



Summary of Proceedings

International Conference

Terrorism and violent extremism: the radicalisation of youth

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Executive summary

The International Conference on “Terrorism and Violent Extremism: The Radicalisation of Youth” (the Conference), organised by the Council of Europe’s Committee on Counter Terrorism (CDCT) in close cooperation with the Monaco Presidency of the Committee of Ministers and the German Federal Foreign Office, assembled government officials, security authorities, practitioners, and policymakers to address the escalating involvement of children and young people in terrorism and violent extremism.

Participants reported a marked rise in cases involving children and young people, including as young as 11 or 12 years old, in terrorist and violent extremist activities, as well as the emergence of nihilistic forms of violent extremism that transcend conventional ideological categories. Key vulnerabilities identified included mental health challenges, social and familial instability, and the increasing influence of sophisticated online manipulation. Recruitment now frequently occurs outside traditional networks, often beyond the detection capabilities of authorities and families alike.

Technological innovation and the pervasive use of digital platforms, social media, and encrypted communications were recognised as both significant risks and key opportunities for prevention. Children and young people, often while at home, may be isolated in algorithm-driven echo chambers, where extremist recruiters exploit vulnerabilities for radicalisation in ways that commonly outpace current regulatory and enforcement frameworks. Conversely, these same digital environments were acknowledged as vehicles for innovative and proactive prevention and resilience-building.

The Conference emphasised early intervention, multi-layered support, and the necessity of integrating education, digital literacy, and constructive engagement across families, schools, social services, and civil society. The effectiveness of community-based disengagement and exit programmes was highlighted, especially those combining professional support with peer or former extremist mentorship.

Experts stressed the complexity of criminal justice responses, noting variation across jurisdictions and the challenge of distinguishing genuine threat from adolescent rebellion or manipulation. The prevailing conclusion was that children and young people exposed to extremist contexts must principally be regarded as rights holders and, where appropriate, as victims in need of protection and reintegration.

Opening remarks

The opening remarks were delivered by Mr Gianluca Esposito, Director General of Human Rights and Rule of Law, Council of Europe, Mr Samuel Vuelta Simon, Justice Secretary of State of Monaco, Ms Natalia Gherman, Executive Director of the UN Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, and Ms Gabriele Scheel, Head of International Cooperation against Terrorism, Drug Trafficking, Organised Crime and Corruption, Federal Foreign Office, Germany. The speakers emphasized the urgent and ever more complex challenge posed to States by the radicalisation of children and young people in an increasingly interconnected and digital world.

Traditional radicalization through visits to places of religious worship, for instance, now plays a much lesser role compared to radicalization in the digital space, a trend that has been evident for several years ... [and which] takes place very quickly, often within a few months or even weeks, and is characterized by the rapid and extensive consumption of propaganda and widespread, including international networking. Across all areas of radicalization, individuals are very young, many of them minors, and have an affinity for or a willingness to commit violence. (Ms Gabriele Scheel)

We warned about the rapid acceleration of terrorist exploitation and highlighted the complex legal, operational, and protection challenges member States are experiencing in responding to this phenomenon ... There is an urgent need for better integrated approaches that simultaneously address the prevention of terrorist recruitment while prioritising child protection and rehabilitation ... (Ms Natalia Gherman)

It was acknowledged that technological advances, social inequality, mental health, and the pervasive use of digital platforms have established new pathways and vulnerabilities, exposing children and young people at ever-younger ages to sophisticated radicalisation methods. These developments have been accompanied by evolving terrorist strategies, often exploiting personal and societal vulnerabilities and targeting children and young people for grooming, propaganda, manipulation and recruitment.

Research conducted at the Council of Europe last year showed that recruiters follow these online interactions very carefully, looking to identify vulnerabilities and entry points. Algorithms add to this mix, flooding young people with desirable and undesirable content and acting as echo chambers from which alternative viewpoints are excluded. The more young people interact with terrorists and violent extremist content and actors, the more likely they are to fall into the radicalization trap has been demonstrated in a number of cases in many of our member States. (Mr Gianluca Esposito)

Speakers stressed the necessity for coordinated international action, strong legal frameworks, and sustained collective engagement. They called for robust regulatory measures, stronger engagement of online platforms, and the promotion of effective educational and preventive strategies rooted in the best interests and fundamental rights of children and young people. The need to prioritise child protection, resilience, and non-judicial alternatives, as well as to address gender dimensions and the long-term reintegration of affected children and young people, was recognised as essential for a comprehensive and sustainable response.

In the face of a global threat, we all know that only a collective and coordinated approach can meet the challenge ... the societal challenge, an educational—and even existential—challenge for those of us who are committed to building societies in which young people find their place, their purpose, and prospects that specifically steer them away from the path of violence ... the challenge of upholding our values—for all of us who share the values upheld by the European Convention on Human Rights, who believe that the fight against threats, even the gravest, must always be waged without sacrificing those values. (Mr Samuel Vuelta Simon)

Introductory session

The Introductory Session offered a comprehensive assessment of the accelerating challenge of radicalisation among children and young people in Europe. Notably, there has been a marked increase in the number of cases concerning children and young people, with evidence to suggest that recruiters are deliberately targeting very young children, sometimes as young as 11 or 12 years old. The ideological landscape is diverse. While cases continue to be linked to ISIL(Daesh), Al-Qaeda, and violent far-right movements, there is also a discernible increase in children and young people displaying an affinity for nihilistic or non-specific forms of violent extremism, often rapidly adopting or switching ideological justifications to align with their intended actions. The process of radicalisation is accelerating, largely facilitated by the pervasive influence of the online environment.

Factors such as the accessibility of inappropriate content, the role of algorithmic amplification, encrypted communications, and, more recently, the misuse of generative Artificial Intelligence contribute to this phenomenon.

What is considerably more recent in our observations is the use of artificial intelligence, with instances having been identified, notably via ChatGPT conversations, where a minor specifically requests that the artificial intelligence tool assist in the manufacture of explosives by providing extremely detailed instructions, the software merely concludes with a general warning, in particular highlighting the volatility of TATP. (Mr Olivier Christen, France)

Furthermore, recruitment into violent extremist groups can often be facilitated by pre-existing vulnerabilities, including a history of adverse life experiences or mental health challenges. Perpetrators can, on the other hand, also be persons “totally integrated in his school, nothing to be seen that he had Islamist ideas - a functioning family, and the parents had virtually no idea at all what he was actually doing. He seemed to have on the one hand a normal life and then he had a social media persona”. (Mr Lars Otte, Germany)

While certain countermeasures have already been implemented at national and regional levels, there remains significant scope for improvement, in particular with regard to enhancing awareness among parents, who frequently remain uninformed of the risks faced by their children.

It's the Wild West online. Now, children know that they can create alternative accounts, that they can start secret chats, and, so to speak, by the time they're seven, they already know exactly how it works—while the parents simply do not. In addition to a degree of naivety on the part of the parents, it also appears that maintaining such supervision is no easy task, after all. (Mr John Lucas, the Netherlands)

Radicalisation of children and young people represents a dynamic, complex threat that demands flexible, innovative, and rights-based strategies at both policy and operational levels. Empowering cross-sectoral and cross-border research and data sharing is essential, as the current understanding of radicalisation of children and young people—especially within nihilistic subcultures—does not keep pace with the rapid evolution of such phenomena.

We have traditional anti-terrorism know-how with a focus on ideology and organisational structures, whereas here, the focus has shifted to sudden, unpredictable action. All of this risks not only challenging our analytical capacities but, above all, leading to contradictory or inadequate judicial assessments ... We face deep changes, not all easily decipherable. In the face of profound changes, I know only one remedy: to unite efforts, compare analyses, and share data—even those seemingly relevant only to the narrow confines of a single country or national jurisdiction. (Mr Giovanni Melillo, Italy)

Session I: Pathways to Radicalisation – Understanding Vulnerabilities and Emerging Trends

Session I addressed the complex and evolving vulnerabilities of children and young people to radicalisation. Radicalisation is a dynamic and multidimensional process rarely limited to ideology alone. At the personal level, multiple vulnerabilities are observed, which can also be cumulative. These include social isolation, intrafamilial conflicts or violence, psychological fragilities, and, in some cases, addiction to psychotropic substances and narcotics.

Young people are feeling isolated. They're feeling disconnected from school, from society, from their families. And then that extremist narrative that we see offers them certainty, belonging, and status ... Another pathway that they go down to radicalization is grievance. That can be personal grievance, it could be linked to those national and global events that we currently see. (Mr Kamal Patel, UK)

Recruiters actively exploit these vulnerabilities. A marked trend towards the “virtualisation” of radicalisation was identified, with highly sophisticated tools, as well as encrypted and interactive online environments playing central roles in recruitment and the escalation of violence.

This technological proficiency is our real gap at the moment—a generational gap in both understanding and using these tools and their associated language, as well as recognising the possibilities of technology use that seem exceedingly complex to us, simply due to generational differences. Therefore, the key is ongoing dialogue and the sharing of experiences grounded in a thorough understanding of the phenomenon we are all facing. (Mr Lucio Pifferi, Italy)

Evidence suggests that exposure to violent or extremist content often accompanies social withdrawal and desensitisation, increasing the risk of accepting violence as legitimate. It was further observed that extremist methods rapidly evolve with many children and young people following mixed, fluid, or violence-centred trajectories. Radicalisation results not from a single factor but from the convergence of multiple, interrelated influences.

To tackle this phenomenon, it is necessary to foster a holistic and multidisciplinary approach—moving beyond traditional policing to prioritise early intervention, interdisciplinary co-operation, and the empowerment of families, educators, healthcare professionals, and social services. Early engagement with families through sharing of information on possible radicalisation trajectories and targeted awareness-raising were identified as effective means to interrupt pathways to radicalisation before criminal justice intervention becomes necessary. Ongoing adaptation to technological changes, enhanced information sharing, and effective national and cross-border partnerships were highlighted as essential.

Session II: Youth and the Digital Age – Risks and Opportunities

Session II highlighted that advances in technology have fundamentally altered the recruitment landscape. Children and young people are increasingly exposed to, and recruited for, extremist violence within these digital spaces.

Minors are approached on [various] platforms and are then invited to public channels discussing global conflicts and terrorist attacks. The actual recruitment typically occurs in private chats on encrypted platforms. Recruiters use online identities, sometimes built with bots and AI, to build trust, loyalty, and belonging ... [Furthermore, they] rely on tech-savvy teenagers to manage media outlets and ... create content that appeals aesthetically to minors—using slang, emojis, coded communication, and short-form video formats. (Ms Anna Sjöberg, EUROPOL)

Echoing previous speakers, the panellists highlighted the unprecedented speed at which online radicalisation now occurs. Algorithm-driven content and echo chambers amplify messaging targeted at children and young people, blurring the distinction between online and offline realities and between ideological and non-ideological motives for violence. Some digital communities, such as gaming communities, can provide essential support to isolated individuals, but can also foster hate speech, misogyny, exclusion, and radicalisation among those more vulnerable.

Gaming spaces are exploited by violent extremist actors by creating bespoke video games where ideological content or narratives are turned into sort of playable narratives. Other groups don't go through the effort of creating games by themselves, but they modify existing games by adding extreme symbols or recreating attacks, etc. ... There is also a heavy use of in-game text, voice chat, and private server live streams and other gaming adjacent services for spreading propaganda and hateful content, communicating internally, testing boundaries, identifying potentially receptive individuals, building trust and then moving conversations into more private spaces. (Ms Claudia Wallner, RUSI)

Multiple limits of the current regulatory, law enforcement, and private sector moderation efforts, especially regarding private online communications, hybrid forms of extremist content, and mixed online harms, were identified resulting in more terrorist and violent extremist content and activity featuring online. Prioritisation and greater investment in open-source intelligence, insistence on private-sector transparency, and breaking the siloed approach to compliance in the private sector were noted as possible avenues for reinforcing efforts. Last but not least, children and young people should be empowered to take part in creating and promoting their own digital safety as well as counter-narratives, since they are the ones that best understand the digital world and their peers.

Session III: Challenges in Prosecuting Youth

Session III explored the legal, social, and ethical complexities in responding to children and young people implicated in terrorism and violent extremism. A number of countries in Europe are facing exponential increase in cases involving children and young people. France alone has faced a nearly sevenfold increase in such cases between 2022 and 2025. These cases are of particular concern to investigators, prosecutors, and judges, as children and young people often falling simultaneously in the roles of both victims and perpetrators. They also carry with them lingering questions between safeguarding the rights of children and fulfilling national security imperatives.

Variation in legal systems and thresholds of criminal responsibility exist across member States, emphasising the need for tailored, flexible, and multidisciplinary approaches. The limitations of punishment-focused justice approaches should be debated, recognising also the value of child-centred responses and alternative measures.

Before applying coercive or judicial security measures, we must first question whether educational measures alone may suffice [if mandated]. And in terrorism cases, there are no exceptions to these rules ... Specialised, trained educators meet with all family members, as well as school and social environments, to analyse the situation and recommend the best possible care and orientation for the minor ... We continue to train and support the educational staff who work with these minors, ... as educational follow-up remains ongoing after judgment. (Ms Christina Medici, France)

Legal proceedings must include individualised assessments to distinguish genuine security threats from behaviour driven by grievances, curiosity, or peer influence, and to ensure interventions remain proportionate and in the best interests of the child. This requires cross-sectoral and transversal co-operation between law enforcement, criminal justice, child protection, education, and other actors, as well as judicial flexibility and timely intervention amid evolving online risks.

We built a multidisciplinary team of terrorism, child pornography and cyber teams. We do not work in silos. We need the expertise of all those specialists. (Mr Dirk Grip, the Netherlands)

While evaluation of success of ongoing intervention is still premature, given the recency of the trend, it would be an important aspect of interventions in the long run. International human rights standards should remain at the core of all action, with children and young people primarily being considered as rights holders and, in many cases, as victims deserving protection and reintegration.

The fight against terrorism, extremism, and violent radicalisation cannot be conducted at the expense of human rights, and in particular, the rights of the child ... State responses must therefore prioritise protection, rehabilitation, and reintegration rather than relying solely on security-based or repressive approaches. (Mr Benoit Van Keirsbilck, United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child)

Session IV: Preventing Youth Involvement in Terrorism and Violent Extremism

Session IV concentrated on strategies and practical responses to prevent the radicalisation of children and young people. Early interventions posited on safeguarding and routed in trust and fairness are central to protecting young people from violent extremist networks. This requires multi-sectoral approaches, integrating law enforcement, social care, education, health services, and the broader community. Structured referral mechanisms and preventative frameworks were shown to help address vulnerabilities in the “pre-criminal” space.

We assess the situation, understand the level of risk and what is actually needed. And then following that, we either safeguard the individual or manage any risks that they may pose. We don't do that on our own. We might do that with our statutory partners - health, education, social care, local authorities. And everything we do is based on partnership working, professional judgment, and consistent standards ... When Prevent works well, it protects the individuals, it helps support the families, because we do work with families as well as individuals, and it can keep our communities safe. (Mr Kamal Patel, UK)

Early prevention strategies must prioritise rollout of multi-layered initiatives, combining school-based monitoring, public awareness, digital safety education, and rapid interventions, with strong partnerships between the public and the private sector to identify and disrupt grooming or recruitment at the earliest stage. These initiatives can operate fully offline or online, or in a mixed manner.

The goal of this [Diversions] approach is to connect at-risk and radicalized users with offline or hybrid counselling centres in their own location ... Once users begin displaying such [violent extremist] behaviour, for example, looking for specific search terms, following specific actors ... they are being confronted with an in-platform info site ... The red button then leads them to a custom-built website, offering three different modes of direct contact with real counsellors ... And the aim, ideally, is to provide a real-time response by counsellors, leading to a first conversation, a preliminary assessment, and finally, a referral to a local, offline, or hybrid counselling centre ... (Mr Maximilian Campos Ruf, Violence Prevention Network, Germany)

Civil society engagement, notably exit and disengagement programmes developed by non-governmental organisations and multidisciplinary teams—including mentors with lived experience—were recognised for their effectiveness in supporting reintegration. Trust, non-judgment, and credibility remain essential for sustainable outcomes.

This developed into an approach based on an individualised, tailor-made, multidisciplinary way of working. One of the approaches was a triangular setting, having a professionally trained social worker, therapist, [and] mental health provider working triangular together with a former member of an extremist group together with the client. [Moreover], the family support to concerned families is a central part of the

approach as well to prevent further escalation and radicalization of young people. (Mr Robert Örell, Sweden)

Embedding prevention in educational settings and engaging parents were identified as essential, with “whole-school and whole-community” strategies necessary for developing critical thinking, digital literacy, resilience, and bridging generational gaps in digital knowledge among children and young people, but also their families.

We need to not only focus on digital skills, but also foster positive social connection ... [Furthermore], there needs to be embedding of interventions within the school's culture, integrated approaches that include students, teachers, but also parents and carers as resources ... There is a need for community-wide initiatives that can involve parents and carers, but even the grandparents, to focus on mutual understanding and enhanced comprehensive strategies. (Ms Gerrit Zach, OSCE)

Concluding Remarks: Responses to youth

The Conference closed with concluding remarks from Mr Samuel Vuelta Simon and Mr Carlo Chiaromonte, Council of Europe Counter-Terrorism Coordinator, who highlighted that terrorism and violent extremism targeting children and young people constitute urgent, transnational threats that require coordinated intervention by different authorities, communities, and families, firmly grounded in respect for fundamental rights, and the best interests of the child.

Whatever our responses, they must always remain true to our fundamental principles. Respect for fundamental rights, the protection of the best interests of the child, the guarantees of a fair trial of course, and the adherence to the European Convention on Human Rights - all of these form the very foundation of legitimacy ... No State can respond alone to a threat that knows no borders. International co-operation is an operational, legal, and political necessity. (Mr Samuel Vuelta Simon)

They also noted that it is imperative to implement systematic diversion from criminal justice, together with robust disengagement, rehabilitation, and reintegration programmes, in order to shield children and young people from sophisticated recruitment methods and manipulative propaganda. Community-based and civil society initiatives, particularly those that leverage peer support and non-institutional networks, play a crucial role in preventing re-radicalisation and promoting sustained social integration.

The Council of Europe remains central to advancing international co-operation and shared standards that counter radicalisation and support the protection and reintegration of children and young people across its member States.

Reflecting of the main takeaways of the Conference, it is obvious that steps are already being taken to address youth radicalisation and are producing encouraging results. However, it is also clear that significant efforts are still needed if we want to reverse the worrying trend ... An important recommendation has been made at the beginning of this Conference that the Council of Europe is the right platform to align standards across member States. Going forward, the CDCT will reflect on the conclusions of the Conference and the best ways of addressing the challenges highlighted by our speakers, while protecting, of course, always human rights, democratic values and the rule of law. (Mr Carlo Chiaromonte)

Key Takeaways

The International Conference explored a wide range of key topics and themes regarding the prevention of children and young people from radicalisation to terrorism and extremist violence. The following key takeaways are important for future work in this field:

- Member States consistently observe an increase in cases involving children and young people implicated in terrorism and violent extremism.
- The distinction between victims and perpetrators among children and young people suspected of terrorism is increasingly complex due to manipulation, coercion, or psychosocial vulnerability; law and policy responses must first guarantee safeguarding and uphold the rights of the child.
- Radicalisation of children and young people arises from intersecting vulnerabilities—including social isolation, trauma, family dysfunction, and crises of identity—where motivations are often non-ideological.
- Social media, gaming environments, and encrypted communications have become key facilitators of grooming, radicalisation, and recruitment, with algorithmic content and digital anonymity further complicating safeguarding efforts.
- Application of punitive measures can be counterproductive; judicial systems should prioritise diversion, rehabilitation, and multidisciplinary case management for children and young people involved in terrorist offences.
- Disengagement should be prioritised throughout the criminal justice process.
- Early identification strategies are essential for detecting specific risk and protective factors relevant to different age groups, with a need for comprehensive prevention policies that address the underlying conditions contributing to exposure or attraction to extremist ideologies.
- Education plays a central role, especially through critical thinking and digital literacy programmes, to empower young people to analyse information and resist harmful narratives.
- Support for families and educators is essential to reinforce resilience among children and young people.
- Community engagement, peer-led initiatives, and direct involvement of children and young people themselves are highly valuable in developing prevention and counter-narrative strategies.
- Promotion of critical thinking, resilience, and media literacy—inside and outside educational systems—is crucial to reducing susceptibility to extremist content.
- Inter-agency co-operation is vital, drawing on child-centred protection models and providing specialised judicial training in child safeguarding and in technological trends, to more effectively disrupt terrorist exploitation of children and young people online.
- Timely co-operation between public authorities, the technology sector, and civil society organisations is fundamental to both preventing and responding to online radicalisation.
- Enforcement gaps persist in holding online platforms accountable and regulating digital environments accessible to children and young people; these may be addressed through more robust safety policy implementation, detection of harmful conduct, and development of appropriate digital content for young people.
- All prevention, prosecution, disengagement, and reintegration efforts must be consistent with the best interests of the child, conform to European and international human rights standards, and incorporate a gender-sensitive perspective.
- Sharing good practices and knowledge through international co-operation are essential, with the Council of Europe serving as a venue for such advancements.

Agenda of the Conference

26 May 2026 – Room 1, Palais de l'Europe	
09:00 – 09:45	Opening remarks <i>Speakers:</i> • Mr Gianluca Esposito, Director General of Human Rights and Rule of Law, Council of Europe • Mr Samuel Vuelta Simon, Justice Secretary of State, Monaco • Ms Natalia Gherman, Assistant Secretary-General (ASG) and Executive Director of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate of the United Nations (CTED), United Nations • Ms Gabriele Scheel, Head of International Cooperation against Terrorism, Drug Trafficking, Organised Crime and Corruption, Federal Foreign Office, Germany
09:45 – 11:15	Introductory session <i>Moderator:</i> Mr Gianluca Esposito, Director General of Human Rights and Rule of Law, Council of Europe <i>Speakers:</i> • Mr Bartjan Wegter, EU Counter-Terrorism Coordinator, European Union • Mr Olivier Christen, National Counter-Terrorism Prosecutor, France • Mr Giovanni Melillo, National Anti-Mafia and Anti-Terrorism Prosecutor, Italy • Mr John Lucas, Chief Public Prosecutor, National Public Prosecution Service, Netherlands • Mr Lars Otte, Deputy Federal Public Prosecutor General, Germany
11:15 – 12:15	Session I: Pathways to radicalisation: Understanding youth vulnerabilities and emerging trends <i>Moderator:</i> Ms Ileana VISOIU, President of the CDCT, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Justice, Romania <i>Panellists:</i> • Mr Basile Jomier, Ministry of the Interior, France • Mr Lucio Pifferi, Director of the Prevention Police, Central Directorate of the Prevention Police, Italy • Mr Kamal Patel, Detective Chief Superintendent, Counter-Terrorism Operations Centre, United Kingdom

12:30 – 13:00	Ceremony of opening for signature of the <i>Protocol amending the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, CETS No. 196</i>
13:00 – 14:15	Lunch offered by the Presidency of Monaco of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe
14:30 – 15:30	Session II: Youth and the digital age: Risks and opportunities Moderator: Ms Päivi KAIRAMO, Ambassador, Counter-Terrorism Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland Panellists: • Ms Anna Sjöberg, Head of the European Counter Terrorism Centre, Europol • Mr Adam Hadley, Executive Director, Tech against Terrorism • Ms Claudia Wallner, Research Fellow, Terrorism and Conflict, Royal United Services Institute • Mr Skip Gilmour, Director of Trust and Safety Solutions, Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism • Mr Serkan Şafak, Colonel (Gendarmerie), Department of Counter-Terrorism, Türkiye
15:30 – 16:30	Session III: Challenges in prosecuting youth Moderator: Ms Hanne Juncker, Director of Security, Integrity and Rule of Law, Council of Europe Panellists: • Ms Barbara Sargenti, Deputy National Prosecutor, Coordinator of the International Cooperation Department, National Anti-Mafia and Anti-Terrorism Directorate, Italy • Ms Christina Medici, Deputy Anti-Terrorism Prosecutor, National Counter-Terrorism Prosecution Office, France • Mr Dirk Grip, National Coordinating Prosecutor for Counter-Terrorism, National Public Prosecution Service, Netherlands • Ms Indira Fejzić, Legal Adviser, Counter-Terrorism Department, Prosecutor's Office, Bosnia and Herzegovina • Mr Benoit Van Keirsbilck, Independent expert, United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child

16:30 – 17:00	Coffee break
17:00 – 18:00	Session IV: Preventing youth involvement in terrorism and violent extremism Moderator: Mr Robert Örell, Independent expert, Senior Adviser on Disengagement, Rehabilitation, and Countering of Violent Extremism Panellists: • Mr Kamal Patel, Detective Chief Superintendent, Counter Terrorism Operations Centre, United Kingdom • Mr Bohdan Liutnytskyy, Assistant Head, Counter-Terrorism Department, Security Service, Ukraine • Mr Maximilian Campos Ruf, Director, Research Department, Violence Prevention Network, Germany • Mr Björn Berglund, Manager, EXIT Sweden (excused) • Ms Gerrit Zach, Programme Officer, Action against Terrorism Unit, Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
18:00 – 18:15	Closing remarks: Responses to youth radicalisation • Mr Samuel Vuelta Simon, Justice Secretary of State, Monaco • Mr Carlo Chiaromonte, Counter-Terrorism Coordinator, Secretary of the CDCT, Council of Europe
19:00	Opening concert of the Presidency of Monaco of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe Hemicycle of the Palais de l'Europe