Overview

The objective of the EU Knowledge Hub on Prevention of Radicalisation is to strengthen the integrated, policy driven approach to prevention of radicalisation at EU level by providing support to all its stakeholders, in particular policymakers, practitioners and researchers.

The Hub supports Member States and priority third countries to develop and implement policies and strategies to prevent all forms of radicalisation according to a whole-of-society approach.

Activities and Services offered by the EU Knowledge Hub on Prevention of Radicalisation:

- **Thematic Panels**: Main platform for experts to network, discuss, and brainstorm, consolidating knowledge within defined priority topics.
- **Project-Based Collaborations (PBCs)**: Member States led initiatives on predefined topics to allow swift and flexible exchanges and cooperation from various stakeholders.
- **Policy and Practice Joint Events**: Aligning practices with effective prevention policies.
- **Ad Hoc Workshops and Events**: Addressing emerging challenges.
- **Study Visits**: Learning from best practices in Member States and priority third countries.
- **Tailor-Made Support Services**: Customised assistance for specific needs.
- **Training**: Enhancing skills through various formats.
- **Mentoring and Job Shadowing**: Developing future professionals.
- **Research**: Providing data and analysis on radicalisation.
- **Foresight Scenarios**: Anticipating future developments.

Main actors and partners of the Knowledge Hub

*This list of actors is non-exhaustive.

1 Western Balkans (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo*, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia), other EU candidate countries, some Middle East and North Africa (MENA) countries, as well as the United States of America, Canada, Switzerland, Norway, and the United Kingdom.
Main Threats facing Europe include:

- Jihadism
- Violent Right-Wing Extremism
- Violent Left-Wing Extremism
- Local dimension challenges
- Radicalisation in prisons and after release
- Online radicalisation and new technologies
- Impact of geopolitical factors on radicalisation
- Foreign terrorist fighters
- Undesirable foreign influences
- Radicalised teenagers and minors
- Lone Actors and small cells, exploring links with mental health issues
- New forms of violent extremism such as anti-systems/anti-government movements and groups

Guiding principles and objectives

- Whole-of-Society Approach: Integration of local and national strategies involving governmental, non-governmental and civil society actors.
- Holistic Approach: Tackling root causes and fostering social inclusion.
- Multi-sectoral Collaboration: Involving diverse stakeholders.
- Bottom-Up Approach: Empowering local actors and civil society organisations.
- Local and Regional Focus: Tailoring responses to specific contexts.
- Online Dimension: Addressing digital radicalisation.
- Research and Foresight: Evidence-based approaches and future scenario planning.
- International Cooperation: Collaborating with priority third countries.

Governance and management

1. European Commission (DG HOME – Directorate for Internal Security - Unit on Prevention of Radicalisation)
2. Steering Board on Prevention of radicalisation: High-level body of Member States representatives setting EU priorities.
4. Strategic Orientations: Priorities agreed with the Steering Board based on comprehensive consultations.
5. Town Hall Meetings: Engaging Knowledge Hub stakeholders to assist in defining EU priorities.

QUICK FACTS

Budget: EUR 60 million
Duration: 4 years (2024-2028)