

[www.ein.eu](http://www.ein.eu)

EIN-A4

(02-05-2018)

**EIN Seminar on: "EU Defence and Security Policy: The role of the Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN)"**

**Chair:**

- **Teresa JIMÉNEZ-BECERRIL BARRIO MEP**, Member of the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs in the EP

**Speakers:**

- **Alexandra ANTONIADIS**, Head of sector Anti-Terrorism Prevention and RAN contact point, DG HOME, European Commission
- **David TOUBE**, Head of Policy, Quilliam
- **Manuel NAVARRETE**, Head of European Counter Terrorism Centre, Europol

- > Radicalisation is a very general phenomenon. This phenomenon is not limited by countries nor borders. It is a problem that affects various jurisdictions simultaneously.
- > It is important to distinguish the difference between radicalisation, violent radicalisation and extremism. Radicalism consists on the process whereas extremism is seen as a result. Therefore, it is imperative to fight according to each process/result.
- > Our era is marked by terrorist movements such as Al Qaeda and ISIS - the biggest threats. On the other hand, the role of internet as a weapon on disseminating ideas and propaganda is also a challenge.
- > The role of RAN is to have an open space where it is possible to exchange best practices and create recommendations on what to do in order to combat radicalisation and extremism.
- > The aim is to create a synergy as well as to learn from each experience in order to collect new and fresh recommendations. It is necessary to have a sustainable structure but on a steady approach too.
- > The first step is to check where Member States see challenges in order to settle the priorities.
- > RAN and policy makers must be on the same page. RAN needs more resources to produce an annual report, it requires the needs and means to produce positive results on radicalisation and promote their work.
- > Europol is becoming more proactive and less reactive. This is the reason why Member States are seen as the pilot and Europol as the co-pilot.
- > The first measures should be to reduce the online propaganda, by standardising the way people do their research on the internet, allowing to gather the information on terrorism activity that might occur.
- > European Union Internal Forum aims to gather providers to mitigate the use of propaganda machine. It is necessary to create a tool that can accelerate the removal of terrorism content.
- > The focus must be on settling a proportioned and coherent strategy.
- > Brexit should not be a problem in terms of continental collaboration on the problem, as this is an issue that knows no borders.
- > Hot spots require special attention, this should be done not only online but also with close consideration to specific regions, neighbourhoods, families and relations between individuals.
- > It is not a good idea to have a general strategy to tackle mosques; it should be on an individual basis when needed, in order to prevent radicalisation. Instead, it is imperative to promote religious dialogues with religious "leaders".
- > Prevention is the key step followed by protection, prosecution and response to the victims. Prevention is the core step, the subsequent ones are consequences of the lack of efficiency on this first measure.

*The 'EIN-A4' represents a summary of EIN seminar initiatives. The views expressed do not necessarily reflect the EPP Group political line.*