



Norwegian Ministry
of Culture and Equality

Summary

Meld. St. 13 (2024–2025) Report to the Storting (white paper)

Prevention of extremism

Safety, trust, cooperation and democratic resilience



London pub: Steffen Trumpf/dpa

Al-Noor: NTB

Utøya: NTB

The Government Quarter: Fartein Rudjord

Tillit (Trust): Fartein Rudjord

Boy with raised hand: Fartein Rudjord

Woman with megaphone: FG Trade/iStockphoto.com

Boy in front of PC: artoleshko/iStockphoto.com

Meld. St. 13 (2024–2025) Report to the Storting (white paper)

Prevention of extremism

Safety, trust, cooperation and democratic resilience

Contents

1	Introduction	7
1.1	Background for the white paper	9
1.2	The Government's goals – summary	13
1.3	Measures	16

Prevention of extremism

Safety, trust, cooperation and
democratic resilience

Meld. St. 13 (2024–2025) Report to the Storting
(white paper)

*Recommendations of the Ministry of Culture and Equality of
21 March 2025,
approved by the Council of State on the same day.
(Støre Government)*

The Norwegian Government have submitted a white paper to the Parliament on the prevention of extremism. This report to the Parliament is largely based on the Commission on Extremism's description of the situation and knowledge base. The white paper also builds on the authorities' work in the field over a number of years, as well as insight and knowledge from previous incidents and international cooperation. A number of the Commission's recommendations are being followed up. The Government's aim with this white paper report is to strengthen preventive efforts against extremism across sectors and authorities.

1 Introduction

Extremism has major consequences for individuals and society at the local, regional and global levels. Extremism poses a threat to democracy and the plurality of voices and perspectives it depends on. Acts of terrorism represent the most devastating outcome of extremism.

A total of 77 people were killed in the right-wing extremist terrorist attack on the Government Quarter and on Utøya Island on 22 July 2011. The terrorist attack stands as Norway's worst peacetime atrocity, both in scale and brutality. The attack was aimed at Norwegian diversity and democracy, as well as the Norwegian Labour Party.

Since then, Norway has experienced two more terrorist attacks. The right-wing extremist terrorist attack on the Al-Noor Islamic Centre on 10 August 2019 was carried out after the terrorist had killed his adopted stepsister in their home. This attack was also aimed at Norwegian diversity, as well as Muslims.

Two people were killed and several others wounded in the extreme Islamist terrorist attack on nightclubs and people in Rosenkrantzgate in Oslo during the Pride celebrations on 25 June 2022. The attack was aimed at LGBT+ people. These attacks clearly demonstrate the need to strengthen preventive efforts against extremism.

Hate crimes have also claimed lives and undermined the sense of security and safety for people in Norway. There is also racism, anti-semitism, anti-Muslim racism, and negative perceptions and attitudes toward minorities within the population. This generates insecurity for many and poses a threat to broad democratic participation.

Over several years, Norwegian authorities have gained insight into which efforts are effective against extremism and which have failed. People have broken and exited cycles of radicalisation, attacks

have been averted, and democratic resilience is being bolstered in Norwegian schools and other public arenas every day. However, there continues to be a need to strengthen preventive efforts against extremism in Norway today.

The Government will boost preventive efforts against extremism to avoid individuals and groups becoming radicalised in Norway. The Government will contribute to ensuring that Norwegian democracy is sufficiently resilient to anti-democratic forces and that society safeguards human rights and protects everyone who lives here. This is a mission that encompasses the whole of society.

The Government's guiding principle is that preventive efforts against terrorism and extremism must always be carried out in accordance with individual rights and in compliance with the principles of the rule of law. Such an open, democratic society involves a certain risk of extremism. Not everything can be prevented or averted. However, the goal must be to minimise this risk.

The financial cost of prevention is significant. Successful prevention and averted attacks will never receive as much attention as cases where prevention has failed. It is difficult to document the results and effects of successful early prevention efforts. At the same time, the costs of violent extremism and terrorism are immense. Those directly affected by extremist attacks pay a price that cannot be quantified. Lives are lost. The lives of family and friends are forever changed. Many experience prolonged insecurity in their everyday lives. The whole of society is affected.

Many sectors of society are involved in crisis management and rebuilding reconstruction in the short and long term. Urban spaces and infrastructure are affected, as are local communities and the voluntary sector. The rebuilding of Utøya Island has been an extensive and challenging endeavour for the Labour Party Youth and the families of those who lost their lives. In 2015, the first summer camp was held on the island since the terrorist attack and political activity on the island has resumed. Furthermore, Utøya currently manages a remembrance and educational programme aimed at all citizens regardless of their political views. A National Memorial has been

established at Utøyakaia on the mainland, by the ferry dock close to Utøya Island. The National Memorial was completed in 2022.

The bombing of the Government Quarter on 22 July 2011 claimed eight lives and wounded several hundred people. Nearby buildings and those farther away were either destroyed or damaged. Remembrance and education related to 22 July will form part of the topography of the new Government Quarter when the permanent National Memorial is completed, and the 22 July Centre returns to the foot of the Høyblokka government building.

Restoring a sense of safety in religious spaces and local communities also takes time. Bærum Municipality and the Al-Noor Mosque have been continuously working to address this issue since the attack on 10 August 2019. The London pub and other bars in Rosenkrantz' gate remain vibrant venues since the terrorist attack on 25 June 2022. Although many in the LGBT+ community still feel unsafe and remain fearful after the attack on 25 June 2022, both the Pride celebrations and the streets have been reclaimed. Jewish religious communities and institutions have lived with strict security measures for a long time and continue to do so.

Prevention is about identifying individuals and groups before they commit extremist violence or acts of terrorism. Ensuring the safety of all citizens is one of the central government's most important responsibilities and an element of the social contract.

Preventing radicalisation and extremism is also about building societies that are resilient to authoritarian and anti-democratic movements. It involves countering ideas that assert that some people are worth more than others. Prevention is about creating inclusive communities that allow for difference and disagreement.

1.1 Background for the white paper

Following the terrorist attack on 22 July 2011, the 22 July Commission was quickly established to review and draw lessons (NOU 2012: 14 *Report from the 22 July Commission*). The Commission focused on the authorities' handling of the attack and on failures in emergency

preparedness and crisis management. The report revealed serious deficiencies in several areas during the handling of the attack. The main conclusions include that the resources were unable to locate one another, that the attack on the Government Quarter could have been prevented, and that the authorities' capability to protect the people on Utøya Island had failed. However, the mandate of the 22 July Commission did not include a closer examination of the questions related to the perpetrator's motives, and the Commission highlighted that these questions should be given further attention.

As a follow-up to the 22 July Commission's report, the Stoltenberg II Government presented a white paper on terrorism preparedness in 2013 (*Report to the Storting no. 21 (2012–2013)*). This report formed the overarching strategy for preventing and handling terrorism in Norway. Key measures included strengthening the capacity of the Norwegian Police, establishing the National Police Emergency Response Centre and increasing cooperation between the actors responsible for crisis management.

Evaluations were also carried out of how the Norwegian Police and the Norwegian Police Security Service had handled the terrorist attack in Bærum on 10 August 2019 and the terrorist attack in Oslo on 25 June 2022. Following both attacks, external committees were appointed to identify lessons learned related to the Norwegian Police and the Norwegian Police Security Service's abilities to prevent, avert and handle these terrorist attacks.

The Government has strengthened the Norwegian Police and the Norwegian Police Security Service on a number of occasions to enable them to better respond to the developing threat landscape. Significant legislative amendments have also been adopted to enhance the Norwegian Police and the Norwegian Police Security Service's ability to respond to changes in the threat landscape.

In 2022, the Government appointed the Commission on Extremism in order to gain a better understanding of the conditions that have enabled the rise of radicalisation and extremism in Norway in recent times, and how to ensure better prevention in the future.

The Government is now submitting a white paper on the prevention of extremism. This report to the Parliament is largely based on

the Commission on Extremism's description of the situation and knowledge base. The white paper also builds on the authorities' work in the field over a number of years, as well as insight and knowledge from previous incidents and international cooperation. A number of the Commission's recommendations are being followed up. The Government's aim with this white paper report is to strengthen preventive efforts against extremism across sectors and authorities.

Preventing radicalisation, extremism and terrorism requires commitments and efforts in a number of different areas. The policies and measures presented and discussed in this report interact with other policy areas including welfare policy, foreign policy, and with emergency preparedness and security in general.

1.1.1 The Commission on Extremism

Norway has engaged in broad efforts to combat extremism for several years, and there exists a wealth of knowledge, both nationally and internationally. One of the reasons for the appointment of the Commission on Extremism was the desire and need to gain more knowledge about issues that were not covered by the 22 July Commission. The Commission on Extremism was tasked with generating and analysing knowledge and making recommendations to improve Norway's ability to prevent radicalisation and the rise of extremism. The Commission was to elucidate the various conditions that have enabled the rise of radicalisation and extremism in Norway in recent times and how to ensure better prevention in the future. The Commission was mandated to take a broad approach to extremism.

The Commission on Extremism was composed of 17 members from different areas of experience and expertise and was chaired by researcher Cathrine Thorleifsson. The Commission submitted its report, NOU 2024: 3 *Joint efforts against extremism: Better conditions for preventive work*, to the Government in March 2024.

The report contains 41 recommendations, divided into four categories:

1. Better organisation and more binding cooperation
2. Knowledge building and competence enhancement in preventive efforts
3. Better protection and participation opportunities for vulnerable groups
4. Strengthened support for democracy and human rights

The report was presented for public consultation, and 120 comment letters were received from various municipalities, government agencies, organisations and research institutions across the country. The Commission on Extremism's 41 recommendations were overwhelmingly well-received. Most of the consultative bodies supported the description of the situation presented in the report and recognised the need to address the challenges outlined in the form of coordinated measures at the national, regional and local levels. The comment letters also revealed different approaches to how the various measures can be designed and which actors should be responsible for them.

Part of the Commission on Extremism's assignment was to review and assess severe cases involving extremism, with the aim of providing insight into how extremism can arise. Through a separate Act, the Commission was granted access to confidential information. Under the Act, any person was permitted to provide the Commission with the information necessary for it to fulfil its mandate, notwithstanding any duty of confidentiality. According to the mandate, the Commission was to consider "severe cases involving extremism". Proposition 10 (2022–2023) states that the Ministry "assumed that penal provisions must have a penalty limit of imprisonment for a term of minimum six years for an offence to meet the requirement of severity". The proposition also stated that the Commission would be authorised to review up to 20 individual cases. The Commission on Extremism contacted several actors in its work on reviewing the cases, including the Norwegian Police Security Service, the Norwegian Police, the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration (Nav), various municipalities, the Child Welfare Services and the Norwegian Correctional Service. Thereby, the Commission was able to investigate the authorities' han-

dling of these cases, as well as factors such as upbringing and background, the radicalisation process, criminality and possible imprisonment, as well as the period following the criminal offence and any attempts at reintegration.

The Report from the Commission on Extremism (NOU 2024: 3 *Felles innsats mot ekstremisme: Bedre vilkår for det forebyggende arbeidet*) can be found at www.regjeringen.no/KUD

1.2 The Government's goals – summary

This white paper presents the Government's policies for the prevention of radicalisation and extremism, and provides guidance for future preventive efforts.

The Government wants to ensure a broad consensus and effective policy instruments. Preventing radicalisation, extremism and, in the most severe cases, acts of terrorism requires continuous efforts, an updated knowledge base and an overview of the various types of development trends and threats. Extremism is a real and persistent threat, and international conditions and conflicts affect the developments in Norway.

An increasingly complex situation must be met with greater cooperation across sectors and services. The Government wants to ensure that authorities at the national, regional and local levels have better structures, tools and competence that strengthen cooperation and facilitate long-term prevention efforts.

Prevention of radicalisation and extremism must take place at different levels simultaneously, through different approaches and using different tools. Prevention should be targeted at both individuals and groups where risk and vulnerability factors have already been identified, and at society as a whole and all citizens of the country. In other words, the Government's goal is to create resilience against forces that actively undermine democracy and to prevent radicalisation and violent extremism.

Box 1.1 The discourse surrounding the terrorist attacks on 22 July 2011

The radicalisation, motives and ideas of the 22 July terrorist have been a source of public debate in Norway in the years following the terrorist attack. Questions regarding health and ideology were central to the trial and the debate regarding the terrorist's criminal responsibility in 2012.

Commenting on the 22 July Commission's report, then-Prime Minister Jens Stoltenberg stated, "*What is crucial is that we now have a common narrative regarding 22 July*" and that "*We have a common understanding of reality.*" Developments in the public discourse in the years that followed have revealed differing perceptions of what the phrase *a common narrative* means. Many actors in society called for the public conversation about 22 July to more prominently address the issues that were not discussed by the 22 July Commission. Research and debate have shown that there have been significant differences in how the population interprets 22 July.

In the years since 22 July, the survivors and bereaved of the 2011 terrorist attack in particular, but also other actors in society, have called for a stronger *reckoning* with the terrorist attack. Many have called for greater attention to the terrorist's far-right ideology. Several opined that the terrorist's conspiratorial beliefs, aimed at the Norwegian Labour Party, Muslims and immigrants, along with his deep contempt for women, were not unique to him and were shared by far more individuals than the public discourse might suggest. Criticism has also centred on the message of love and togetherness put forth by the authorities and opinion leaders in the immediate aftermath, arguing that it was given too much space for too long. This made it difficult to articulate difficult feelings and raise issues that are less conciliatory and have the potential to cause disagreement. On 22 July, Norway was scarred with a permanent source of national mourning. Those who lived through the attack, whether as survivors or the bereaved, have shouldered a disproportionate amount of responsibility in placing the issue on the agenda in the years that followed.

The Government will establish a national centre for efforts to combat radicalisation and violent extremism. Key tasks for the centre will be to provide guidance and support to municipalities and first-line services nationwide. The centre will disseminate competence and knowledge regarding phenomena, trends and preventive efforts to national, regional and local actors. The centre will also provide guidance to family, friends and other actors in the event of concerns about radicalisation.

By proposing changes to legislation on information sharing and the introduction of new forms of cooperation, the Government will also facilitate better tools for municipalities and first-line services in their preventive efforts.

Preventing extremism also involves working to strengthen support for democracy and human rights. Teaching democracy and citizenship, strengthening the Network of Norwegian Peace and Human Rights Centres, supporting civil society, working to combat hate crime, racism and discrimination, and an updated knowledge base are crucial in this work.

Chapter 1 presents the Government's goals and an overview of measures, while chapters 2 and 3 review terminology, the situation and development trends. Chapter 4 presents policies and measures that contribute to establishing better structures and tools for cooperation in the event of specific concerns regarding radicalisation and violent extremism. Issues such as the duty of confidentiality and information sharing are addressed, along with a discussion of the new national centre. The chapter also addresses the importance of knowledge and competence. Chapter 5 describes the work, roles and responsibilities of society and the authorities in early prevention efforts. Chapter 6 is about building democratic resilience in the population and strengthening support for democracy and human rights. Policies and initiatives related to freedom of expression and the media, museums and libraries, democracy and human rights in schools, and remembrance, learning and peace centres are accounted for. This chapter also emphasises the role of civil society actors in preventive efforts. Chapter 7 discusses financial and administrative consequences.

1.3 Measures

In this report, the Government presents a number of measures to prevent radicalisation and extremism. The measures are presented in the order in which they are addressed in the text.

National coordination and improved cooperation

Further development of the national counterterrorism strategy

The Government will revise the national counterterrorism strategy to ensure that its priorities are in line with developments in the field. In this context, the Government will also consider further development of the Action plan against Radicalisation and Violent Extremism.

Continue participation in international cooperation

The Government will continue Norway's participation in international cooperation against radicalisation and the prevention of violent extremism and terrorism, and will in particular highlight Norway's role in Nordic, European and multilateral forums.

Establish a national centre for efforts to combat radicalisation and violent extremism

The Government will establish a national centre for efforts to combat radicalisation and violent extremism, which will be launched in 2026. Among other things, the centre will support local preventive efforts, contribute to improved organisation and clear cooperation structures for national efforts.

Update and prepare guides for the application of the duty of confidentiality and information sharing

The Government will initiate work on a guide on the duty of confidentiality and the right and duty to disclose information with guidelines for preventive efforts against radicalisation and violent extremism.

Investigate legislative amendments and regulations relating to the sharing of confidential information

The Government is investigating possible legislative amendments to ensure the exchange of necessary information between the health service, the Norwegian Police and the Norwegian Police Security Service regarding persons with psychiatric disorders and an assumed risk of violence.

Consider a more structured, formalised and binding cooperation on crime prevention

The Government will consider a more structured, formalised and binding cooperation on crime prevention where information exchange is included as a key element. Considerations for municipal self-government and freedom of association shall form the basis for such an investigation.

Develop a common risk assessment tool to strengthen efforts against radicalisation and violent extremism

The Government will give the national centre the task of creating a shared risk assessment tool for the Norwegian Police Security Service, the police, and other frontline services to use in preventing radicalisation and violent extremism.

Assess the municipalities' policy instruments for the prevention of radicalisation and extremism

The Government will examine what policy instruments and tools municipalities have at their disposal to prevent radicalisation and extremism, as part of ongoing efforts to establish a national centre and improve the exchange of confidential information.

Continue support for the Centre for Research on Extremism (C-REX)

C-REX is guaranteed funding through the Research Council of Norway until the end of January 2026. The Government will consider whether the funding of C-REX shall continue to be channelled through the Research Council of Norway or through a direct grant to the University of Oslo and will return to this matter in future national budgets.

Assess the need for adjustments in the future structuring of terrorism research, including the terrorism research project series TERRA

In connection with the upcoming revision of the national counterterrorism strategy, it will be assessed whether there is a need to make adjustments to the future structuring of terrorism research, including TERRA.

Society's efforts for early prevention*Present a white paper on social equality and mobility*

In the spring of 2025, the Government will present a white paper on social equality and mobility. The report will discuss important factors for giving children a good start in life and how arenas such as kindergartens, schools and recreational programmes can contribute to social mobility.

Establish and strengthen emergency response teams and school environment teams to prevent child and youth crime

The Government allocates funding for emergency response teams in selected municipalities with special challenges. The Government also provides funding for school environment teams in selected municipalities.

Strengthen democracy education in schools

The Government is strengthening democracy education by supporting schools' work with the new curricula and the cross-curricular theme of *health and life skills*.

Good access to educational resources in schools

The Government will help to ensure that schools have good access to educational resources to enhance employees' competence in the prevention of extremism and radicalisation.

Mobilise and motivate more young people to enter the workforce

The Government will develop better low-threshold services and more customised services for young people with complex challenges.

Enhance competence in the labour and welfare administration

The Government will strengthen the existing counselling function at Nav Grünerløkka and expand the role to be able to work more on competence enhancement relating to radicalisation and extremism.

Strengthen efforts on mental health

Mental health is one of the Government's most important focus areas. The goal is for more people to experience good mental health and quality of life and for assistance to be readily available when needed. The Government will strengthen efforts relating to mental health through the *Escalation Plan for Mental Health (2023–2033)*.

Initiate a new survey of attitudes toward ethnic and religious minorities

The Government has regularly commissioned surveys of the population's attitudes toward ethnic and religious minorities, conducted by, among others, the Norwegian Centre for Holocaust and Minority Studies. The Government will commission a new survey in 2025, which will be launched in 2027.

Present a white paper on gender equality challenges for boys and men

The Government will present a white paper on gender equality challenges faced by boys and men. Several of the Men's Equality Commission's proposals are also relevant in terms of preventing extremism, and the proposals from the report will be assessed and followed up.

Gather more knowledge on the significance of gender ideals and perceptions in radicalisation and extremism

More knowledge is needed on how gender ideals and perceptions play a role in broader extremism and influence recruitment to violent extremism. The Government will gather more knowledge about this topic.

Strengthened efforts for prevention of child and youth crime

The Government has strengthened its efforts against child and youth crime, including by allocating additional funding and through legislative amendments.

Establish a grant scheme for meeting places for boys and young men

The Government has established a grant scheme for meeting places for boys and young men, aimed at preventing crime and contributing to the prevention of recruitment to criminal environments in vulnerable areas. This is part of the Government's efforts against child and youth crime.

Further develop the national statistics on hate crime

The Government has further developed the national statistics on hate crime to gain more knowledge about how hate crime affects various demographic groups.

Study on persons directly affected and impacted by the terrorist attack on 25 June 2022

The Government has allocated funding to the Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies (NKVTS) to conduct a research study on persons directly affected and impacted by the terrorist attack on 25 June 2022. The Government has provided extra funding so that all persons affected by the attack can be given the opportunity to participate and to ensure a good basis for further research capable of monitoring the individuals over time.

Continue the project with life stance teams/employees in the Norwegian Correctional Service

The Government will investigate the need for the scheme involving life stance teams/employees in the Norwegian Correctional Service, including whether and how these should be structured in the long term.

Continue and strengthen the grant scheme for measures to prevent radicalisation and violent extremism

The Government will continue the grant scheme whereby municipalities and county authorities can apply for funding for measures aimed at the prevention of radicalisation and violent extremism and increase awareness of the grant scheme. From 2026, the grant scheme will be strengthened to stimulate increased use of mentoring schemes – both for exit work and for early prevention. Emphasis will be placed on cooperation between municipalities and voluntary organisations.

Update the guide for exit work

Norway does not have its own national exit programme for individuals seeking assistance in disengaging from extremist groups. However, there is a separate guide for such work which is aimed at first-line employees. The Government will assign the relevant subordinate agencies the task of updating this guide for exit work.

Democracy and participation*Present a national strategy for an open and informed public discourse*

The Government will present a national strategy for an open and informed public dialogue in 2025. Among other things, this work follows up on the report by the Freedom of Expression Commission.

Incorporate the Digital Services Act (DSA) into Norwegian law

The Government will incorporate the DSA into Norwegian law and create a model for national enforcement.

Present a national strategy to strengthen resilience against disinformation

The Government will launch a strategy to strengthen resilience against disinformation in the spring of 2025. The strategy is based on the premise that resilience against disinformation must be developed through broad cooperation between authorities, civil society, the media and research.

Present a white paper on a safe digital upbringing

The Government will present a white paper on a safe digital upbringing. The report will present the Government's goal for children to enjoy a safe, active and participatory digital upbringing that safeguards their rights and the opportunities offered by the internet, while protecting them from, for example, extremist content and harmful use.

Increase the age limit for the processing of personal data and use of social media

The Government has proposed raising the age limit for when children can consent to, among other things, the processing of their personal data by social media companies, from 13 to 15 years. The Government will also explore the possibility of legislating a strict age limit of 15 years for social media.

Introduce a new trial scheme under the Norwegian Film Institute (NFI) for the purchase of computer games and computer game licenses

The Government will establish a new trial scheme under the NFI for the purchase of computer games and computer game licenses to be used by children and young people in public spaces and at public events.

The role of libraries in democracy work in new library policy

The government will develop new library policy to be implemented from 2026. The role of libraries in efforts to prevent extremism will be considered in this work.

Securing traces and objects after terrorist attacks

The Government will initiate efforts to ensure that traces and objects, as well as narratives following terrorist attacks, are preserved. The Government will also task the main governmental operator for the implementation of Norwegian cultural policy, Arts and Culture Norway, with establishing professional forums on this topic.

Establish more teaching positions at the peace and human rights centres

In 2025, the Government has strengthened the peace and human rights centres' and Dembra's (Democratic Preparedness Against Anti-semitism and Racism) preventive work in schools. Additional positions have been established at the peace and human rights centres. Dembra's work against racism, group hostility and undemocratic attitudes has also been strengthened.

New strategy for the peace and human rights centres

In 2025, the Government will initiate work on a new strategy for the peace and human rights centres in the coming years.

Evaluate the grant scheme for school trips

The Government has tasked the Norwegian Directorate for Education and Training with evaluating the grant scheme for school trips to sites of remembrance and learning, such as concentration camps from World War II.

Enhance competence among civil society actors in the prevention of radicalisation and extremism

The Government will contribute to enhancing the competence of civil society actors in the prevention of radicalisation and extremism. The Association of NGOs in Norway receives funding to develop programmes for such competence enhancement.

Increase grants for measures against racism and hate speech

The Government has increased the grant scheme for *Measures against racism, discrimination, and hate speech*. The grant scheme will facilitate initiatives and activities aimed at combating racism, discrimination, and hate speech based on ethnicity, religion and life stance.

Funding for *No Hate Speech Movement Norway* has also been increased in 2025.

Initiate a research and investigation assignment on religious and life stance community dialogue

The Government will initiate a research and investigation assignment on religious and life stance community dialogue.

Announce a call for a research and investigation assignment on religious leaders and education

In order to gain more knowledge and more closely examine possible measures, the Government will announce call for a research and investigation assignment on religious leaders and education.

Funding for support groups following terrorist attacks

Support groups following terrorist attacks carry out important work, both for their members and for society. The Government allocates funding to support groups following terrorist attacks in Norway. In 2025, operating funds have been allocated to *the National Support Group after July 22nd* and the support group for victims of the attack on 25 June, *Støttegruppe 25. juni*.

Support initiatives and projects that contribute to dialogue and trust

The Government will continue to support initiatives and projects that contribute to dialogue and trust between groups. The Government will also obtain an overview of different types of dialogue initiatives used throughout the country. This overview will form the basis for structuring and aligning publicly funded dialogue initiatives in the best possible manner.

Establish a Muslim Pathfinder project

The Government will establish a formalised, Muslim Pathfinder project linked to a training or research institute. The target group is school pupils and young people in general. The scheme will reflect the diversity in the Muslim population in Norway and will be developed in dialogue with a range of Muslim faith communities and other relevant actors. The aim of the scheme is to disseminate knowledge about Muslims to help counteract stereotyping, prejudices and discrimination.

The white paper (Meld. St. 13 (2024–2025) *Forebygging av ekstremisme – Trygghet, tillit, samarbeid og demokratisk motstandskraft*) can be found at www.regjeringen.no/KUD



Published by:
Norwegian Ministry of Culture and Equality

Additional copies may be ordered from:
Norwegian Government Security and Service Organisation
publikasjoner.dep.no
Telephone: + 47 22 24 00 00
Publications are also available on:
www.government.no

Cover photos: See inside of cover

Print: Norwegian Government Security and Service Organisation
04/2025 – Impression 30

