening across Europe.

Recommendations on Policies and Solutions to Facilitate Immigration Without Compromising National Security

The UN and UNHCR should increase their capacity to process asylum petitions for refugees already located in countries hosting refugees temporarily. The

⁷⁴⁹ Financial Times. "France's National Front Taps into Rising Anti-Immigrant Mood", September 6, 2015. <https://www.ft.com/content/62131206-5473-11e5-8642-453585f2cfd>.

⁷⁵⁰ Michel, Rose. "French Parties Scramble to Halt Rise of Far-Right National Front". Reuters, December 7, 2015. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-france-politics/french-parties-scramble-to-halt-rise-of-far-right-national-front-idUSKBN0TQ0T820151207>.

⁷⁵¹ Deutsche Welle. "Germany: More than 1,600 Crimes 'targeted Refugees and Asylum-Seekers' | DW | 27.03.2020". DW.COM. Accessed August 30, 2020. <https://www.dw.com/en/germany-more-than-1600-crimes-targeted-refugees-and-asylum-seekers/a-52935715>.

current process to relocate asylum petitioners can take up to two years, and excludes many stranded refugees that can lead to dangerous security risks and loss of lives. To illustrate one example, a former Syrian intelligence officer⁷⁵² found a safe haven in Germany after fleeing Syria and claiming asylum. He was later identified by a former detainee that previously had been tortured by him in Damascus. After their incredible encounter between the alleged war criminal and his former detainee in a supermarket, the victim informed the German authorities, leading them to open an investigation and arrest the individual. This incident is considered the first international Syrian war crime, which is also a point of concern, as it revealed the possibility of a large numbers of war criminals arriving in Europe among the refugee waves⁷⁵³.

Processing immigrants and border control are complicated tasks during peace or regular times for any state and its law enforcement agencies. It requires many resources that prove difficult to provide when used at its maximum capacity in extraordinary cases such as the refugee crisis in 2015. For this reason it is necessary to have a broad intrastate cooperation between European intelligence agencies and Frontex to share and improve its database that includes information gathered during the process of collecting intelligence of possible threats, and used as a primary filter to decline the entry and the arrest of individuals that could pose a risk to European and international security.

During the interview of an asylum petition, candidates should provide valid information and relevant documentation besides their narrative about their past and the reason behind their asylum application. Authorities should look into the smallest details and contrast it with existing databases as well as to seek help from current or former refugees to validate it. European authorities should share the information collectively, instantly be able to access databases that include the collected information to create a list of matching individuals from the narratives that could potentially be involved

⁷⁵² Deborah Amos, "Syrian War Crimes Trial Resumes In Germany", *NPR*, May 21, 2020, <https://www.npr.org/2020/05/21/859991380/syrian-war-crimes-trial-resumes-in-germany>.

⁷⁵³ Ben Hubbard, "Germany Takes Rare Step in Putting Syrian Officers on Trial in Torture Case". *The New York Times*, April 23, 2020, <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/04/23/world/middleeast/syria-germany-war-crimes-trial.html>.

in crimes against humanity, and to avoid their infiltration among other asylum seekers as was the case in Netherlands and Germany.

Besides the importance of information, technology is a crucial factor in the War on Terrorism and seeking international security. Therefore, European authorities should seek viable facial recognition software⁷⁵⁴ and artificial intelligence to process millions of images and footages that are published on different websites to identify potential radicals, terrorists, and criminals before they reach Europe.

Conclusion

The world has witnessed how far-right extremists and jihadists have taken advantage of security gaps, the most recent being the refugee crisis in 2015. While the European countries face hundreds of thousands of refugees seeking shelter and safety, far-right politicians adapt to events and circumstances that favor their ideology, and grasp onto any theory, even if part of a foreign disinformation campaign, so long as it fuels their base and helps them reach their goal. The European Union is confronted with the challenging task of maintaining the security and stability within its border to avoid the repetition of any terrorist attack. Social unrest could lead to the radicalization of some individuals that are considered far-right fanatics and enforce its security and policies to mitigate the complexity of the immigration process without compromising its national security. The author believes that authorities need to cooperate with non-profit organizations and citizens' initiatives to avoid such scenarios.

⁷⁵⁴ Adonis, Hoffman. "Facial Recognition Could Stop Terrorists before They Act | TheHill". *The Hill*, March 9, 2020. <https://thehill.com/opinion/technology/486570-facial-recognition-could-stop-terrorists-before-they-act>.