



RADICALISATION AWARENESS NETWORK



About RAN and RAN Centre of Excellence

The Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN) is set up by the European Commission as an EU-wide umbrella network of practitioners engaged to prevent and counter radicalisation to violent extremism.

Its Centre of Excellence (RAN CoE) acts as a hub in connecting, developing and disseminating expertise. This includes fostering a dialogue between practitioners, policy makers and academics in an inclusive way. By doing so, the CoE develops state-of-the-art knowledge, and supports both the Commission and Member States. Also, it helps shape the Commission's research agenda, and liaises with prevent initiatives inside and outside the EU. RadarEurope leads the consortium which runs the RAN CoE.



Who is concerned?

RAN connects first-line practitioners, field experts, social workers, teachers, NGOs, civil society organisations, victims' groups, local authorities, law enforcement, academics and others.

How does it work?

The RAN Centre of Excellence (CoE), financed by the European Commission, takes care of logistics, technical and administrative support.

Working Groups

RAN is structured around thematic working groups, driven by a Steering Committee (SC) chaired by the Commission. The SC includes the leaders of the working groups and the CoE. Usually meets four times a year.



There are 9 working groups

Communication and Narratives working group (RAN C&N)

Focuses on the delivery of both on- and offline communication that offers alternatives or that counters extremist propaganda and/or challenges extremist ideas.

Education working group (RAN EDU)

Bringing together first-line education practitioners throughout Europe to empower them to counter radicalisation. Schools have the objective to provide a safe and respectful environment for their students. It is part of their role to teach democratic and social values, and to help students form their identity.

EXIT working group (RAN EXIT)

Dealing with the process of moving from a radicalised and violent mindset and/or environment towards mainstream society.

Youth, Families and Communities working group (RAN YF&C)

Engaging with and empowering youth, communities and families to support the prevention of radicalisation leading to violent extremism.



Local authorities working group (RAN LOCAL)

Involves local authorities who are in charge of coordinating practitioners at their local level and organising their multi-agency work and structures.

Prison and Probation working group (RAN P&P)

Supports practitioners in the prison and probation sector who have a role in preventing radicalisation.

Police and law enforcement working group (RAN POL)

Supports police and other law enforcement officials who are responsible for community related police work.

Remembrance of Victims of Terrorism working group (RAN RVT)

Victims of terrorism (both targets of attacks and those who have lost a relative) are involuntary experts on the harm that violent extremism causes to humankind. Victims will be remembered and their voices broadcast to counter radicalisation.

Health and Social Care working group (RAN H&SC)

The key challenge for the health and social care sector is to interpret signs of radicalisation and help those individuals who might be at risk of being radicalised.



Tailored RAN support for Member States

Train-the-trainer course

Based on the lessons learned within the RAN working groups and tailored to the local circumstances, these courses equip participants to train other prevent practitioners in better understanding the process of radicalization to more effectively prevent and counter it. Training courses may be general or focused on specific topics, such as family support, healthcare or deradicalisation..

Workshop on a specific topic for a group of Member States

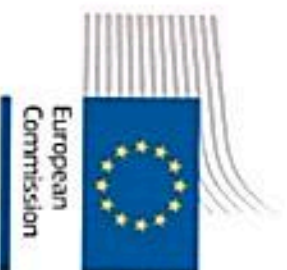
With a view to provide practical guidance to national authorities, exchange experiences and expertise on specific issues and challenges, workshops on specific topics are organised bringing together representatives from Member States with RAN practitioners and experts. Past workshops tackled issues such as the refugee and migration crisis and challenges for prevent policy or prevent communication.



Tailored RAN support for Member States

Deployment of a RAN advisory team

Such deployments are intended to support national authorities revising a national prevent strategy, reviewing a relevant policy area, developing a key project plan or building a national network/coordination hub for practitioners. All requests for Member State support should be submitted by a national authority in writing to the RAN CoE, who, together with the European Commission, will assess the relevance, as well as the availability of RAN experts.



RAN P&P PRINCIPLES GUIDE

The main objective of prison and probation is to keep society safe

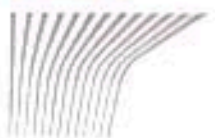
People are able to go through positive change and disengage from violence, even though some might choose not to

Universal human rights conventions must be respected

Individuals sentenced for terrorist acts do not all represent the same risks to society

A safer and more ordered prison environment, including in terms of dynamic relations, is a pre-condition to limiting radicalisation processes and enhancing deradicalisation/disengagement

To prevent radicalisation and support disengagement/deradicalisation processes, multi-agency cooperation is crucial



RAN P&P PRINCIPLES ON DERADICALISATION/DISANGAGEMENT

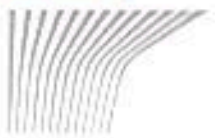
Using disengagement instead of deradicalisation – in some cases using deradicalisation term may include the person in a negative category

Determining the "radicalised offender" profile

Prison and probation staff competences

Differences between radicalisation and religious behaviour

Multi-agency cooperation

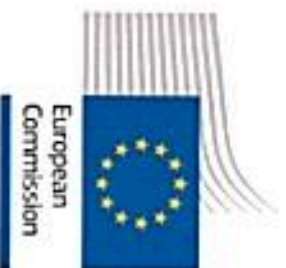


RAN P&P PRINCIPLES ON DERADICALISATION/DISANGAGEMENT

Balancing public protection with integration

A well organised, orderly prison is a key prerequisite to avoiding further criminalisation as well as radicalisation

Prison regime choices: Concentration, dispersal or combinations



RAN CALENDAR

January 2018	February 2018
<p>RAN C&N <i>A psychological/neuroscience perspective</i> Date and location: 25-26 January, Brussels (Belgium)</p>	<p>RAN EDU <i>Further and Higher</i> Date and location: 8-9 February, Place TBD</p>
<p>RAN EXIT <i>Left-wing Extremism</i> Date and location: 29-30 January, Athens (Greece)</p>	<p>LOCAL – YF&C <i>Joint Working Group event</i> Date and location: 26-27 February, Prague (Czech Republic)</p>



RAN CONTACT DETAILS

The RAN Centre of Excellence is implemented by RadarEurope, which is a subsidiary of the RadarGroup:

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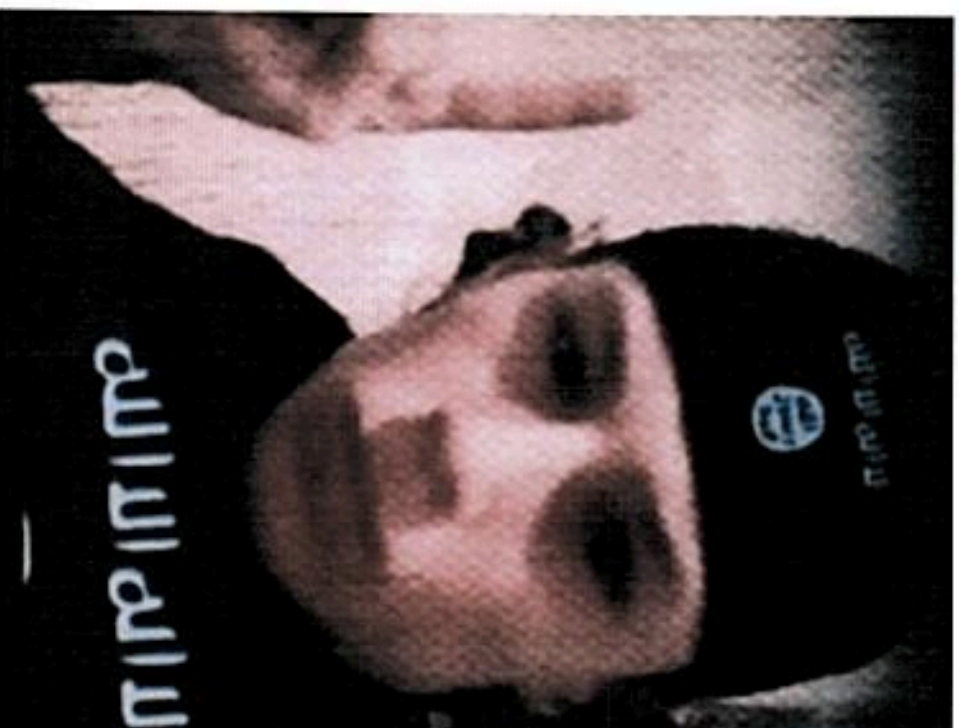
ran@radaradvies.nl



Boicea Luigi Constantin – "Omar"

Age:18

Craiova, Romania



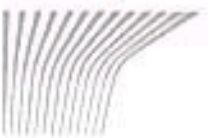


In 2015 he converted to muslim religion, and went to the local mosk. He was rejected by the community because of his radical ideas





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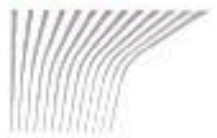
Bălan Cătălin Ionuț - "Ibrahim"

Age: 39

Argeș, Romania

- In romanian prison between 1998-2001 and 2004-2005 for small crime
- Read the Chorán for the first time in 2002 in Romania
- He went to Toulouse France in 2006
- Converted to muslim religion in 2012
- Arrested in France for small crime in 2015
- Had a 6 year old son with arabic name
- In connection with a french salafist terrorist cell
- In 2015 he try to obtain information about an american military base in Romania for the terrorist cell
- Use to have fun by creating paniq at the french metro by crying „Allah Akbar“





Bârză Cristian

Age: 42

Neamţ – Romania

- Converted to muslim religion in 2015 in Germany
- In romanian prisons for small al major crimes different times:
 - 1998
 - 2001-2002
 - 2006-2010
 - 2016-2017
- Liberated on parole in february 2017
- Arrested in september 2017. He said he will detonate a bomb if police try to arrest him
- He want to go in Siria to fight with jihadist

