Please fill this in for each report identified:

Country	Spain
Study No.	
Title of work	The UN alerts of the 'process of radicalization 'of children in schools of the Basque Country
Databases used including web link when possible	http://www.elconfidencial.com/espana/pais-vasco/2016-12-22/onu-alerta-proceso-de-radicalizacion-ninos-escuelas-pais-vasco_1307729/
Countries represented in the study	Spain
Summary of study/report	The United Nations (UN) has echoed the "processes of radicalization of children in public schools" of the Basque Country in its report on the protection of the rights of the child. This body has collected the contributions made to this dossier by the group of victims of the Basque Country, Covite, and which warn that children in this community are "still today victims of hate speech that increase without any restraint To those who do not share their ideas." The document denounces the "lack of knowledge" in Spain about "the exact extent of the effects of terrorism on the lives of children for decades, By the terrorist group ETA ", as well as" the various processes of violent radicalization that this sector of the population is facing ", including from the classrooms themselves. As "examples of violent radicalization", the UN warns at the urging of this association of victims of the processes carried out in "public educational centers" in the Basque Country and in "juvenile centers" in Ceuta, Melilla, Madrid and Catalonia . In order to record the "hate speeches" that are promoted from the field of education to Basque children, he describes as "one of the last acts" of the homage that fifty children under the Instituto Agustín Iturriaga de Hernani

(Guipúzcoa) taxed 22 members of ETA on September 27 in the premises of the school, "during school hours and in the presence of other minors." Likewise, the UN points out that since the terrorist attacks in Paris and Brussels, "it has been sufficiently established that the terrorists who perpetrated them were born and formed in European public educational centers", for which he argues that "it is essential to promote an education on the terms set forth, as well as mechanisms for the identification of radicalization processes already under way that involve teachers, tutors and students. Terrorism, hate speech and xenophobia "represent" serious threats "to protecting the rights of children for sustainable development. It ensures that children " require special protection based on the development of new skills and competences for a positive self-affirmation (critical thinking, commitment, solidarity and responsibility) aimed at building a culture of peace, as well as protection from all forms of discrimination or punishment for Condition, activities, expressed opinions or beliefs of their parents, guardians or relatives." The victims' association of the Basque Country poses these questions: "Do all nations share a common consciousness about the consequences of terrorist actions in the short, medium and long term on children? and if so, what has been done to In addition, beyond the attacks, what is done to prevent or tackle discourses of hatred that, in many cases, use the channel of education to find spaces to germinate? How can we talk about commitment to protecting children's right obviating the impact that has in their lives the terrorism or the ideology on which it is sustained? Children - protection - hatred - schools - radicalization processes -**Key findings** Conclusions of Terrorism, hate speech and xenophobia "represent" serious review threats "to protecting the rights of children for sustainable development. It ensures that children " require special protection based on the development of new skills and competences for a positive self-affirmation (critical thinking, commitment, solidarity and responsibility) aimed at building a culture of peace, as well as protection from all forms of discrimination or punishment for Condition, activities, expressed opinions or beliefs of their parents, guardians or relatives."