



Summary

The National Counterterrorism Strategy for 2022-2026

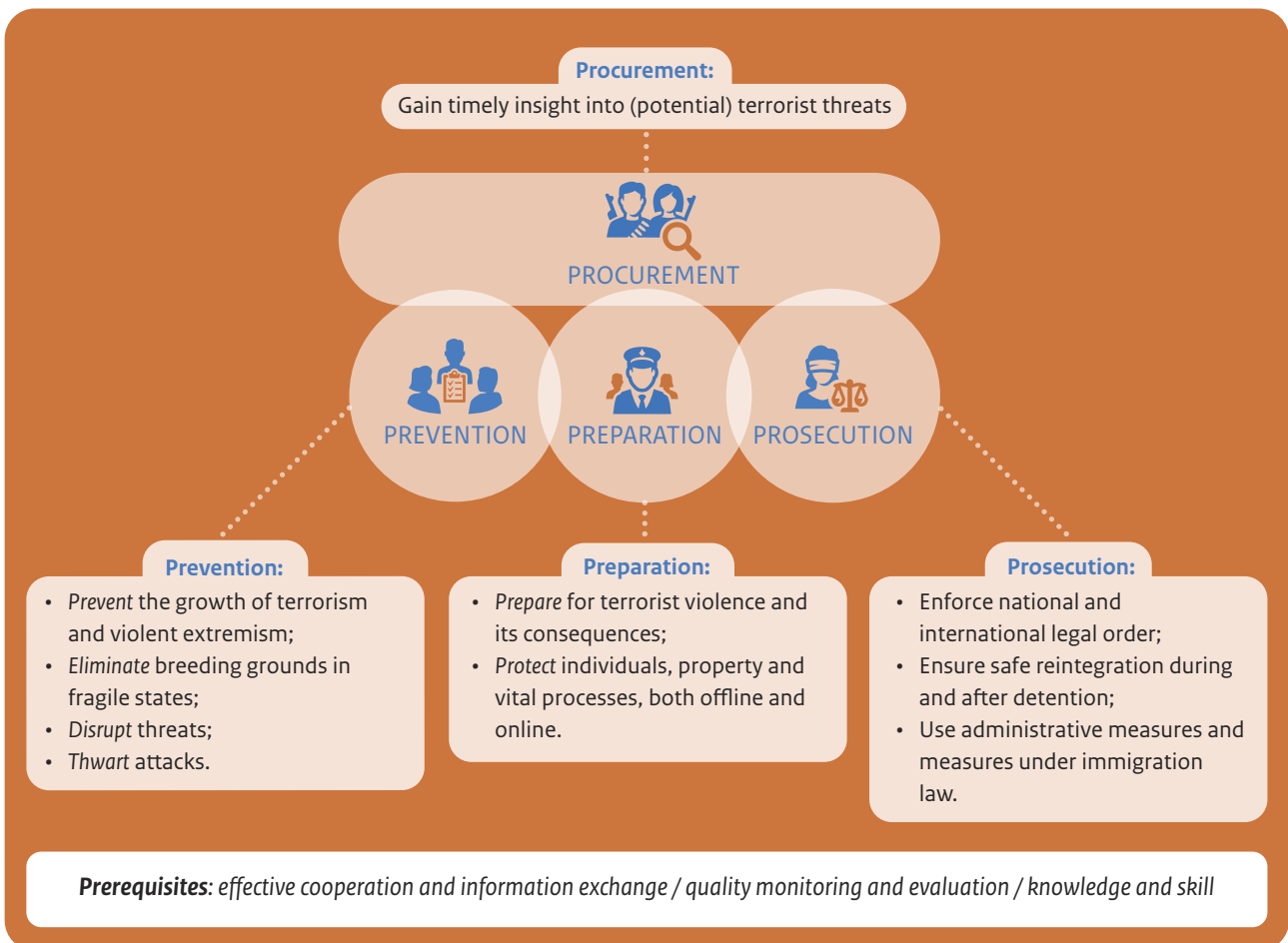
Introduction

To protect national security and democratic rule of law, the Netherlands has adopted a sustainable, robust and flexible approach to terrorism and violent extremism. A wide range of partners are all committed to preventing terrorist violence. The perpetrators of terrorist offences are investigated, prosecuted and punished and the social impact of violence is limited as much as possible. The national counterterrorism strategy set out in this document describes the measures in place for 2022-2026.

Most build on the existing course for counterterrorism. However, extra attention is also necessary for:

- the threat posed by potentially violent, extremist lone actors;
- innovative (technological) solutions to facilitate the detection and combating of the dissemination of violent extremist and terrorist content;
- measures designed to ensure the safe reintegration of individuals after detention.

Counterterrorism goals





Procurement

Information facilitates the performance of threat analyses and their interpretation. Given this fact, procurement also forms the basis for the threat-based approach adopted in all the other areas of intervention.

Priorities:

- Consolidate the high-quality procurement, analysis and sharing of information about terrorist threats;
- Optimise information identification and information-sharing at a local, national and international level, paying careful attention to legal bases and proportionality;
- Continue to develop innovative methods and tools in response to technological developments.



Prevention

To prevent terrorism, measures will focus on preventing growth, disrupting threats and thwarting attacks.

Priorities:

Consolidation and optimisation of the following:

- Prevent growth via an individual-oriented approach;
- Focus on prevention and capacity-building in fragile regions;
- Detect and disrupt travel movements and cash flows;
- Use disruptive administrative measures and measures under immigration law;
- Act as quickly as possible and armed with as much information as possible in the event of an acute threat.

Continued development and innovation of the following:

- Tackle potentially violent, extremist lone actors;
- The online approach.



Preparation

All of the various partners have the resources necessary to maximise preparations and defences against terrorist violence. They defend individuals, property and vital processes and limit the impact of violence as much as possible.

Priorities:

Consolidation and optimisation of the following:

- The Surveillance and Security system pursuant to research by the Bos Committee;
- More robust and flexible security for civil aviation;
- Train and practise crisis management in order to mitigate the impact of terrorist violence;

Continued development and innovation of the following:

- Alertness and resilience in response to new means of attack, both offline and online.



Prosecution

Enforce national and international rule of law against terrorist offences. This extends to the attention necessary for the reintegration of individuals during and after detention.

Priorities:

- Use legal means to investigate and prosecute suspects of terrorist offences and, by doing this, maintain national and international rule of law;
- Prevent the recruitment and dissemination of extremist ideology during detention;
- Where possible and opportune, withdraw Dutch citizenship from individuals who leave the Netherlands to fight with a terrorist organisation and individuals who are irrevocably convicted of a terrorist offence;
- Introduce measures to ensure the safe reintegration of individuals during and after detention.