



“Prevent to Protect”

National Plan to Prevent Radicalisation

FRIDAY 23 FEBRUARY 2018

www.gouvernement.fr

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Statement by the Prime Minister,
February 23rd 2018

“Prevent to Protect” National Plan to Counter Radicalisation

On Friday 23 February in Lille, the Prime Minister brought together members of the Interministerial Committee for the Prevention of Crime and Radicalisation (CIPDR) to present **the new plan to counter radicalisation announced by the President of the Republic**.

Following legislation adopted in October 2017 to bolster internal security and further the fight against terrorism, the government is introducing a new plan which is in line with the other government initiatives on issues with regard to prisons, urban policy and dialogue with France’s Muslims.

As in other European countries and in the wider international sphere, radicalisation represents a lasting threat to our security and social cohesion. To tackle this threat, a new government counter-radicalisation policy based on social and security-related pillars has been rolled out from 2014. The Counter Terrorism Plan (*PLAT*) of 29 April 2014 and the Action Plan to Combat Radicalisation and Terrorism (*PART*) of 9 May 2016 developed this policy of prevention on the basis of detection, education and the use of open and secure custody facilities, as well as the furthering of research in this field.

Today’s new plan stems from a wide consultation process led by the General Secretariat of the Interministerial Committee for the Prevention of Crime and Radicalisation, involving 20 government departments following feedback from trials and concrete initiatives implemented on the ground. It comprises **60 measures to refocus the policy of prevention around 5 main themes**:

- 1) Shielding minds from radicalisation**
- 2) Widening the detection/prevention network**
- 3) Understanding and preparing for developments in radicalisation**
- 4) Training local stakeholders and assessing practices**
- 5) Tailoring disengagement schemes**

While the territorial stronghold of the Islamic State in Syria and Iraq has been overcome by the international coalition, the threat of home-grown terrorism remains a reality in France. **To protect our society, we have to continue to combat terrorism and effectively prevent radicalisation**. Such is the purpose of **this new “Prevent to Protect” plan**. Its success relies on **the mobilisation and coordination of State agencies, local authorities and civil society**, taking into account the lessons learned at the grassroots level and the experience and good practice of our European partners.

60 measures
to refocus
the prevention
policy

1. Shielding minds from radicalisation

1.1 WORKING IN SCHOOLS

1.1.1. Defending the values of the Republican school system

Measure 1: Develop initiatives to support the principle of secularism at the national and regional levels by tailoring them to meet specific local needs. Improve training in the values of the Republic for teachers and educational staff in general.

Measure 2: Develop “homework” and “half-day Wednesday” plans, especially in disadvantaged areas, to better support pupils in their studies, including in the field of media studies, both during and outside of school hours.

1.1.2. Streamlining detection in all schools

Measure 3: Ensure that all school principals receive the guide book compiled by the Ministry of Education to facilitate the detection of radicalisation in all State schools. Using training kits designed and distributed by the CIPDR General Secretariat, train law enforcement officers already working on prevention and community policing initiatives to improve their actions to prevent radicalisation, and to detect the warning signs of young people who are in danger of being influenced by radicalised individuals, or of becoming radicalised themselves.

Measure 4: Distribute the guides and training programmes developed by the Ministry of Education in all vocational high schools (maritime, agricultural, military) and apprentice training centres (in coordination with regional authorities) to facilitate the detection and guidance of young people at risk of radicalisation. In agricultural colleges, dispense training to management, teachers and support staff, and foster the use of existing tools both internally and externally.

1.1.3. Working together to better monitor education in private schools and home schooling

Measure 5: Simplify the legal procedure for the setting up of private schools by bringing together the current three schemes into a single, more efficient system.

Measure 6: At the national level, roll out more specialised teams of school inspectors and distribute locally a guide to practices for the inspection of private schools.

Measure 7: At the departmental level, roll out basic training by the Prevention of Radicalisation and Family Support Unit (CPRAF) to coordinate inspections of private schools and home schooling situations in the event of suspected cases of radicalisation.

Measure 8: In the event of an individual being reported for supposed radicalisation—and under the coordination of the Prefect—improve the transfer and sharing of information with both the mayor and the schools inspectorate. The aim is to determine that the monitoring process covers all children in compulsory education, and to implement faster mandatory controls of children who are being taught at home. The schools inspectorates must ensure that the monitoring of a child's situation is carried out in the best possible conditions.

1.1.4. Bolstering pupils' defences

Measure 9: Shield pupils from the risks of radicalisation in online spaces, and from conspiracy theories, by systematising media and news literacy training (EMI). At the same time, develop children's capacities for critical thinking and debate.

Measure 10: Continue pedagogical training of staff, develop existing resources and tools (www.eduscol.education.fr, www.reseau-canope.fr, www.cleml.fr).

1.2 INVOLVING INTERNET STAKEHOLDERS IN CITIZEN PROTECTION

1.2.1. Improving illegal content withdrawal

Measure 11: Disrupt the online distribution of terrorist propaganda by supporting the Ambassador for Digital Issues in his efforts to conduct direct dialogue with the main digital platforms, with the primary objective of setting up automatic identification and removal tools so that illegal content can be taken down within an hour of posting.

Measure 12: If digital platforms and social networks fail to cooperate by May 2018, pursue a European legislative initiative supported by a European Commission impact assessment.

Measure 13: Use the IRMa (Internet Referral Management application) system to complete the construction of a European database of illegal content by Europol.

1.2.2. Combating online “echo chambers”

Measure 14: Support applied research work into online “echo chambers” and “filter bubbles”. Assist with the development of tools to combat exposure to content likely to encourage radicalisation, and effectively work to promote counter-narratives.

1.3 DEVELOPING COUNTER-NARRATIVES

1.3.1. Mobilising civil society stakeholders to develop counter-narratives

Measure 15: Continue cooperation with internet stakeholders and support the efforts of civil society organisations engaged in developing counter-narratives, particularly within the context of the European Internet Forum.

Measure 16: Develop the EU’s training and support initiatives for French-speaking counter-narrative specialists within the Radicalisation Awareness Network and the International Organisation of La Francophonie (OIF).

Measure 17: Encourage a Republican counter-narrative in various registers (including those of humour, art and religion) and carried by different voices (such as intellectuals, sportspeople and internet campaigners) among diverse audiences, particularly young people and women.

1.3.2. Pursuing a targeted institutional counter-narrative

Measure 18: Continue to develop a targeted institutional counter-narrative in order to encourage the reporting of young people who have been radicalised (Freephone No. 0 800 005 696) and of illegal content (PHAROS: <https://www.internet-signalement.gouv.fr/>), to provide parents with support, to combat conspiracy theories, and to highlight our overseas military deployments in the fight against terrorist groups and the stabilisation of conflict zones.

2. Widening the detection/prevention network

2.1 IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

Measure 19: For civil servants carrying out missions pertaining to national sovereignty, to assist government departments in conducting administrative investigations provided for in Article L.114-1 of the Internal Security Code, as amended by the Act to Reinforce Internal Security and the Fight against Terrorism of 30 October 2017, as well as follow-up actions.

Measure 20: For other civil servants, and more particularly those whose work brings them into regular contact with children, the Ministry of Public Action and Accounts should cooperate with the ministries concerned – notably the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of National Education – to implement and expand the legal instruments which make it possible to remove from their duties any civil servant who may have an influence on the public and whose conduct infringes upon their obligation to neutrality and to respect for the principle of secularism, or even entails the risk of commitment to a process of radicalisation. Its conclusions will be submitted before the end of March 2018.

2.2 IN LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Measure 21: Depending on the local situation, encourage local authorities to appoint designated contact officers (elected officials and/or local or inter-communal security and crime prevention council coordinators – CLSPD/CISPD) to strengthen and safeguard the exchange of information with the Prevention of Radicalisation and Family Support Units (CPRAF), and to improve measures to detect, report and deal with radicalised individuals.

Measure 22: Draw up a national training framework for elected officials to be implemented in the regions, with a view to improving training for territorial civil servants, in coordination with the National Centre for the Territorial Civil Service (CNFPT), the National Council for the Training of Local Elected Officials, and approved organisations.

2.3 IN SPORT

Measure 23: Develop a shared culture of vigilance in the field of sports in cooperation with the “radicalisation” contact officers in the Ministry of Sport. Promote awareness among technical staff in sports federations and the organisers of non-affiliated sports and leisure activities (e.g. body-building, fitness training, paintball, airsoft, etc.). Promote awareness among municipal sports leaders (the network of the National Association of Directors of Sports Facilities and Services - ANDIISS) with a view to reporting more cases of suspect individuals to the Prefect within the framework of existing procedures.

Measure 24: Build radicalisation prevention into inter-federal training for sports instructors and the training of the instructors giving the courses.

Measure 25: Under the local coordination of the department Prefect, develop administrative monitoring actions and apply them in regions and sporting disciplines affected by radicalisation. When the National Radicalisation Prevention Plan is announced, an interministerial circular (Ministry of the Interior/Ministry of Sports) will be sent to prefects (decentralised sports services) reminding them of the applicable administrative measures and encouraging them to organise the monitoring of regions and sporting disciplines judged to be at risk.

Measure 26: Nominate a “citizenship officer” in each national sports federation to act as representative before the decentralised authorities and as a point of contact for law enforcement officials. Appoint a liaison officer (gendarmerie or police) to the Ministry of Sport.

2.4 IN BUSINESS

Measure 27: In cooperation with the State, promote greater awareness in businesses, professional associations and consular networks, by creating a set of specific tools to standardise the provision of training in how to identify risk situations and report risks to the authorities, as well as in the conditions of their handling within the operating context of the business.

Measure 28: At the local level, organise the reporting of radicalisation situations in preparation for assessment by departmental assessment groups (GED) and possible handling by CPRAF.

Measure 29: Strengthen cooperation between prefectures and the Regional Directorates for Enterprises, Competition, Consumer Affairs, Labour and Employment (DIRECCTE) on the theme of radicalisation by appointing a contact officer for the prevention of radicalisation in the DIRECCTE agencies, and by encouraging DIRECCTE to support the work of CPRAF.

Measure 30: Promote awareness among the social partners gathered within the National Commission for Collective Bargaining through annual meetings to make progress in the prevention of radicalisation in the workplace by involving trade unions and employers' organisations. These meetings could also be attended, if necessary, by the State services tasked with the prevention of radicalisation (SG-CIPDR and Ministry of the Interior).

2.5 IN HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Measure 31: Develop an awareness of the radicalisation phenomenon among staff in higher education and research establishments. Provide them with training tools to facilitate the detection and reporting of cases of radicalisation.

Measure 32: Encourage the appointment of "radicalisation" contact officers in higher education establishments and involve university presidents and college heads in the work of CPRAF.

3. Understanding and preparing for developments in radicalisation

3.1 PREPARING FOR THE CHANGING NATURE OF THE ISLAMIST THREAT IN FRANCE, INCLUDING IN OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS AND TERRITORIES

Measure 33: Set up a network bringing together the policy planning units of the ministries for European and foreign affairs from countries sharing a border with France (Europe and overseas territories) in order to share analytical forecasts and assessments of the radicalisation phenomenon.

Measure 34: In light of specific territorial conditions, including those in Overseas France, set the priority areas of research concerning issues of radicalisation within the context of the Scientific Council on Radicalisation Procedures, by creating multiple platforms for dialogue among researchers, public policymakers and private sector actors (academics, sportspeople, social workers, mental health professionals, religious leaders, etc.).

3.2 DEVELOPING APPLIED RESEARCH INTO DEVELOPMENTS IN THE RADICALISATION PROCESS

Measure 35: Allow researchers and scientists specialising in the prevention of radicalisation to gain limited access to the database. A secure authorisation procedure and conditions respecting personal rights and the confidentiality of data and operational information will be introduced for this purpose.

Measure 36: Implement all possible options in local authorities and businesses towards the funding of doctoral studies to help prevent radicalisation. Provide full support to help teams compile their applications for H2020 funding to gain a clearer understanding of radicalisation.

Measure 37: Organise a general assembly on psychological and psychiatric research and clinical practice relating to radicalisation, and promote the sharing of good practice.

4. Professionalising local stakeholders and assessing practices

4.1 ENCOURAGING THE INVOLVEMENT OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, SOCIAL WORKERS AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS ADVOCATES

4.1.1 Mobilising mental health professionals

Measure 38: Build stronger ties between regional health bodies (ARS) and prefectures in relation to the link between mental health and prevention of radicalisation, through framework agreements that set out the parties' roles. Encourage the sharing of good practice at the local level, particularly concerning support services provided by mental health professionals. In prefectural units, and on the basis of needs expressed, encourage the presence of health and/or mental health professionals alongside representatives from ARS.

Measure 39: Update current provisions with regard to access to and storage of sensitive data in the database for the management of persons who have undergone psychiatric treatment without consent (HOPSY).

4.1.2 Bolstering the mobilisation of leading community networks engaged in social work

Measure 40: With the support of the CIPDR General Secretariat, compile a guidebook of benchmark professional practices for the prevention of radicalisation, for use by leading voluntary social work networks.

4.1.3 Mobilising the women's rights network

Measure 41: Involve teams of community workers engaged in women's rights and equality issues, along with their local networks, in measures to prevent radicalisation and monitor radicalised individuals.

4.2 STRENGTHENING THE MONITORING OF STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN COUNTER-RADICALISATION INITIATIVES

4.2.1 Developing and better structuring stakeholder training

Measure 42: Include a specific module on preventing radicalisation in the “Republican Values and Secularism” training course of the General Commission for Territorial Equality.

Measure 43: Map out training opportunities according to relevant categories (targets, length, cost, topics dealt with) and draw up specifications for training organisations on the prevention of radicalisation (CIPDR General Secretariat).

4.2.2 Improving the follow-up and monitoring of frontline practitioners

Measure 44: In a list of specifications, set out the criteria for the measures to be followed in handling radicalised individuals and supporting families.

Measure 45: Set up a funding committee to monitor actions undertaken to prevent radicalisation and share assessments of actions that have been implemented.

4.3 BOLSTERING THE INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN HANDLING RADICALISATION

Measure 46: Develop cooperation initiatives between local authorities and government agencies for the handling of individuals displaying signs of radicalisation, and for providing support to their families. Draw support from prefects’ deputies and representatives on a case-by-case basis, with the backing of CPRAFs as well as local social services such as family allowance offices and youth support services.

Measure 47: Reinforce the work of departmental councils to support the children of returnees from terrorist combat areas in coordination with the CPRAFs at the local level and the CIPDR General Secretariat at the national level.

Measure 48: Apply plans to prevent radicalisation more widely within the framework of municipal contracts, and ensure that they are rolled out in conjunction with local crime prevention strategies as well as tailored departmental plans and local security contracts or regional strategies for the prevention of radicalisation.

4.4 DEVELOPING ASSESSMENT THROUGH FEEDBACK FROM INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE AND THE DEPLOYMENT OF SCIENTIFIC EXPERTISE

4.4.1 Deploying scientific expertise

Measure 49: Apply the expertise generated by action research in the evaluation of counter-radicalisation, taking stock of and building on local experiences, and forming an inventory of good practice.

4.4.2 Sharing feedback from international experience

Measure 50: Foster dialogue with our foreign partners on the execution of their national plans to prevent radicalisation, with a particular focus on assessing the effectiveness of the prevention and disengagement measures put in place by our partners in Europe and around the Indian Ocean.

Measure 51: Build on existing structures to set up a European resource centre on the prevention of radicalisation.

5. Tailoring means of disengagement

5.1 REINTEGRATING RETURNED MINORS FROM AREAS OF TERRORIST GROUP OPERATIONS

Measure 52: Set up interdisciplinary training to improve the skills of stakeholders who work with returned minors, under the guidance of the CIPDR General Secretariat and in conjunction with all public schools.

Measure 53: Work in cooperation with local prosecution services in order to centralise within the Paris public prosecution service all information regarding minors returning from terrorist combat zones. This will make it easier to handle the legal situation of the parents and conduct, when necessary, regular assessments of the minors' cases with a view to allocating the resources required for long-term follow-up.

Measure 54: Ensure at the local level through CPRAFs that all concerned stakeholders coordinate their efforts, including the Ministry of National Education and the Ministry of Health. Develop long-term social, medical and psychological care for child returnees from terrorist combat zones by mapping the available child psychiatric resources that can be used under the supervision of juvenile court judges.

5.3 MONITORING RADICALISED INMATES IN PRISON

Measure 55: Develop capabilities for assessing radicalised inmates in prison:

- ▶ by setting up four new radicalisation assessment areas (QER), one of which will be dedicated to the assessment of persons held under ordinary criminal law;
- ▶ for female inmates, by reinforcing multidisciplinary assessment by support officers working in pairs;
- ▶ for minors, by strengthening, under the supervision of a judge, multidisciplinary assessment by means of educative judicial investigation measures (MJIE), or by assessment within the framework of the ongoing work of youth judicial protection services (PJJ) in detention facilities.

Measure 56: Design and implement throughout the country specific detention areas for radicalised individuals (QPR) to accommodate, after their assessment, radicalised and proselytising adult inmates, who need to be detained in specially adapted facilities away from the rest of the prison population. Adapt the specific custodial system for detaining terrorists and radicalised individuals by ensuring that by the end of 2018, at least 450 places be created in solitary confinement (QI), radicalisation assessment areas (QER), radicalisation processing areas (QPR) and specific areas.

Measure 57: Develop programmes to prevent violent radicalisation within all prisons and custodial facilities that are likely to detain individuals prosecuted for Islamist terrorism. Improve how we detect and treat the psychological problems of radicalised inmates using specialist support teams (psychologists and educators), in keeping with the national strategy for prisoner health.

5.4 SPECIALISED FACILITIES FOR HANDLING RADICALISED INDIVIDUALS AND THOSE IN THE PROCESS OF BECOMING RADICALISED IN CUSTODY

Measure 58: Set up three new centres for the individualised handling of radicalised persons or those in the process of becoming radicalised. These centres will be placed under the control of the justice system and based on experimental measures carried out in Greater Paris, Lille, Lyon and Marseille, led by the Ministry of Justice, to establish an educational, psychological and social approach, with the added presence of a faith representative.

5.5 STRONGER SUPPORT AND MONITORING FOR INDIVIDUALS IN SPECIALISED FACILITIES AND THOSE LEAVING CUSTODY

Measure 59: For this multidisciplinary approach, involve all stakeholders concerned at the local level, particularly for rehabilitating and returning individuals to employment, under the joint coordination of the prefects in the departments, State prosecutors and the security services. For individuals not in custody in these centres, and for inmates close to the end of their sentences, plan for the transition and involve local stakeholders in facilitating their rehabilitation into society. For juvenile inmates, ensure that educators continue to work with them, and prepare their release as part of an individualised and constructive project.

5.6 FEEDBACK FROM EXPERIENCE AND SHARING PRACTICES

Measure 60: Organise feedback and information-sharing between the Ministry of Justice and the CIPDR General Secretariat, considering the range of experiences with different groups of people in state custody subject to radicalisation prevention programmes.

Appendix

CIPDR: Interministerial Committee for the Prevention of Crime and Radicalisation

The Interministerial Committee for the Prevention of Crime and Radicalisation (CIPDR) sets the broad outlines of government policy for the prevention of crime and radicalisation.

The CIPDR was set up on 6 May 2016 as an adjunct to the CIPD (Interministerial Committee for Crime Prevention) which was established in 2006 to coordinate an interministerial approach to crime prevention policy with the support of the Interministerial Crime Prevention Fund (FIPD) to finance actions undertaken by frontline stakeholders.

Chaired by the Prime Minister or, by delegation, the Minister of the Interior, the CIPDR brings together 18 government departments within the meaning of the decree of 6 May 2016. Ms. Muriel DOMENACH has been Head of the CIPDR General Secretariat since September 2016. The CIPDR General Secretariat is staffed by an interministerial team.

20 Ministers and Secretaries of State whose departments have helped to compile the “Prevent to Protect” plan:

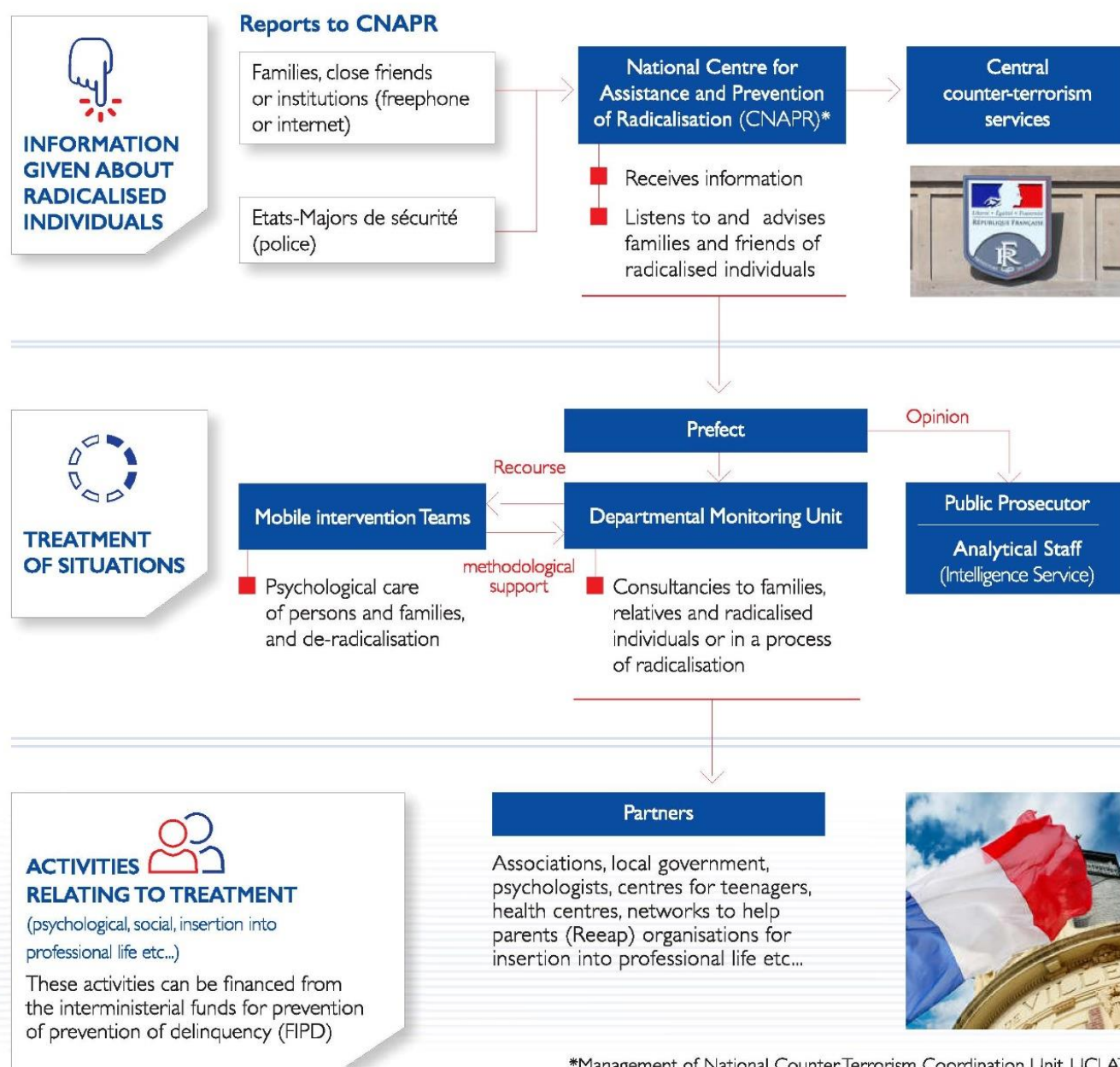
- ▶ **Gérard COLLOMB**, Minister of State, Minister of the Interior
- ▶ **Nicolas HULOT**, Minister of State, Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition
- ▶ **Nicole BELLOUBET**, Minister of Justice
- ▶ **Jean-Yves LE DRIAN**, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs
- ▶ **Florence PARLY**, Minister for the Armed Forces
- ▶ **Jacques MÉZARD**, Minister of Territorial Cohesion
- ▶ **Agnès BUZYN**, Minister for Solidarity and Health
- ▶ **Bruno LE MAIRE**, Minister of Economy and Finance
- ▶ **Françoise NYSSSEN**, Minister of Culture
- ▶ **Muriel PÉNICAUD**, Minister of Labour
- ▶ **Jean-Michel BLANQUER**, Minister of National Education
- ▶ **Stéphane TRAVERT**, Minister of Agriculture and Food
- ▶ **Gérald DARMANIN**, Minister of Public Action and Account
- ▶ **Frédérique VIDAL**, Minister of Higher Education, Research and Innovation
- ▶ **Annick GIRARDIN**, Minister for Overseas France
- ▶ **Laura FLESSEL**, Minister of Sport
- ▶ **Jacqueline GOURAULT**, Minister attached to the Minister of State, Minister of the Interior
- ▶ **Élisabeth BORNE**, Minister attached to the Minister of State, Minister for Transport
- ▶ **Marlène SCHIAPPA**, Minister of State for Gender Equality, attached to the Prime Minister
- ▶ **Mounir MAHJOUBI**, Minister of State for the Digital Sector, attached to the Prime Minister

RECOGNITION AND MANAGEMENT OF SITUATIONS OF RADICALISATION : WHO DOES WHAT

The General Secretariat of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for the Prevention of Delinquency and Radicalisation (SG-CIPDR)

www.interieur.gouv.fr/sg-cipdr

- Management and Coordination of the National Prevention Plan (non-repressive aspects)
- Professional Training
- Capitalising on best practices



*Management of National Counter-Terrorism Coordination Unit, UCLAT

Resources to prevent radicalisation

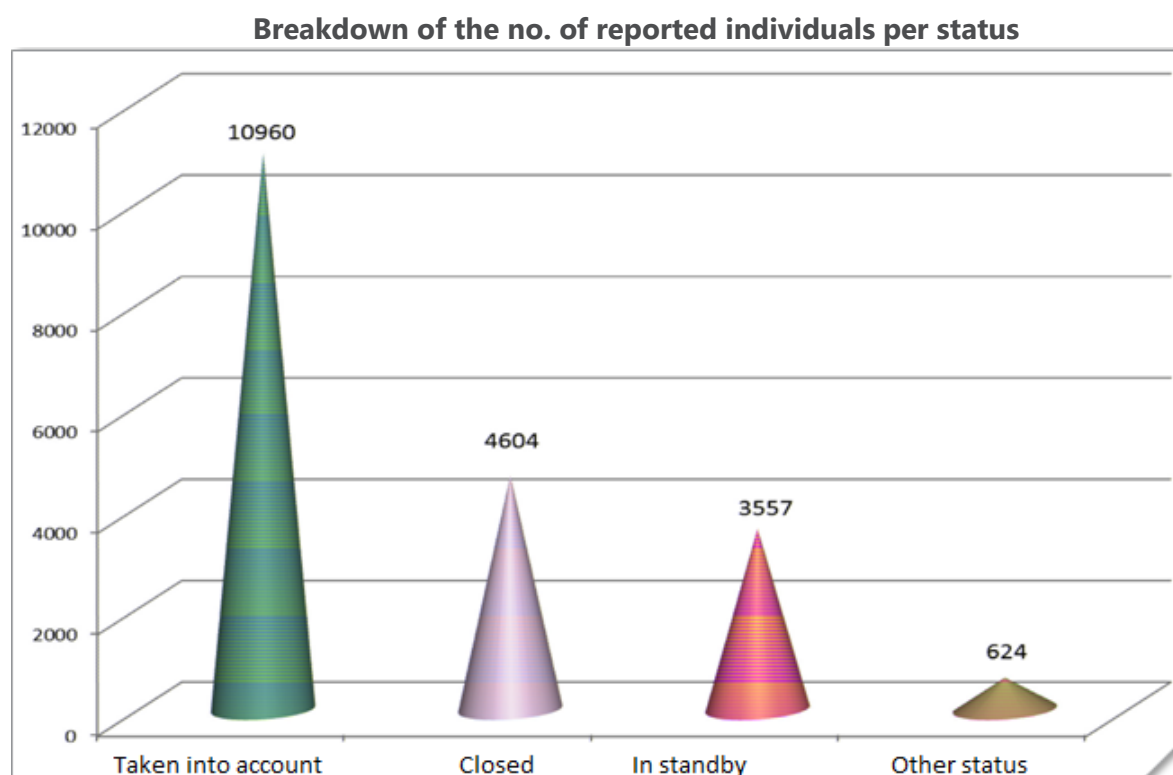
- ▶ 25,000 State and local authority officers, social workers trained in radicalisation.
 - ▶ 2,600 young people supported and monitored, and 800 families assisted across the network of prefectural units for the prevention of radicalisation and family support (CPRAF).
 - ▶ 101 CPRAF units, i.e. one per department.
 - ▶ 90 associations/structures to provide assistance, partners of the prefectures.
-
- ▶ 1,123 individuals detained under ordinary criminal law identified as being radicalised.
 - ▶ 504 individuals detained for Islamist terrorism offences (TIS), all of whom are dealt with in radicalisation assessment facilities (QER: Osny, Fresnes and Fleury-Mérogis prisons).
 - ▶ 635 individuals under supervision for radicalisation by the Prison Rehabilitation and Probation Services (SPIP) in open custody facilities:
 - 135 individuals for Islamist terrorism offences (85 under judicial supervision and 50 detained in open custody);
 - 500 for ordinary criminal law offences and identified as being radicalised by the Prison authorities.

Panorama of radicalisation in France

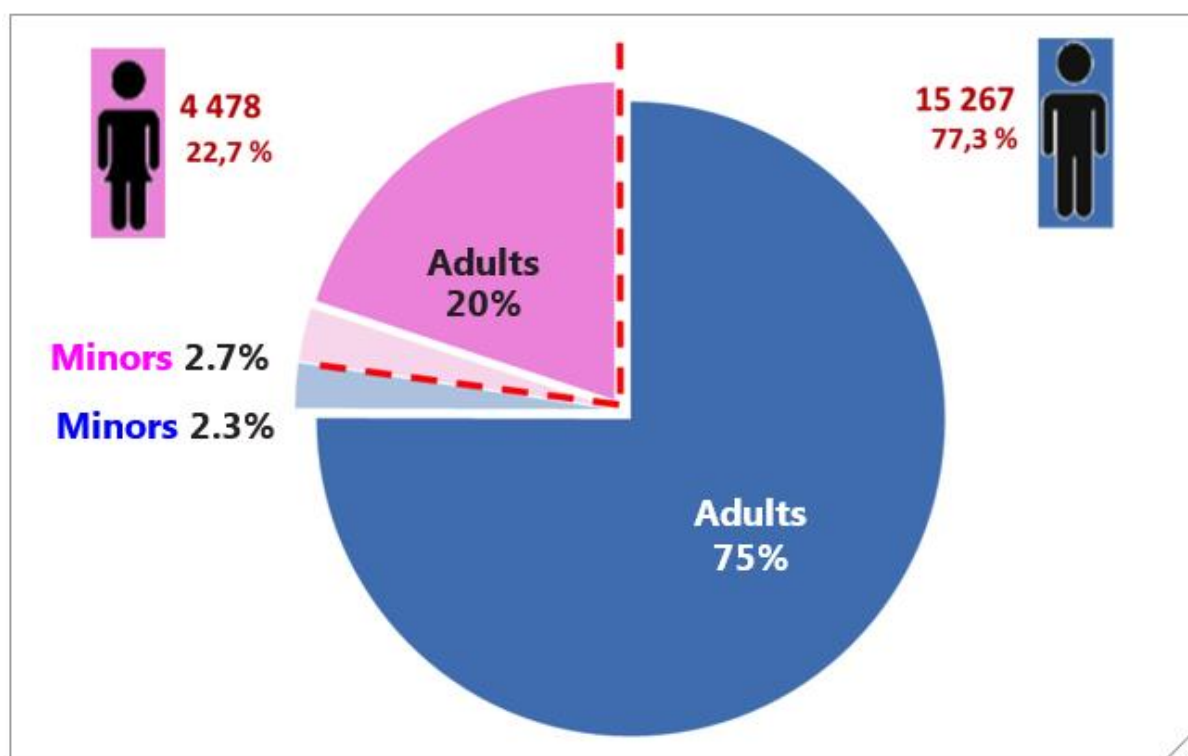
1. FSPRT FACTS & FIGURES

The following figures are taken from the Database for the Processing of Alerts to Prevent Terrorist Radicalisation (FSPRT). They include data recorded by the National Centre for Assistance and the Prevention of Radicalisation (CNAPR), Security Staff in prefectures (EMS) and other services (Others). The accuracy of these figures depends on the quality of data processing in the relevant departments. As a result, we can only give general trends.

As of 20 February 2018, **19,745** individuals were registered in the FSPRT database, all statuses included (CNAPR, EMS and Others).

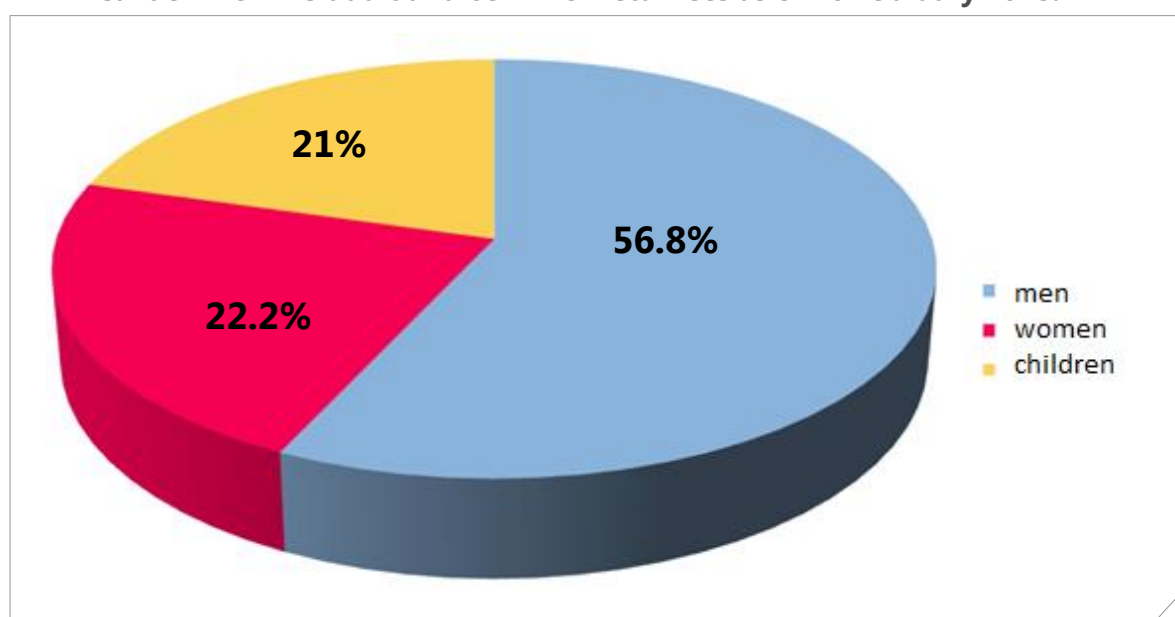


Breakdown by gender and age (minor/adult)

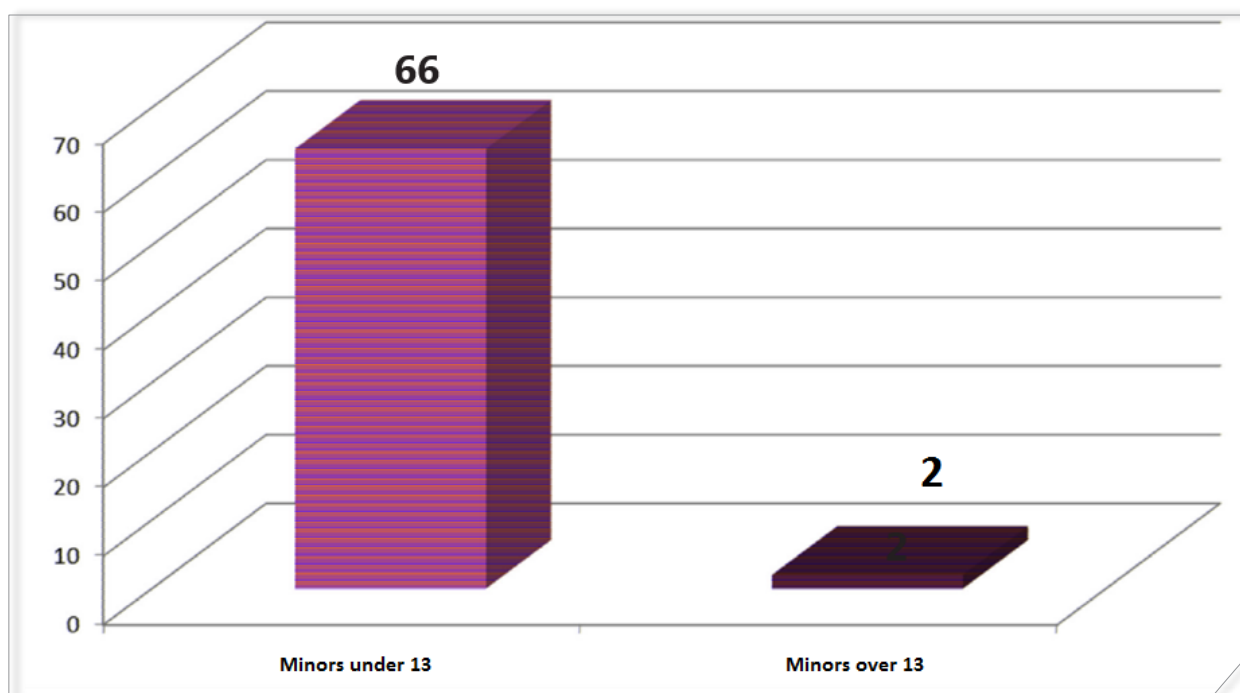


2. RETURNEES FROM THE SYRIAN-IRAQI ZONE

Breakdown of 225 adult and 68 minor returnees as of 20 February 2018.



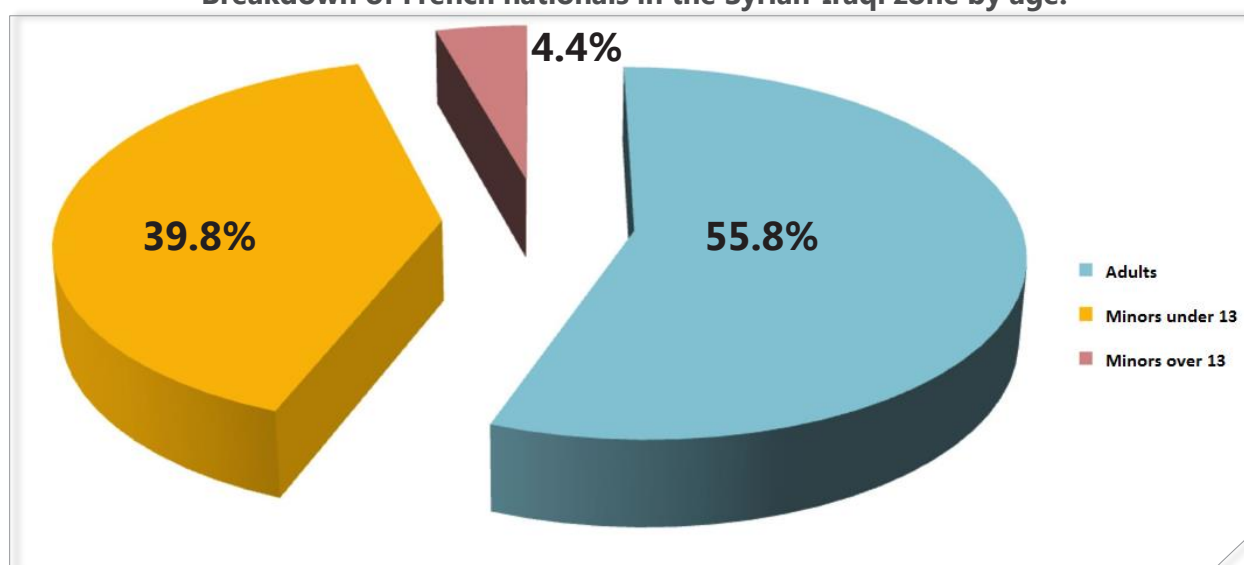
Breakdown of the 68 minor returnees by age group as of 20 February 2018:



3. FRENCH NATIONALS IN THE SYRIAN-IRAQI ZONE

Almost 680 adults and over 500 children are in the zone. Among the children, only 53 are over the age of 13.

Breakdown of French nationals in the Syrian-Iraqi zone by age:



Glossary

A

| | |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| ADF | Association of French departments |
| AMF | Association of French mayors |
| AMT | Criminal association in relation to a terrorist undertaking |
| ANMDA | National Association of Youth Centres |
| ARS | Regional health body |
| ASE | Child welfare services |

C

| | |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CAF | Family allowance fund |
| CAPS | Centre for Analysis, Planning and Strategy |
| CGET | General Commission for Territorial Equality |
| CHEMI | Ministry of the Interior Centre for Advanced Studies |
| CIFRE | Industrial agreements for training through research |
| CIPDR | Interministerial Committee for the Prevention of Crime and Radicalisation |
| CISPD | Intercommunal Security and Crime Prevention Council |
| CLEMI | Education and News Media Liaison Centre |
| CLSPD | Local Security and Crime Prevention Council |
| CNALPS | Specialised Prevention Officers National Liaison Committee |
| CNAPE | National Convention of Child Protection Associations |
| CNAPR | National Centre for Assistance and the Prevention of Radicalisation |
| CNFPT | National Centre for the Territorial Civil Service |
| CNNC | National Commission for Collective Bargaining |
| CosPRAD | Scientific Council for Radicalisation Processes |
| CPRAF | Prevention of Radicalisation and Family Support unit |
| CPU | Conference of University Presidents |

D

| | |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DAP | National Prison Administration |
| DASEN | Academic Directors of National Education Departments |
| DILCRAH | Interministerial Delegation to Combat Racism, Anti-Semitism and LGBT hate crimes |
| DIRECCTE | Regional Directorates for Enterprises, Competition, Consumer Affairs, Labour and Employment |
| DPJJ | Youth Judicial Protection Department |

E

| | |
|------|------------------------------------------------------|
| EMC | Moral and civic education |
| EMI | Media and news education |
| EMS | Security General Staffs |
| EPCI | Public establishment for inter-municipal cooperation |

F

| | |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| FFP | French Federation of Psychiatry |
| FFSU | French Forum for Urban Security |
| FIPD | Interministerial Crime Prevention Fund |
| FNEPE | National Federation of schools for parents and educators |
| FSPRT | Database for the processing of alerts to prevent terrorist radicalisation |

G

GED Departmental Assessment Group

H

HLCEG-R High-Level Commission Expert Group on Radicalisation

HOPSY Measure for admitting patients to psychiatric care facilities without their consent

I

IGA General Inspectorate of Administrative Affairs

IGAENR National Inspectorate of Schools and Research Institutes

INHESJ National Institute for Advanced Studies in Security and Justice

IRMA Internet Referral Management application

M

MAA Ministry of Agriculture and Food

MACP Ministry of Public Action and Accounts

MEAE Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs

MEN Ministry of National Education

MESRI Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation

MI Ministry of the Interior

MJIE Educative judicial investigation measures

MOM Ministry for Overseas France

MS Ministry of Sport

MSS Ministry for Solidarity and Health

O

OIF International Organisation of La Francophonie

P

PPRV Violent radicalisation prevention programme

Q

QDV Areas for violent offenders

QER Radicalisation assessment area

QPR Radicalisation handling areas

R

RAN Radicalisation Awareness Network

S

SG-CIPDR General Secretariat of the Interministerial Committee for the Prevention of Crime and Radicalisation

SPIP Prison Rehabilitation and Probation Service

U

UCLAT Counter-Terrorism Coordination Unit

V

VLR Republican and secular values

“Prevent to Protect”
National Plan
to Prevent
Radicalisation

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 23rd 2018

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Media kit