PROCESS OF RADICATION

Radicalization is defined as a process of adopting an extremist belief system and the willingness to use, support, or facilitates violence and fear, as a method of effecting changes in society. Radicalisation can take place within any extremist group or an individual. It is important to note that radicalization, as such, does not necessarily have to result in terrorism and the use of violence.

Extremism is defined as immoderate uncompromising views and measures beyond the norm. For the most part, extremist groups pose a threat to public order, but not to national security.

A model of the process of radicalization – from conversion to terrorism

Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4
Pre-radicalization	Conversion and identification	Conviction and in-doctrination	Action
Background factors 1) Identity crisis 2) Experience of discrimination, alienation and perceived injustices 3) Living environment, neighborhood and family 4) Personal traumas 5) Relative lack of public debate on terrorism in the West **Meeting places (opportunity)** 1. Religious institutions 2. Internet 3. School, youth clubs or work 4. Prison 5. Sport activities 6. Family and friends	**Conversion** 1) From no faith to religious identity 2) More radical interpretation of religious holy books 3) Shift from one faith to another **Identification** 1) Increased identification with and acceptance of the cause of extremism **Triggers** 1) Glorification of Jihad, activism, "wanting a cause" 2) Foreign policy to-wards the Muslim world	**Conviction** 1) Isolation from former life 2) Increased training 3) Assignment of roles 4) Ready for action **Catalyst** 1) Overseas travel (religious or camp training) 3) Group bonding 4) Local training camp **Meeting places** Private homes Countryside/cars Places difficult to detect	**Action** 1) Preparation 2) Planning 3) Execution **Reinforcement** 1) Overseas travel 2) Group bonding 3) Training camp 4) Videos etc **Key components** 1) Financing 2) Target selection 3) Surveillance 4) Fabrication of bomb or other means of terror 5) Test run

	3) Charismatic person /leader **Meeting places** Same as phase 1		**Meeting places** Same as phase 3

Appendix 2: Examples of existing counter radicalization measures

Counter ideology	1. Engagement of ministers in meetings with Muslims in order to listen to concerns. 2. Engaging in the battle of ideas by challenging extremist ideology (helping Muslims who are disputing these ideas). Promoting community leader-ship to withstand extremism. 3. For example, in 2006, the Prime Minister held a dialogue meeting with a number of Muslim representatives – leaders of associations, politicians and imams. There was general agreement that extreme actions, committed by radical minority groups, must be condemned and opposed. 4. The Government has adopted an action plan for the promotion of equal treatment and diversity, and to combat racism. The plan includes financial support for dialogue meetings on ethnic minority participation in political activities, and local events that focus on diversity 5. Setting up local web-based projects where young Muslims can talk about their identities and grievances.

	6. Initiation of a grassroots-led scholars road show where influential mainstream Muslim scholars have spoken against terrorism. 7. Counteracting dissemination of highly polarising and radical views via television, CD-ROMs, reading material and on the Internet
Foreign policy	Bilateral development assistance programmes
Societal measures	1. Integration policies in order to reduce inequality associated with race and faith. 2. The government has promoted the use of role models in the ongoing campaign "Need for all Youngsters". Local municipalities are also creating their own schemes for integration through role models. 3. The minister for Integration has participated in a series of activities designed to bring about dialogue on integration, which will include meeting young people from ethnic minorities and immigrant women to hear about their experience of integration.