Contents

Abbreviations		13
Summary		
1	Introduction	21
1.1	Purpose of the research	23
1.2	Jihadi terrorism and jihadi activities	24
1.3	Research method and data collection	26
1.3.1	Selection of cases	26
1.3.2	Data collection	27
1.3.3	Police files as source material	28
1.4	Restrictions and scope of the research	30
1.5	Anonymous form	31
1.6	Structure of the report	32
2	International and ideological context	35
2.1	International jihadism	35
2.1.1	From political Salafism to Salafist jihadism	37
2.1.2	Internationalisation of the jihad	38
2.1.3	The West as a new target of an internationally-oriented	
	movement	40
2.1.4	The internationally-oriented jihadi movement as it stands	
	today	41
2.2	Rise and development of European and Dutch Salafism	42
2.3	Jihadi actors in Europe	43
2.3.1	Heartland-oriented actors	43
2.3.2	Other actors	44
3	Jihadi cooperations	47
3.1	Characteristics of jihadi cooperations	47
3.2	Elementary orientation in words and actions	49
3.2.1	Involvement in international Salafist jihadism	49
3.2.2	Information sources as orientation indicators	49
3.2.3	Activities and actions as orientation indicators	53
3.2.4	Involvement in a movement	55
3.3	Socio-cultural composition of cooperations	59
3.3.1	Origin	59
3.3.2	History, language, and culture	60
3.3.3	Age and gender	60
3.3.4	Religion	61
3.4	Elementary factors of social binding	62
3.4.1	Religion and religious activities	62
3.4.2	Ideology	63
3.4.3	Role models and guiding individuals	64
3.4.4	Activities	65

3.4.5	Binding needs and motives	65
3.4.6	Material needs and interests	66
3.5	Factors of power	67
3.5.1	Expert power	67
3.5.2	Referent power	68
3.5.3	Legitimate power	69
3.5.4	Reward power	70
3.5.5	Coercive power	71
3.6	Structural characteristics and cohesion of a jihadi	
	movement	72
3.6.1	Social Foundations	73
3.6.2	Meeting places	75
3.6.3	Key figures	78
3.6.4	Cohesion at the international level	78
3.7	Interaction, formation of clusters, and collective	
	radicalisation	80
3.7.1	The perspective of resemblance	80
3.7.2	Formation and consolidation	81
3.8	Organisation and allocation of tasks	85
3.8.1	Dependence-receptivity relationships	85
3.8.2	Dependence-receptivity relationships at the international	
	level	87
3.8.3	Organisational interpretation	88
3.8.4	Organisational nuances	88
3.9	Recapitulation	89
4	Activities	93
4.1	Conversion, education, schooling, and training	93
4.1.1	Conversion	93
4.1.2	Education and schooling	96
4.1.3	Preparing, training, and dispatching fighters	101
4.2	Attacks and threats	104
4.2.1	Attacks	104
4.2.2	Threats	106
4.2.3	Intolerance and threats	107
4.3	Supporting activities	108
4.3.1	Document forgery and fraud	108
4.3.2	House burglary and theft	109
4.3.3	Drug production and trade	110
4.3.4	Credit card fraud	111
4.3.5	Fund-raising activities	111
4.3.6	Accommodation and residence	112
4.4	Protection	113
4.4.1		
4.4.1	False identities and aliases Limited communication and veiled language	113

4.4.3	Phone use	115
4.4.4	Internet and computer use	115
4.4.5	Face-to-face interactions	117
4.4.6	Secret and closed meetings	117
4.4.7	Outward behaviour	117
4.4.8	Knowledge of the working procedures of the police	119
4.5	Life style and living environment	119
4.5.1	Family and relatives	119
4.5.2	Living and hospitatlity	120
4.5.3	Daily routines: education or work	121
4.5.4	Daily routines in and around Islamic centres	122
4.5.5	Semi-public places: call shops and internet cafes	123
4.5.6	Jihadism and asylum seekers centres	124
4.5.7	Jihadism and penal institutions	124
4.6	Recapitulation	125
5	Actors	127
5.1	Quantitative data on the population of actors	127
5.1.1	Age, gender, country of origin, and nationality	127
5.1.2	Residence status	129
5.1.3	Marital status	129
5.1.4	Educational level	129
5.1.5	Work and study	130
5.1.6	Criminal records	130
5.1.7	Backgrounds and roles	131
5.2	Examples of individual life stories and developmental paths	131
5.2.1	The story of 'A'	131
5.2.2	The story of 'B'	132
5.2.3	The story of 'C'	133
5.2.4	The story of 'D'	134
5.2.5	The story of 'E'	135
5.3	Common backgrounds and motives	135
5.3.1	Illegal foreigners	136
5.3.2	Criminals, former criminals, and addicts	137
5.3.3	'Seekers'	139
5.3.4	Idealists and political activists	140
5.4	Women	142
5.4.1	Man-woman relationships and friendships	143
5.4.2	The roles of women	144
5.5	Recapitulation	146
6	Concluding observations	149
6.1	Dutch or international jihad?	150
6.2	Struggle against evil and against injustice	152
6.3	Receptivity to jihadi ideology	156

6.4	Dynamics of the cooperations	159
6.5	In conclusion	160
References		163
Appe	ndix 1 Advisory Board	171