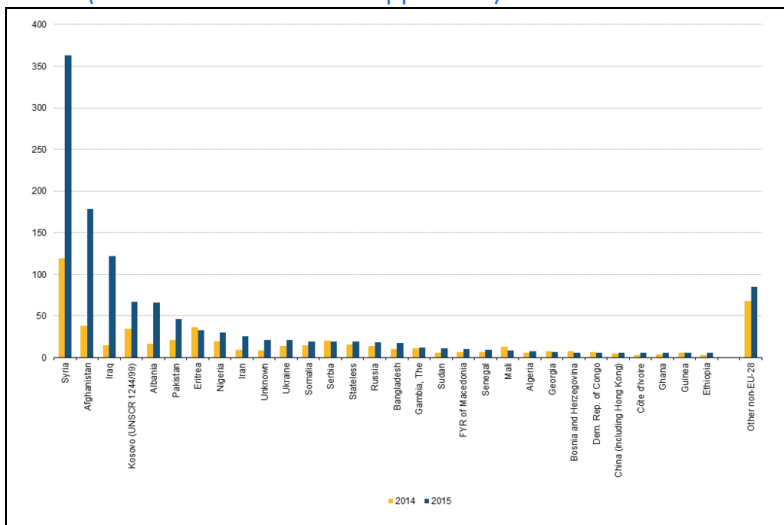


## A. The Migrant crisis

1. Consider the information conveyed in the graphs (figures 1-3) and answer the following questions.

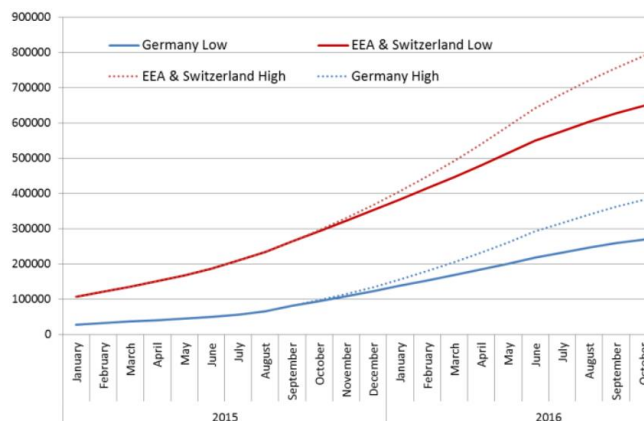
1. What does the graph show?
2. What is the most important/noteworthy trend or information that it shows?
3. How is that trend or information relevant to the impact of migrants in the EU?  
What issues does it raise?

Figure 1: Countries of origin of (non-EU) asylum seekers in the EU-28 Member States, 2014 and 2015 (thousands of first time applicants)



Source: Eurostat

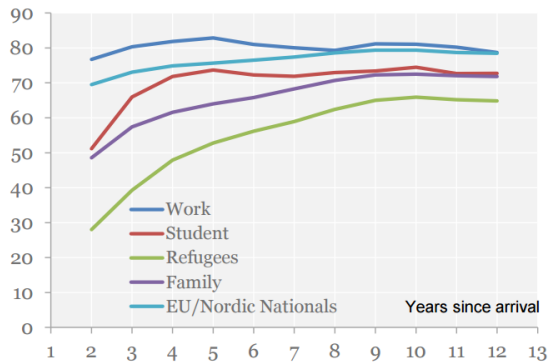
Figure 2: Estimated cumulative entries in the labour market due to refugees who have arrived since January 2014



\*EEA = The European Economic Area is an agreement which entered into force on 1 January 1994 that links Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein to the European Union Internal Market through the creation of a "European Economic Area".  
<https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=866>

Source: Migration Policy Debates, OECD n° 8 November 2015

Figure 3: Percentage of employed, by duration of residence in Sweden, Men, cohort arriving 1997-99



Source: Swedish Public Employment Service (Arbetsformedlingen) in *Migration Policy Debates*, OECD

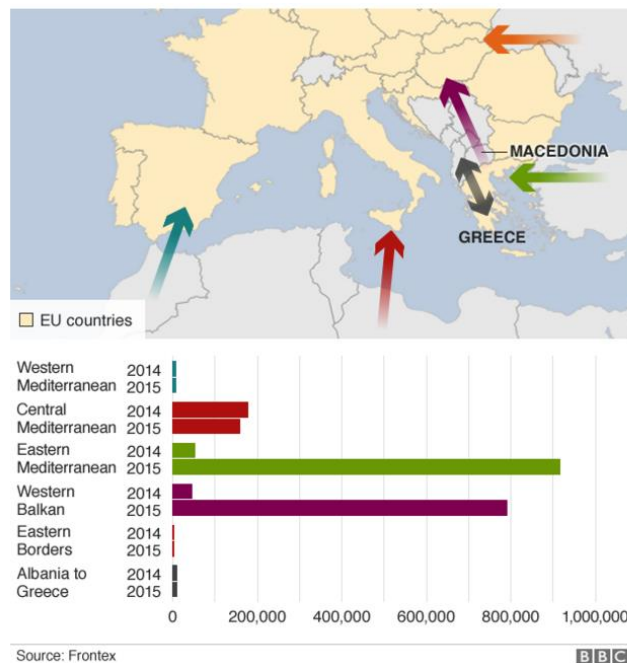
2. Consider the quotas for relocation of refugees in Europe (figure 4), which were decided upon by EU interior ministers in September, 2015. Consider also the more recent information on migrants who entered Europe illegally in 2014, 2015 (figure 5). In light of these data, how able are the following countries - Portugal, France, Germany, Estonia, and the Netherlands – to absorb the number of migrants established by the quotas (figure 4)? Use relevant information from figure 5, your knowledge of the country and economics, and the economic indicators about the relevant country on [www.tradingeconomics.com](http://www.tradingeconomics.com) to justify your answer.

Figure 4: Refugee quotas in numbers



Source: [www.express.co.uk](http://www.express.co.uk)

Figure 5: Migrants detected entering the EU illegally, 2014-2015



Source: Frontex on <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-24583286>, 3 March 2016

### 3. Written assignment

Write a report on the economic capacity of one or two countries to absorb the migrant quotas established by the EU in September 2015 (figure 4). Structure the report in stages: Introduction^Analysis^Follow up actions^Conclusions^Recommendations.

## B. Views on the refugee crisis

1. Complete the definition of net migration using words from the box.

citizens                      emigrants                      migrants                      immigrants                      non-citizens

Net migration is the net total of ..... during a given period, that is, the total number of ..... less the annual number of ....., including both ..... and .....

2. Choose the answer the answer that best illustrates the meaning of the underlined expression.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>i. When something <u>shrinks</u>, it</p> <p>a. becomes more expensive.</p> <p>b. becomes smaller.</p> <p>c. makes a noise.</p>  | <p>ix. A <u>newcomer</u> is someone who</p> <p>a. has recently arrived.</p> <p>b. has just begun studying.</p> <p>c. will have to learn a lot.</p>  |
| <p>ii. The prices paid for health care continue to <u>outpace</u> the prices paid for everything else.</p> <p>a. to surpass</p> <p>b. to remain on par with</p> <p>c. be less than</p>                           | <p>x. There's been a tremendous <u>boost</u> in food prices.</p> <p>a. research.</p> <p>b. interest.</p> <p>c. rise.</p>  |
| <p>iii. The gains <u>offset</u> the losses.</p> <p>a. compensate for</p> <p>b. are significantly more than</p> <p>c. are significantly less than</p>   | <p>xi. <u>Sought</u> is the past of which verb?</p> <p>a. To sought.</p> <p>b. To seek.</p> <p>c. To sink.</p>  |
| <p>iv. The argument relies on the <u>underlying assumption</u> that all criminals are dangerous.</p> <p>a. hypothesis</p> <p>b. evidence</p> <p>c. belief that forms the basis of an opinion</p>                 | <p>xii. Today, with the <u>influx</u> of western influences in China, hairstyles and clothing vary from one person to the next.</p> <p>a. [the act of] flowing in</p> <p>b. increase</p> <p>c. beginning</p>  |
| <p>v. Her <u>stance</u> on funding for such programs as governor led to attacks during the campaign as well.</p> <p>a. refusal</p> <p>b. position</p> <p>c. commitment</p>                                       | <p>xiii. Every infected person brings us closer to the <u>tipping point</u>, when the outbreak becomes an epidemic.</p> <p>a. the point in a situation at which a minor development precipitates a crisis.</p> <p>b. the point in a situation at which no further change is possible.</p> <p>c. the point in a situation at which there is a sudden rise.</p> |
| <p>vi. When you <u>put a ceiling on the number</u> of something, you</p> <p>a. cover and protect the things.</p> <p>b. impose a limit that cannot be surpassed.</p> <p>c. make sure all aspects are covered.</p> | <p>xiv. Any language must <u>accommodate</u> new concepts.</p> <p>a. encourage.</p> <p>b. adjust to.</p> <p>c. explain.</p>   |
| <p>vii. The chairman <u>weighed in</u> with an idea for a fundraiser.</p> <p>a. offered an opinion.</p> <p>b. rejected.</p> <p>c. criticized.</p>  | <p>xv. The inflation figure <u>confounded</u> economic analysts.</p> <p>a. confused.</p> <p>b. surprised.</p> <p>c. corroborated.</p>   |
| <p>viii. It is unclear how to <u>mitigate</u> the effects of tourism on the island.</p> <p>a. encourage</p> <p>b. manage</p> <p>c. make less harmful</p>   | <p>xvi. After the 2008 financial crisis, unemployment <u>surged</u>.</p> <p>a. went up dramatically.</p> <p>b. went down dramatically.</p> <p>c. remained constant.</p>   |

3.

On the following pages are 3 articles from *The Guardian* on the refugee crisis in EU. The third article has been divided in two. From each text two sentences have been replaced by sentences from the other texts.

i. Read your text to identify its main social purpose.

I.e. Is your text an information report? (It describes or classifies information.)

Is it a narrative? (It tells a story.)

Is it an argument? (It presents and justifies a point of view.)

Is it an explanation? (It explains how and why something happens.)

ii. Reread your text to identify the two sentences (aliens) that do not belong to it. Underline them.

iii. Reread your text. As you read, MAKE NOTES IN THE MARGINS on information it conveys. These notes will be used to synthesise the content of your section so must include any important information ideas, facts, figures, or details. Ignore the 'alien' sentences.

iv. USING YOUR NOTES, orally synthesise the information from your text to the other members in your group. Do not simply read it. Begin by identifying its main social purpose. Student A starts. As you listen to the other students' syntheses, identify the texts from which your two isolated (alien) sentences came.

v. As a group, WITHOUT SHOWING each other your texts or sentences, recreate the original texts.

4.

As a group, link each belief on the left (i. – iv.) to a corresponding issue on the right (a. – d.).

- |      |  |    |   |
|------|--|----|---|
| i.   | "There are too many asylum seekers invading EU." | a. | fiscal burden                               |
| ii.  | "The refugees are crushing our economies."       | b. | economic collapse                           |
| iii. | "The refugees are taking our jobs."              | c. | demographic changes /<br>population decline |
| iv.  | "The refugees are wasting our tax dollars."      | d. | rise in unemployment                        |

5.

As a group, use the information you gathered from your articles to debunk (show why an idea is false or hollow) the commonly held beliefs about the impact of the refugees in EU above.

## Student A

### Refugee influx helps halt decline in Germany's population

Alberto Nardelli

Nation's population is growing again although longer-term trends still point to a decline – and the need for continued high levels of immigration

*The Guardian*

Wednesday 6 January 2016

Germany's population is no longer shrinking. Four consecutive years of increasingly high net migration have outpaced the country's birth deficit, taking the country's population to nearly 82 million people – a level last seen in 2009. The population growth has been particularly concentrated among those of working age. The number of people employed in Germany hit 43 million in 2015, according to data released by Destatis, the German statistics office, on Tuesday. The figure represents the highest number of people in work since German reunification. Meanwhile, the number of unemployed people has dropped below 2 million for the first time since the fall of the Berlin Wall.

Over the past 12 months the active labour force (the total number of people in employment and unemployed) has increased to 44.9 million, driven by higher labour force participation of the domestic population and the immigration of foreign workers, which has offset negative demographic effects. Net migration has exceeded 300,000 every year since 2011, hitting 676,730 in 2014, according to data published by Germany's federal office for migration and refugees.

But one group's voice has been conspicuous by its absence: business. The most recent estimate, released in April last year, puts the country's population at 81.3 million, compared with 80.2 million in 2011. The trend is likely to continue, in the short term at least. Net migration in the first six months of 2015 was 435,365, a 53.7% increase compared with the first six months of 2014 on the back of Angela Merkel's refugee policy.

The IMF estimates the largest impact in Austria, with GDP rising by 0.5% by 2017, followed by Sweden (0.4%) and Germany (0.3%). Longer-term forecasts are nevertheless complicated because they are dependent on factors such as future migration levels (which for the past four years have exceeded the higher end of the current forecast's underlying assumptions), the age structure of migrants and birth rates of what demographically, in Germany's case, is a rapidly and dramatically changing population.

Last year, the country registered the arrival of 1 million asylum seekers, the near entirety of whom were under 65 and of working age. Nevertheless, whether to restrict the number of arrivals remains a point of debate despite public and business support for Merkel's stance on refugees, and backing by her party, the CDU. At last month's congress, only two of the party's 1,001 delegates voted against her decision not to put a ceiling on the number of refugees to welcome. In her annual new year's address, Merkel urged Germans to see refugee arrivals as an opportunity.

*The Guardian*

## Student B

**IMF says refugee influx could provide EU economic boost**

Julia Kollwe

Migration into Europe could lift GDP via greater state spending and long-term boost to jobs market with negative effects short-lived, says report

*The Guardian*

Wednesday 20 January 2016

The recent influx of refugees into Europe is likely to raise economic growth slightly in the short term – mainly in Austria, Germany and Sweden – and could deliver a bigger long-term economic boost to the EU if refugees are well integrated into the job market, according to the International Monetary Fund.

The Washington-based organisation described the surge in refugees from Syria and other conflict zones as a “humanitarian catastrophe” with important ramifications across the Middle East, Europe and beyond. The number of asylum seekers arriving at EU borders is unparalleled in recent times – in the first 10 months of last year, 995,000 first-time asylum applications were submitted to EU countries, more than twice the number over the same period in 2014, the 50-page report said.

The fund said this is likely to result in a “modest increase in GDP growth” in the short term, due to higher state spending on housing and benefits for asylum seekers, as well as a boost to the job market from the newcomers. Austria, Germany and Sweden, which have been taking in most of the refugees and have low unemployment rates, will see the biggest economic impact.

GDP in the EU as a whole could be lifted by 0.05%, 0.09% and 0.13% in 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively. Just as the German chancellor, Angela Merkel, has been at the political forefront of the migration crisis, the Federation of German Industries (BDI) has been at the business forefront.

In the long run, the economic impact could be larger, but will depend on the integration of refugees into the labour market. Assuming this is successful, by 2020 the level of GDP could be 0.25% higher for the EU as a whole, and between 0.5% and 1% higher in Germany, Austria and Sweden, the IMF estimates.

“Rapid labour market integration is key to reducing the net fiscal cost associated with the current inflow of asylum seekers.” They are an antidote to ageing populations and low birth rates, and many come ready to work.

The authors said government spending on the refugee crisis should be taken into account when looking at fiscal targets, for example, Greece.

Confounding widespread fears, the IMF said most immigration studies showed that the effect of new arrivals on domestic workers is usually small, possibly because they are in different segments of the job market or because of a rise in investment in response to a sudden surge in workers. Enrica Detragiache, one of the report’s lead authors, said: “By and large the negative effects tend to be short-lived and temporary.” She also said the analysis had not found a “tipping point where we say the inflows [of refugees] are so large that the economies cannot accommodate them any more.”

*The Guardian, Wednesday 20 January 2016*

## Student C

**Europe's refugee crisis is a major opportunity for businesses** (Part 1)

Lucy P Marcus

European firms should be quick to help refugees – they are an antidote to ageing populations and low birth rates, and many come ready to work

*The Guardian*

Friday, 11 September 2015

In the face of the largest influx of refugees into Europe in decades, the responses and policy proposals from the European Union and its member governments have varied enormously, and the debate has become deeply politicised. International organisations and non-governmental agencies such as the UNHCR and the International Rescue Committee, and religious leaders including Pope Francis and the archbishop of Canterbury, have weighed in as well. However, long-term projections still forecast Germany's population to decline to 73.1m by 2060 due to a growing birth deficit after 2020 that cannot be compensated even by net immigration levels of 200-300,000 people.

While governments, charities, and donor organisations actively discuss how to share responsibility for refugees on all steps of their journey – from camps in Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey to transit to settlement – European business has been strangely silent. But, at a time when business is more powerful than ever, with multinational corporations stretching around the world, the private sector must work with governments and NGOs to help address the short-term and long-term challenges posed by the massive refugee inflows. Indeed, industry leaders in all sectors owe it to themselves to be involved from the start. Only by turning the challenges into opportunities can social, political, and economic risks be mitigated.

There has been one notable exception to the pattern of private-sector silence. Not all of these refugees will remain in Europe permanently. The BDI has spoken clearly and decisively about the benefits of refugees for business and has proposed changes to Germany's labour laws and regulations, including fast-tracking the newcomers' right to work. In order to make business engagement and investment sustainable, the BDI has also sought assurances that migrants who find employment will not be deported.

Now it is time to hear from other countries' business associations. How do the Confederation of British Industry or France's MEDEF intend to respond? And what of individual multinational corporations? What legislative changes do they think they will need to aid governments and the EU in addressing the refugee crisis and ensuring long-term stability in Europe?

The challenge, everyone agrees, is not confined to managing the huge inflows and processing asylum applications. In the coming months and years, destination countries must lay the foundations for integrating refugees into their workforces. To wait too long is to miss an important opportunity to be involved in developing a strategy that works for businesses, governments, and societies alike.



**Student D****Europe's refugee crisis is a major opportunity for businesses** (Part 2)

Lucy P Marcus

European firms should be quick to help refugees – they are an antidote to ageing populations and low birth rates, and many come ready to work

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*The Guardian*

Friday, 11 September 2015

Becoming involved early in the process of assessment, education, and integration planning would allow the private sector to help shape policy from the outset, rather than complaining about the government's failures after the fact. Business leaders can help identify the skills and abilities that would most benefit their sectors, establish guidance and training programmes, and offer apprenticeships.

The benefits are clear. The refugees arriving on Europe's shores are often young, well-educated, skilled, and eager to integrate quickly into society. By contrast, in 2014 for example, 714,927 births and 863,373 deaths were recorded. By collaborating with the public sector, business can help to ensure that they get the training and jobs they need.

Business also has a role to play in helping to shape societal attitudes toward refugees. This is particularly true of public-facing organisations. Football clubs across Europe are not only donating money, but also taking concrete steps to encourage a welcoming atmosphere, with welcome banners, training camps for refugees, and, in the case of Bayern Munich, language lessons.

Indeed, the sooner the refugees gain employment, the more they will help the public finances by paying income tax and social security contributions," the report said. One day, many may return to their homeland. When they do, they will have the skills to help rebuild their societies and economies, as well as provide strong ties to the country where they sought refuge. The importance of this investment in future state building, as well as business relationships, cannot be underestimated. Although the payoff may seem distant, investing in today's refugees could make all the difference in building tomorrow's strong, stable trading partners.

Europe's refugee crisis continues to be viewed solely as a political problem, in part because that is how the media portray it. The only business coverage tends to focus on the financial impact caused by the disruption of transport links such as the port of Calais. But Europe's refugee crisis is also a business problem. By addressing it now, business can turn that problem into an opportunity for all.

*Lucy P. Marcus is Professor of Leadership and Governance at IE Business School and a non-executive board director of Atlantia SpA.*

### C. Terrorism

1. Reorder the phrases to make the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations' definition of terrorism.

Terrorism is

- a. in furtherance of political or social objectives
- b. to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof
- c. the unlawful use of force and violence against persons or property

2. How much do you know about terrorism? Do the quiz and find out.

1. Which of the following are considered or have been considered a terrorist group?
  - a. ETA
  - b. Red Brigade
  - c. ISIS
  - d. Taliban
  - e. Al Qaeda
  - f. Ku Klux Klan
  - g. Grey Wolves
  - h. IRA.
2. Which European country has suffered from the greatest number of terrorist attacks in the last 15 years?
  - a. Germany
  - b. France
  - c. Spain
  - d. England
3. Who claimed responsibility for 9/11?
  - a. ISIS.
  - b. Al Qaeda.
  - c. Boko Haram.
4. How many suicide bombings were there in Iraq before the US invaded in 2003?
  - a. None.
  - b. 1-10
  - c. 11-20
  - d. 21-50
5. Place the terrorist attacks in chronological order
 

a. Suicide bombing, London, England	i. 11 Mar. 2004
b. Metro station, Madrid, Spain	ii. 7 Jul. 2005
c. Charlie Hebdo attack, Paris, France	iii. 24 May 2014
d. Jewish museum, Brussels, Belgium	iv. 7 Jan. 2015
e. Airport & metro station, Brussels, Belgium	v. 13 Nov. 2015
f. Stade de France, Bataclan and restaurants, Paris 2016	vi. 22 Mar.
g. Lorry attack, Nice, France	vii. 14 July 2016
h. Church attack, Rouen, France	viii. 18 -26 July 2016
i. Wurzburg; Munich; Ansbach; Reutlingen; Berlin, Germany	ix. 26 July 2016
6. Which attacks caused the most victims?

### D. Profile of a terrorist

1. The following people have been linked with terrorist attacks in Europe. Find out the following information about them. You might not find everything.
  - a. Nationality and where born.
  - b. Early life, education, socio-economic group.
  - c. When and where they were radicalised.
  - d. Terrorist training.
  - e. Age when they committed the act.
  - f. What they did.

Adel K

Mohamed Lahouaiej Bouhlel

Abdelhamid Abaaoud

Cherif and Said Kouachi

Samy Amimour

Bilal Hadfi

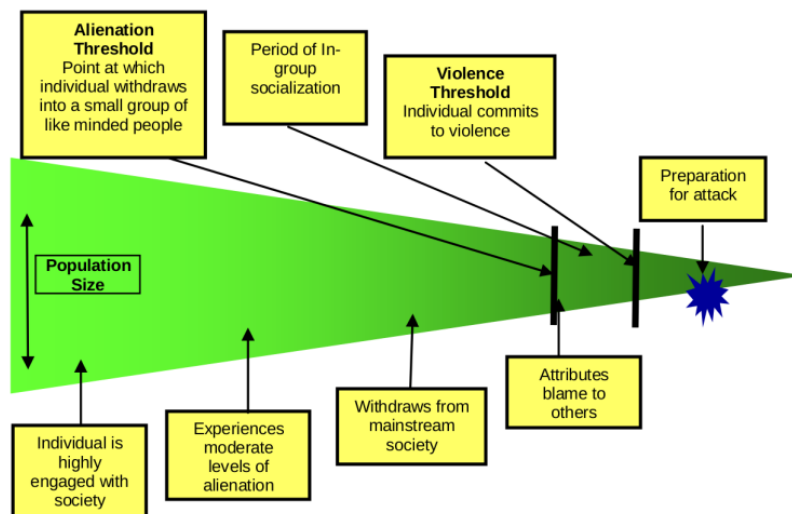
Amedy Coulibaly

Mehdi Nemmouche

2. Can we talk about a profile for a typical terrorist? Why/why not?

3. Which of the following two figures represents the path of radicalisation better? Why?

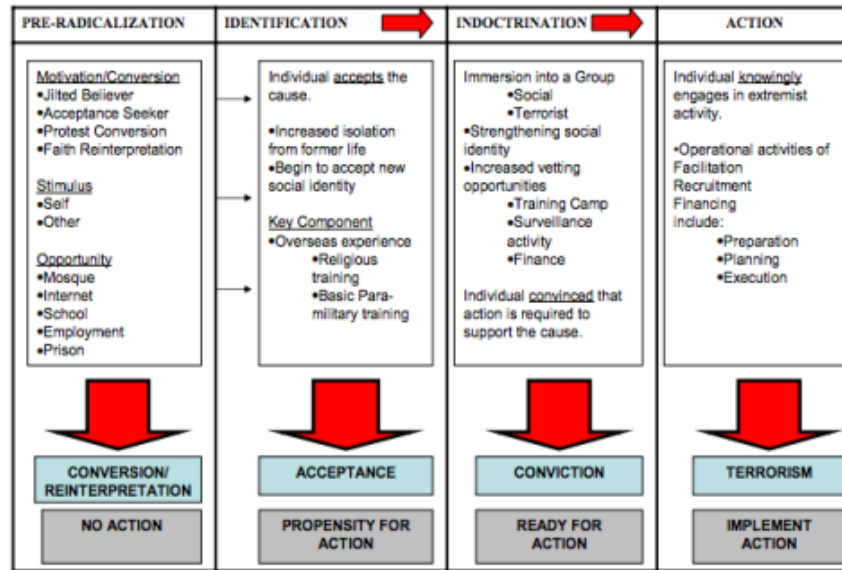
Figure 1.



Source: <http://www.vox.com/2015/11/20/9764078/paris-terrorist-radicalization>

Figure 2

## The Radicalization Process



Source: FBI

### E. How Belgium became a terrorist breeding ground

1. Match each expression i. - vii with its meaning a. – h. One expression has two meanings.

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| i. jihad         | a. a muslim who advocates or participates in jihad  |
| ii. caliph       | b. an advisory board that rules on religious matters and ensures that the religious laws are being observed   |
| iii. caliphate   | c. the religious law governing the members of the Islamic faith. It is derived from the religious precepts of Islam, particularly the Quran and the Hadith  |
| iv. Sharia       | d. an Islamic term referring to the religious duty of Muslims to maintain and spread the religion. In Arabic, the word is a noun meaning the act of "striving, applying oneself, struggling, persevering"                                   |
| v. Shura council | e. an ultra-conservative reform movement within Sunni Islam that developed in Arabia in the first half of the 18th century, against a background of European colonialism. It advocated a return to the traditions of the "devout ancestors" |
| vi. jihadist     | f. an Islamic state led by a caliph, whose power and authority is absolute.   |
| vii. Salafi      | g. a struggle or fight against the enemies of Islam   |
|                  | h. the chief Muslim civil and religious ruler, regarded as the successor of Muhammad.   |

2. Choose the best meaning(s) for the underlined expression.

- What is a moniker?
  - A nickname.
  - A vessel like a cup.
  - A political organization.
- Rip through can be used to describe
  - how you do something fast (I ripped through the questions)
  - the effects of an explosion (The bomb ripped through the school)
  - what happens in a terrorist attack (The suicide bomber ripped through the crowd)

3. What can you do to a plot?
  - a. Plant it.
  - b. Plan it.
  - c. Draw it.
4. If you are overwhelmed, what might you feel?
  - a. That you cannot cope.
  - b. A very strong emotion.
  - c. Balance.
5. What is a malaise?
  - a. a problem.
  - b. an ill feeling.
  - c. a negative situation.
6. What do you do when you gauge something?
  - a. You measure it.
  - b. You eat it.
  - c. You follow it.
7. If you are savvy, you are
  - a. Clever.
  - b. Ignorant.
  - c. Easily persuaded.
8. A misfit
  - a. does not tolerate difference.
  - b. does not feel like he belongs.
  - c. belongs to a gang.

3. On pages 14 and 15 the text **How Belgium became a terrorist breeding ground** by Pamela Engel, published in Business Insider on 26 March 2016, is incomplete. Use the prompts below to ask questions to obtain the information missing from the text.

Student A – page 14

- |             |                        |
|-------------|------------------------|
| 1. What     | 12. What / Which / Who |
| 2. What     | 14. Who                |
| 4. How many | 16. When               |
| 6. Where    | 18. What               |
| 8. How many | 20. When               |
| 10. When    | 22. What               |

Student B – page 15

- |             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| 1. What     | 13. What |
| 3. How many | 15. What |
| 5. What     | 17. What |
| 7. How many | 19. What |
| 9. What     | 21. Why  |
| 11. What    | 23. Who  |

Belgium has the highest per-capita rate of [1]..... of any Western European country, and its anti-terrorism police are struggling to keep up with the number of cases of radicalized individuals they see. The small country, which shares borders with France, the Netherlands, and Germany, has been described as "[2].....," a moniker that was widely repeated in various forms on Tuesday when more than 30 people were killed and [4]..... 200 injured after explosions ripped through a Brussels airport and metro station. The terrorists who are thought to be responsible for the Brussels bombings also have links to the November attacks in Paris that killed 130 people. The terrorist group ISIS (also known as the Islamic State, ISIL, or Daesh), claimed responsibility for both attacks.

Both plots were at least partially planned [6]....., which is thought to have an extensive network of jihadists. Belgians have contributed more than 400 fighters to extremist groups in Syria and Iraq, according to a 2015 report from strategic security firm The Soufan Group. Of those, more than [8]..... are thought to have returned to Belgium. There's no one-size-fits-all explanation for why so many young Belgians are drawn to terrorist organizations, but experts have identified socio-economic inequality, existing terrorist networks, and an overwhelmed security force as major factors that make Belgium a fertile ground for extremism.

Belgium has long-existing jihadi networks that became especially active [10]..... Edwin Bakker, director of the Centre for Terrorism and Counterterrorism of Leiden University in the Netherlands, told Business Insider that Belgium's participation in a US-led anti-ISIS coalition has been cited as a reason why terrorist have targeted the small European country.

"The existence of a number of well-organized salafi-jihadist networks — such as [12]..... — contributed to the growth of salafi-jihadist scenes from which many individuals left for Syria after the outbreak of the civil war and after governmental action was taken against these organizations," Bakker said in an email. "The (long) existence of jihadist networks is an important explanation, in combination with charismatic leadership. That also explains why some cities have "produced" no or only a few jihadist foreign fighters and cities and towns like Brussels and Vilvoorde relatively many."

Petter Nesser, a senior researcher with the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment and author of the recent book "Islamist Terrorism in Europe", noted after the Paris attacks that savvy jihadi recruiters can be a powerful pull:

The European jihadi underground revolves around [14]....., who recruit and socialize misfits and drifters, politicize grievances they may have, and employ them as tools for transnational militants, such as al-Qaeda and IS. Social despair may create a hospitable environment for recruitment, but in many cases social ties and loyalty to entrepreneurs are sufficient driving forces.

In an article for The New Yorker last year, Ben Taub noted that the Sharia4Belgium group, established in [16]....., recruited dozens of young Belgian people to travel to Syria and wage jihad. The group wanted to "replace the parliament with a shura council and the Prime Minister with a caliph; stone adulterers and execute homosexuals; and convert or banish all non-Muslims, or force them to pay *jizya*, a tax levied on those who don't adhere to the faith." Essentially, the group wanted to transform Belgium into an Islamic state governed by strict Sharia law.

[18]..... could attract young Europeans to jihadist recruiters, who offer them a purpose in jihad and promise that they will be sent to heaven as religious martyrs. Taub noted that one Belgian fighter who had been raised Catholic was drawn to Sharia4Belgium [20]..... He later told police that he started "looking for an alternative to the pain" and then found Islam and, eventually, Sharia4Belgium. Each person's path to radicalization is different, but some young Belgians who don't have much opportunity at home and are searching for purpose in their lives might feel that foreign jihad or attacks on the homeland offer a worthy path.

"Some argue that Syria and the violent jihad attracted more Belgians because of social-economic problems that young (north-African) Muslims are facing in places like Brussels," Bakker said. In contrast, as US President Barack Obama pointed out on Wednesday, one of the reasons the US hasn't seen more homegrown terrorist attacks is that the US has "an extraordinarily successful, patriotic, integrated Muslim-American community."

In many places of Europe, Muslim immigrants are not integrated into the mainstream. Rik Coolsaet, a terrorism expert and professor at Belgium's Ghent Institute for International Studies, described the situation in the Brussels suburb of Molenbeek in a paper that was published two weeks ago:

More than a decade and a half before it became a "global byword for jihadism," it was the scene of some widespread rioting (similar to the rioting in English or French suburbs). At the time, the aforementioned Belgian investigative journalist Chris De Stoop attempted to gauge the malaise in this borough. He found a complex mosaic, composed of [22].....

This rioting, according to a local social worker, was born out of desperation about lacking prospects in a neighbourhood characterized by poor job prospects, bad housing and deficient education. But the roots of jihadism have a more complicated origin. Nesser cautioned against relying too much on the socio-economic trope to explain why some Belgian youth are attracted to extremism. "Although jihadi hubs are oftentimes located in socio-economically deprived areas, this is not always the case," Nesser wrote. "For instance, the new generation of jihadis in Europe," including the Sharia4 groups that exist in several areas of Europe, "recruited many members among university students and in middle class environments in the UK."

Belgium has the highest per-capita rate of [1]..... of any Western European country, and its anti-terrorism police are struggling to keep up with the number of cases of radicalized individuals they see. The small country, which shares borders with France, the Netherlands, and Germany, has been described as "Europe's terror hotbed," a moniker that was widely repeated in various forms on Tuesday when [3]..... people were killed and more than 200 injured after explosions ripped through a Brussels airport and metro station. The terrorists who are thought to be responsible for the Brussels bombings also have links to the November attacks in Paris that killed 130 people. The terrorist group ISIS (also known as [5].....), claimed responsibility for both attacks.

Both plots were at least partially planned in Belgium, which is thought to have an extensive network of jihadists. Belgians have contributed [7]..... fighters to extremist groups in Syria and Iraq, according to a 2015 report from strategic security firm The Soufan Group. Of those, more than 100 are thought to have returned to Belgium. There's no one-size-fits-all explanation for why so many young Belgians are drawn to terrorist organizations, but experts have identified [9]..... as major factors that make Belgium a fertile ground for extremism.

Belgium has long-existing jihadi networks that became especially active as Western countries got involved in conflicts in the Middle East. Edwin Bakker, director of the Centre for Terrorism and Counterterrorism of Leiden University in the Netherlands, told Business Insider that [11]..... has been cited as a reason why terrorist have targeted the small European country.

"The existence of a number of well-organized salafi-jihadist networks — such as Sharia4Belgium — contributed to the growth of salafi-jihadist scenes from which many individuals left for Syria after the outbreak of the civil war and after governmental action was taken against these organizations," Bakker said in an email. "The (long) existence of jihadist networks is an important explanation, in combination with [13]..... That also explains why some cities have "produced" no or only a few jihadist foreign fighters and cities and towns like Brussels and Vilvoorde relatively many."

Petter Nesser, a senior researcher with the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment and author of the recent book "Islamist Terrorism in Europe", noted after the Paris attacks that savvy jihadi recruiters can be a powerful pull:

The European jihadi underground revolves around experienced jihad entrepreneurs, who recruit and socialize misfits and drifters, politicize grievances they may have, and employ them as tools for transnational militants, such as al-Qaeda and IS. Social despair may create a hospitable environment for recruitment, but in many cases [15]..... are sufficient driving forces.

In an article for The New Yorker last year, Ben Taub noted that the Sharia4Belgium group, established in 2010, recruited dozens of young Belgian people to travel to Syria and wage jihad. The group wanted to "[17].....; and convert or banish all non-Muslims, or force them to pay *jizya*, a tax levied on those who don't adhere to the faith." Essentially, the group wanted to transform Belgium into an Islamic state governed by strict Sharia law.

A lack of opportunity and feeling isolated from more privileged parts of European society coupled with a lack of knowledge about Islam could attract young Europeans to jihadist recruiters, who offer [19]..... and promise that they will be sent to heaven as religious martyrs. Taub noted that one Belgian fighter who had been raised Catholic was drawn to Sharia4Belgium after his grades started slipping at school and his girlfriend dumped him. He later told police that he started "looking for an alternative to the pain" and then found Islam and, eventually, Sharia4Belgium. Each person's path to radicalization is different, but some young Belgians who don't have much opportunity at home and are searching for purpose in their lives might feel that foreign jihad or attacks on the homeland offer a worthy path.

"Some argue that Syria and the violent jihad attracted more Belgians because of social-economic problems that young (north-African) Muslims are facing in places like Brussels," Bakker said. In contrast, as US President Barack Obama pointed out on Wednesday, one of the reasons the US hasn't seen more homegrown terrorist attacks is that [21]....."

In many places of Europe, Muslim immigrants are not integrated into the mainstream. Rik Coolsaet, a terrorism expert and professor at Belgium's Ghent Institute for International Studies, described the situation in the Brussels suburb of Molenbeek in a paper that was published two weeks ago:

More than a decade and a half before it became a "global byword for jihadism," it was the scene of some widespread rioting (similar to the rioting in English or French suburbs). At the time, the aforementioned Belgian investigative journalist Chris De Stoop attempted to gauge the malaise in this borough. He found a complex mosaic, composed of vibrant local community activities, pockets of genuine despair and accumulated frustrations, and cliques of troublemakers. This rioting, according to a local social worker, was born out of desperation about lacking prospects in a neighbourhood characterized by poor job prospects, bad housing and deficient education. But the roots of jihadism have a more complicated origin. Nesser cautioned against relying too much on the socio-economic trope to explain why some Belgian youth are attracted to extremism. "Although jihadi hubs are oftentimes located in socio-economically deprived areas, this is not always the case," Nesser wrote. "For instance, the new generation of jihadis in Europe," including the Sharia4 groups that exist in several areas of Europe, "recruited many members among [23]....."

**F. Home-grown terrorism**

Use your knowledge acquired so far and information from figures 3 and 4 to explain what home-grown terrorism is and which countries in Europe have suffered from it most.

Figure 3

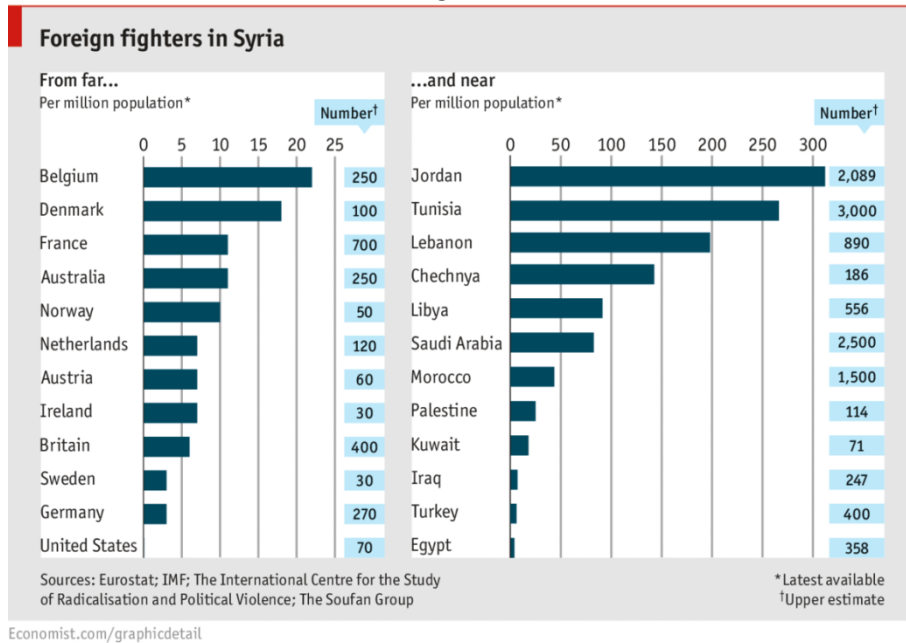


Figure 4

