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from : Counter-terrorism Coordinator  
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Subject : The EU Strategy for Combating Radicalisation and Recruitment - Implementation report

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1. In December 2005, the Council adopted the European Union Strategy for Combating Radicalisation and Recruitment to Terrorism<sup>1</sup>. The Strategy sets out three general strands for EU action: to disrupt the activities of networks and individuals who draw people into terrorism, to ensure that voices of mainstream opinion prevail over those of extremism and to promote—yet more vigorously—security, justice, democracy and opportunity for all. The Strategy and the accompanying classified Action Plan (updated under the German Presidency) contain both joint standards and new measures. While recognising the primacy of the Member States in the field of radicalisation and recruitment, the Strategy proposes a set of specific measures for implementation at European level. These measures cover all three pillars and require close cooperation between the Council and the Commission.

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<sup>1</sup> 14781/1/05

2. The Coordinator has been tasked with drawing up an annual review of implementation of the Strategy. The first annual review was sent to the Council in November 2006. This document contains the second annual review of the implementation of the Strategy for Combating Radicalisation and Recruitment.
3. This report mainly covers the implementation of the EU Strategy for Combating Radicalisation and Recruitment by the EU institutions. Where this is particularly relevant, reference is made to activities undertaken by Member States as reported by them in response to the recent Commission survey on policies to address violent radicalisation.
4. Over the last twelve months, the Council and the Commission have made some progress in the implementation of the Strategy. Overall, however, implementation has been uneven. While in some areas new initiatives were launched, in others (such as EU cooperation with regard to the prevention of radicalisation at educational institutions, training for religious leaders, and community policing) cooperation remained limited to exchange of information on a limited scale.
5. An impetus for new work in the field of justice and home affairs came from the Commission, which developed a number of initiatives to carry out the recommendations of the Strategy. In the field of external relations, COTER devoted much time and attention to implementing the Strategy, but was confronted with some setbacks.
6. If the European Union wishes to supplement Member States' efforts in the field of prevention, then fresh ideas for implementation of the Strategy for Combating Radicalisation and Recruitment need to be developed. An assessment of the implementation of the EU Strategy for Combating Radicalisation and Recruitment, as well as some suggestions for improvement, are proffered in the Coordinator's overall assessment of the implementation of the various counter-terrorism Action Plans<sup>1</sup>. Furthermore, the Coordinator looks forward to the

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<sup>1</sup> 15448/07

Commission communication planned for mid-2008 which will, inter alia, identify good practice as regards addressing violent radicalisation within the EU and make specific recommendations to the Member States. That communication will in principle be based on various studies the Commission has contracted out in recent years, as well as on a questionnaire sent to the Member States and a conference the Commission organised on the role of education in preventing violent radicalisation.

## **Disrupting the activities of networks and individuals who draw people into terrorism**

### *Developments within the EU*

7. Consecutive Presidencies have continued to work on the German "Check the Web" initiative, aimed at intensifying EU cooperation on monitoring and analysing Internet sites in the context of counter-terrorism. Council conclusions on cooperation to combat terrorist use of the Internet and "Check the Web" were adopted at the meeting of the JHA Council on 12 and 13 June 2007. The information portal at Europol was further developed. In October 2007, five Member States were using the portal on a regular basis, while twenty others had requested accounts. Work is ongoing to implement the second phase (to be completed by the end of 2008), which will allow for the uploading of more data, including restricted materials, and access for a greater number of users. In addition, at the end of the German Presidency a handbook of "Check the Web" expert meetings was distributed to Member States, giving a detailed overview of various expert meetings held in the framework of the Check the Web initiative.
8. The Commission is studying non-legislative measures to prevent the distribution of violent radical content on the Internet, including possible notice and take-down procedures and co-operation between NGOs and law enforcement authorities. The Commission plans to contract out a study analysing to what extent the methods applied to counter the dissemination of child pornography over the Internet are applicable to content promoting terrorism.
9. The new Audiovisual Media Service directive, to be adopted by the end of the year and to be implemented within two years, will extend the prohibition of incitement to hatred to all audiovisual media services, including on-demand services.

10. Member States' actions to address radicalisation at other vulnerable places, such as educational institutions and places of worship, include training of local authorities (including police), and outreach of central governments to grass-roots organisations to detect and deal with the phenomenon.
11. Several Member States report that they have devised policies to prevent radicalisation of prison inmates. Reported measures are aimed at the collection of information, enhanced prisoner management, the presence of qualified mainstream religious teachers in prisons, and training of penitentiary staff to recognise and address radicalisation. Austria, Germany and France have submitted a project for funding by the Commission, aimed at the enhancement of the capacity of prison staff to recognise and address radicalisation within penitentiary institutions. The project has been selected for award but the actual grant agreement is yet to be signed.
12. A strategic cooperation agreement between the European Police College (CEPOL) and Europol has been signed. The purpose of this agreement is to enhance cooperation between Europol and CEPOL in strengthening the training of senior police officers, in particular by organising courses, seminars and conferences and developing and implementing common curricula and course material.
13. A CEPOL expert course on counter-terrorism was held from 3-7 September 2007, focusing on current threats from "home-grown terrorism" and terrorist networks. Various cases as well as current strategies to detect and to investigate threats in Germany, Spain, the UK and the Netherlands were analysed. A psychologist shared views on the mindset of extremists.
14. SitCen regularly draws up assessments of radicalisation and recruitment on the basis of contributions from Member States and Europol. Europol continued to analyse various themes related to radicalisation and recruitment, such as extremists returning from armed struggle in conflict zones, terrorist organisations, the role of religious converts and women with regard to radicalisation, training venues in the EU, and "home-grown terrorism".

### *External action*

15. In 2006 the EU launched a multi-pronged exercise of counter-terrorism technical assistance to Morocco and Algeria. This programme contains various strands of work, each carried out by an EU Member State. The Netherlands has developed a programme of cooperation with Morocco in the field of radicalisation and recruitment. The programme covers, in particular, the prevention of radicalisation among prison inmates and measures to counter radicalisation and recruitment through the Internet. In the course of 2006 and 2007, its implementation met with a number of difficulties. From 15-20 July 2007 the Netherlands and Morocco held a successful bilateral conference on counter-terrorism that sought to foster dialogue between the two countries and explore the potential for cooperation. The conference addressed some of the administrative hurdles for cooperation in the programme for the prevention of radicalisation. Both sides undertook to cooperate in the area of training for prison staff to deal with radicalisation (recognition of the personality of incarcerated extremists, gathering of information on their behaviour and possibilities for intervention). They also agreed to hold a number of seminars/workshops for experts on the recognition and prevention of radicalisation on the Internet and on ways to proactively use the Internet to foster tolerance and moderation.
16. COTER plans to include the fight against radicalisation and recruitment in its future technical assistance programme for Indonesia. At the request of Indonesia, rehabilitation of convicted terrorists in prisons was an important theme in an EU-Indonesian seminar (4-5 September 2007), organised to facilitate the identification of themes for future EU technical assistance.

### **Ensuring that voices of mainstream opinion prevail over those of extremism**

#### *Working with civil society*

17. Mainstream Islamic voices are often best placed to provide a credible alternative to the ideology of terrorists. COTER agreed two project proposals in this area: a UK proposal on the establishment of a network of mainstream voices to counter extremist networks and a German proposal on the promotion of dialogue among mainstream Muslims.

18. The German proposal would provide for an exchange programme whereby influential Muslim civil society, media, popular culture and academic and religious leaders from EU Member States and third countries are brought together to engage in dialogue on ways to counter terrorism. Implementation of the project would be entrusted to the Indonesian NGO Lib for All, which has developed innovative ways to counter radicalisation. Germany has submitted its proposal for financing under the Commission's call for proposals in the field of prevention and the fight against crime. At this stage, the procedure for the selection of projects submitted in response to this call is still ongoing but a decision is expected in early 2008.
  
19. The UK proposal suggests a network of civil society groups which could provide an alternative message to that of extremism and radicalisation. The intention is that this would be formed initially in Europe and neighbouring countries and eventually become a global grouping. No funding for this project was available in 2007, but it may be submitted anew (probably somewhat adapted) for Community funding in January 2008.
  
20. The Commission has contracted out a study on best practices in cooperation efforts between public authorities and civil society with a view to the prevention of violent radicalisation. The study will guide and support the Commission's future policy-making in this field.
  
21. Furthermore, the Commission has issued two calls for proposals which allow applicants (both private organisations and public bodies) to submit project proposals in the field of prevention of, and response to, violent radicalisation. Grants amounting to almost EUR 750 000 from the budget under the Pilot Project 2006 "Fight against Terrorism" have already been awarded under the first call. The grant agreements have not yet been signed however. By the end of the year more grants will be awarded on the issue of addressing violent radicalisation under the new Crime Prevention Programme (ISEC). This means that the Commission will allocate an estimated two million euros to support selected projects.

## *Intercultural dialogue*

22. Intercultural dialogue represents a long-term, strategic goal for the European Union. It has become one of the main priorities of the Culture programme 2007-2013, managed by the European Commission, and is mainstreamed in many other Community programmes. In addition, most reporting Member States indicate that intercultural dialogue is a priority for their governments, but the way in which they address this issue tends to vary.
  
23. On 15 May 2007, European Commission President José Manuel Barroso co-hosted a meeting attended by 20 leading representatives of the Christian, Jewish and Islamic faiths in Europe on the theme of "Building a Europe Based on Human Dignity". This was the third such meeting (previous ones took place in 2005 and 2006) and the first co-hosted by the Council and Parliament Presidents. This dialogue should not be seen as a form of inter-faith dialogue as such, but as a dialogue between the EU and various religious institutions.
  
24. On the basis of a proposal from the Commission, the European Parliament and the Council have decided to make 2008 the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue. The objectives of this project will be to promote intercultural dialogue as a process in which all those living in the EU can improve their ability to deal with a cultural environment in which different identities and beliefs coexist, to highlight intercultural dialogue as an opportunity to contribute to and benefit from a diverse society, not only in Europe but world-wide, to promote European citizenship and to highlight the contribution of different cultures to European societies. The Year will be developed around three types of action: actions on a Community scale, including an information campaign promoting the objectives of the European Year, surveys and studies, grants for emblematic actions at Community level aimed at promoting inter-cultural dialogue and raising awareness, particularly among young people, of the objectives of the European Year and co-financing of actions on national level. The budget for the European Year is ten million euro.

25. The participation of civil society will ensure that the discussions and activities held in the context of the Year are anchored in existing experiences. A contact group for the Year has been established, consisting of members of the Civil Society Platform for Intercultural Dialogue, the Social Platform and the European Youth Forum. This group is consulted on various steps in the implementation of the Year and circulates information to the numerous civil society groups involved in this matter. The Civil Society Platform has launched a consultation process with a view to the drafting of a "Rainbow Paper" identifying best practices in the field of intercultural dialogue and formulating policy recommendations.
26. The European Commission has developed a wide range of programmes that promote intercultural understanding. Of particular relevance in this context are projects in the areas of education, youth and culture. The Erasmus Mundus programme offers third-country students and scholars the opportunity to participate in selected courses at European universities. The Tempus programme funds projects for cooperation between universities in the EU and its ENP partners, in order to facilitate educational reform, mutual learning and intercultural understanding. The Youth in Action programme 2007-2013 has set respect for cultural diversity and the fight against racism and xenophobia as priorities. Intercultural dialogue is a priority of the Youth in Action programme for 2007 and 2008. The programme runs projects to support intercultural dialogue, tolerance and citizenship. The Commission also fosters intercultural dialogue at national level in third countries. The Philippine interfaith and multicultural dialogues are a good example. In addition, the Commission has issued a communication on a European Agenda for Culture in a Globalising World, proposing the first ever European strategy for culture. The strategy outlines a number of policy objectives, including the promotion of cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue, both internally and in the Union's external relations.

27. The Euro-Mediterranean partnership constitutes the most advanced structure for multi-national intercultural cooperation available to the European Union. Through the Barcelona process, Europe and its Mediterranean neighbours cooperate in the fields of education, the fight against discrimination, and the promotion of democracy.
  
28. The Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue between Cultures (ALF) promotes exchanges between the civil societies of EU countries and their Mediterranean partners. The ALF has launched programmes in the fields of media, education, women and youth. The themes for the first round of calls for proposals for programmes and projects for the period 2005-2008 include EuroMed music (workshops and compilation of samplers) and cultural/artistic creation, the EuroMed schools magazine and schools programme, EuroMed teams of young researchers, summer schools and exchange programmes, libraries, the promotion of books and reading, translation, and intercultural exchanges for women in civil society organisations. The European Year for Intercultural Dialogue 2008 will encompass all of the Euro-Mediterranean area. In the course of the Year, the ALF will launch a specific call for proposals on intercultural dialogue and organise a campaign named "1001 Actions for Intercultural Dialogue".
  
29. At the invitation of Euromed Ministers for Foreign Affairs, the Irish Department of Foreign Affairs and the European Commission co-organised a regional Euromed conference on "Preventing Incitement to Terrorism and Radicalisation: What Role for the Media ?" (Dublin, 21 May 2007). Media practitioners from the Euro-Mediterranean area, government officials and the OSCE agreed a number of recommendations. These cover enhanced training for media practitioners, upgrading of educational standards in schools for journalism, and the promotion of networking and exchange between media in area. The recommendations have been submitted to the 9th Euromed Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs with a view to follow-up at appropriate level.

30. The European Commission supported the organisation of the first meeting of the Euro-Mediterranean Youth Parliament under the German Presidency. This initiative brought together around 100 young people from both sides of the Mediterranean, who had the opportunity to discuss their views about the region and the prospects for future cooperation.
31. ASEM (Asia-Europe Meeting) organised thematic meetings and symposia, involving students, civil society, and the business and academic communities from Asia and the European Union. The Fifth ASEF (Asia-Europe Foundation) and the first Asia-Europe Youth Interfaith Dialogue took place back to back in Javier, Spain, in November 2006. In addition, ASEM continued its recent tradition of dedicated intercultural and interfaith dialogue meetings. After meetings in Bali (July 2005) and Larnaca, Cyprus (July 2006), the third ASEM interfaith dialogue, co-hosted by China and Italy, was held from 19-21 June 2007 in Nanjing. The meeting resulted in the Nanjing statement on interfaith dialogue, which addressed interfaith dialogue in relation to globalisation; world peace; social cohesion and development; and cultural and educational cooperation. Radicalisation was discussed at the fifth ASEM Conference on Counter-Terrorism (Tokyo, 15-16 May 2007) where the Commission was invited to present the EU counter-radicalisation policy at the event.
32. The 5th ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Inter-Sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime (Singapore, 2-4 May 2007) was devoted to "inter-civilisational dialogue". The EU gave presentations on the role of the media in enhancing the dialogue between people of different cultural backgrounds and the role international and regional organisations could play in this field. A statement on "Inter-civilisational Dialogue", originally tabled by Russia at the Inter-Sessional Meeting on CT, was adopted by the ARF on 2 August.
33. The EU continued to reach out to the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC). During a Troika meeting with the OIC in the margins of the opening of the 62nd UN General Assembly, the EU voiced its support for a joint approach for the promotion of tolerance, dialogue and respect among people of all religion and beliefs.

34. The EU is a strong supporter of the Alliance of Civilisations initiative. The gist of the Alliance of Civilisations project is in line with a number of EU initiatives in the field of promoting intercultural dialogue and understanding. The EU has supported the Alliance from its outset and is committed to backing Mr Sampaio in putting into practice the implementation plan following the recommendations of the report of the High Level Group. Several Member States have joined the group of friends of the Alliance and are devising national strategies for advancing the objectives of the Alliance.

#### *Communication through the media*

35. In July 2006, the Council adopted a Media Communication Strategy, covering both JHA and External Relations. The Strategy contains a series of key messages, suggestions for delivery of these messages, and a "common lexicon". The key messages enable EU officials to stay "on message" when explaining EU policies that could have a bearing on processes of radicalisation within and outside the EU. The "common lexicon" contextualises certain terms and thus contributes to a better understanding of how a certain use of language may be perceived. Since the last implementation review of the Strategy for Combating Radicalisation and Recruitment, the lexicon has been expanded.
36. Consecutive Presidencies have worked to ensure that the Media Communication Strategy is implemented. In the course of the year, COTER discussed a number of recommendations presented by government communications experts. Arabic translations of the Strategy's key messages were circulated to the Commission and the Member States, for use by their representations in the Arab world. Contacts were established with the Council's Information Working Party (IWP) Secretariat with a view to mainstreaming the implementation of the Media Communication Strategy, but no real cooperation with the IWP could be developed in 2007. COTER plans to continue to reach out to the IWP.

37. Over the last 18 months, the Press Service of the Council Secretariat has made active use of the Media Communication Strategy and the key messages therein. The Commission communicated the Media Communication Strategy to relevant departments in Brussels as well as some of its representations overseas with a request to make use of it. While its representatives have taken care to use appropriate language and to convey the essence of the key messages in their communication, the Commission reports that the Media Communication Strategy as such has not had a great impact on its external communication. Most Member States report that they have circulated the key messages and lexicon among spokespeople in relevant government services. In addition, a number of Member States report specific actions related to the implementation of the Strategy. It remains, however, difficult to gauge the real impact of the Media Communication Strategy on the way in which they communicate on subjects that may have a bearing on radicalisation processes.

### **Promoting security, justice, democracy and opportunity for all**

#### *The UN counter-terrorism framework*

38. The Union continued its efforts to enhance the legitimacy of its counter-terrorism efforts by strengthening the international legal framework for the fight against terrorism. Through its Master Messages, COTER worked to include counter-terrorism on the agenda of EU meetings with third countries. These Master Messages promoted respect for human rights and rule of law in the context of national and multilateral counter-terrorism efforts. The EU also continued to encourage partners to ratify and implement the 16 UN Conventions and Protocols pertaining to the fight against terrorism and to carry out the provisions of the UN's Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The Portuguese EU Presidency undertook a first stocktaking of EU implementation of the Global CT Strategy with a view to the first informal review in New York, scheduled for December 2007. The EU plans to examine further possibilities to cooperate with relevant UN agencies and share its experiences and best practices with partners.

## *Education*

39. A joint COTER-TWP seminar on the prevention of radicalisation of youth in the context of education was held on 11 September 2007. Follow-up to the seminar is discussed in COTER. On 16 and 17 October 2007, the Commission organised a conference on the role of education in the prevention of violent radicalisation. Experts from various backgrounds exchanged views on issues such as the distortion of Islamic texts, partnerships with academia for developing training programmes for religious leaders, provision of religious care in prisons. Among participants were several imams in need of a platform for expressing their views, representatives of NGOs, Member State officials working in the educational and the security field, and experts on radicalisation.
  
40. In order to strengthen equal opportunity for all, the European Union continued to assist third countries to create and reinforce comprehensive education systems. The Tempus programme constitutes the Union's main instrument to promote higher education cooperation. The programme supports the reform and modernisation of higher education systems in the partner countries in Eastern Europe, Central Asia, the Western Balkans and the Mediterranean region. Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and the Palestinian Authority have been participating in the Tempus programme since June 2002. The annual budget allocation for the MEDA countries amounts to EUR 20 million per year, which allows the Commission to fund around 40 joint European projects and 20 structural measures per year. Joint projects between higher education institutions in the EU and the MEDA countries fall into the areas of curriculum development, university management and institution-building. Structural measures directly support reform processes in higher education. The Tempus programme will be continued for a fourth phase over the period 2007-2013.

41. The Erasmus Mundus programme (2004-2008) is a scholarship scheme for students and scholars from third countries allowing them to participate in Erasmus Mundus master courses in the EU. Erasmus Mundus also supports the establishment of partnerships with institutions of third countries in the context of these courses. Thus far, more than 100 students and scholars from the Mediterranean countries have received scholarships to participate in master courses inside the EU. In addition, approximately 270 scholarships have been awarded to students from countries such as Pakistan, Indonesia and Iran. A new initiative - the Erasmus Mundus "External Cooperation Window" - was launched in 2006 to promote the creation of large partnerships between higher education institutions in the EU and specific regions. Nine partnerships projects have been selected thus far. These partnerships include Erasmus-style cooperation mechanisms for students, academic staff mobility and transfer of know-how.

*Democratisation and equal opportunities for all*

42. The Commission continued to make full use of its powers to adopt concrete measures to fight racism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism. It issued a report on the implementation of the Race Equality Directive and undertook an impact assessment on the possible enlargement of the scope of the Employment Directive. On 19 and 20 April 2007 the Council reached a general approach on the draft Framework Decision on Combating Racism and Xenophobia. In order to improve data collection on racism, in the first quarter of 2007 the Commission established an expert group to implement its five-year action plan on a comprehensive and coherent EU strategy to measure crime and criminal justice. In addition, the Commission and the Finnish Presidency developed a handbook on data collection which will shortly be distributed. The Commission's new Fundamental Rights and Citizenship Programme will allow for the support of projects aimed at fighting racism and xenophobia.

43. The promotion of democracy and equal opportunities remains a priority for the EU's political dialogue with the authorities of third countries. EU assistance programmes continued to address the development of appropriate work skills for young people as well as respect for democratic values and human rights. The activities supported by the Youth in Action and the Euro-Med Youth programmes help young people in third countries to develop active citizenship, solidarity and mutual understanding as well as intercultural dialogue. They also contribute significantly to their acquisition of skills by providing informal learning opportunities.
44. The partnership between the European Commission and the Council of Europe has a strong focus on democratic values and human rights. The Partnership aims to reinforce citizenship, participation, human rights education and intercultural dialogue; social cohesion, inclusion and equal opportunities; recognition, quality and visibility of youth work and training; and understanding and knowledge of youth and youth policy development. Within the framework of the partnership, the European Commission contributed in 2006 and 2007 to the Council of Europe's campaign "All different - all equal" on diversity, human rights and participation. The Partnership's Euro-Med activities focus specifically on the training of trainers in the context of citizenship education.
45. Apart from the partnership activities, recurrent topics in the events the European Commission organises in cooperation with the Presidency's government department responsible for youth policy have been diversity and the participation of young people in democratic life. These Presidency events typically last a few days and involve 150 to 200 young people.
46. Within the context of the so-called 'Structured Dialogue' with young people, the Commission, Member States and regions have been using a series of events and meetings to focus on diversity and social inclusion. In 2008, a major focus of the Structured Dialogue will be on intercultural dialogue.

## Deepening our understanding and reviewing our approach

47. The German Presidency organised a number of expert meetings on radicalisation and recruitment. An international expert meeting "Monitoring Terrorism/Extremism - Prospects for Phenomena Monitoring at European Level" was held on 20-22 June in Wiesbaden. A meeting of experts on "The Recruitment of Islamist terrorists in Europe" was held on 30-31 May in Berlin. On 15 May, the Terrorism Working Group (TWG) held a thematic session on home-grown terrorism with contributions from several delegations as well as SitCen. On the basis of these meetings, the German Presidency proposed a number of amendments to the Radicalisation and Recruitment Action Plan in order to draw attention to the phenomenon of home-grown terrorism.
48. In September 2005, the European Commission issued a communication entitled "Terrorist Recruitment: Addressing the Factors Contributing to Violent Radicalisation", constituting its initial contribution to the EU Strategy adopted in December 2005. The Commission set up a group of academic experts on violent radicalisation to inform its policies in this area. The group is to issue a report on the state of play of academic research into the phenomenon of violent radicalisation.
49. In 2006 the Commission contracted out three studies on violent radicalisation that encourage a multi-disciplinary and comparative approach to analysis of the phenomenon, based on field-work. The studies cover (i) the factors that may trigger or affect violent radicalisation processes, particularly among youth; (ii) the beliefs, ideologies and narrative of violent radicals; and (iii) the methods through which violent radicals mobilise support for terrorism and find new recruits. The results of the studies are expected by December 2007.

50. In July 2006, the Commission sent a questionnaire to the Member States in order to gain insights into Member States' policies and extract good practices for the prevention of violent radicalisation. The questionnaire covers a variety of subjects, such as policy approaches to reduce violent radicalisation in prisons, quality supervision of religious schools, and educational approaches towards improving student awareness of world religions. The Commission will finalise a summary of the replies in January 2008.
51. Earlier this year, the Commission contracted out a study on best practices in cooperation efforts between public authorities and civil society with a view to the prevention of violent radicalisation. The study will guide the Commission's policy-making in this field.
52. The knowledge and expertise to be gained from all these Commission initiatives, together with the ideas generated during its conference on education and radicalisation in October this year, will feed into a communication to the Council and the European Parliament that the Commission plans to adopt by mid-2008. The communication will outline good practices and make specific recommendations for the prevention of violent radicalisation. The Commission intends its 2008 communication to encourage discussion on a possible amendment of the EU Action Plan for Combating Radicalisation and Recruitment.
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