



“Prevent to Protect”

National Plan to Prevent Radicalisation

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www.gouvernement.fr

Media kit

Contact:

CIPDR

cipdr@interieur.gouv.fr

+33 1 53 69 24 10/11/12

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Statement by the Prime Minister,
February 23rd 2018

“Prevent to Protect” National Plan to Counter Radicalisation

On Friday February 23rd 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 prevent radicalisation announced by the President of the Republic**.

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

As elsewhere in Europe and beyond, radicalisation in France represents a lasting threat to our security and social cohesion. To tackle this threat, a new public policy for the prevention of radicalisation, based on social as well as security-related considerations, has been rolled out since 2014. The Counter-Terrorism Plan (PLAT) of April 29th 2014 and the Action Plan to Combat Radicalisation and Terrorism (PART) of May 9th 2016 developed this policy of prevention on the basis of detection, training, and hands-on intervention in cases of radicalisation (both in custodial settings and in the wider society), as well as through the furthering of research in this field.

The 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 twenty government departments, and following feedback from trials and concrete initiatives implemented on the ground. It comprises **sixty measures to refocus the policy of prevention around five 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 homegrown terrorism remains a reality in France. **To protect our society, we must continue to combat terrorism, but also 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, Territorial Authorities and civil society**, taking into account lessons learned on the ground, as well as the experience and good practices of our European partners.

**60 measures
to refocus
the prevention
policy**

I. Shielding minds from radicalisation

I.1 WORKING IN SCHOOLS

I.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, 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.

I.1.2. Streamlining detection in all schools

Measure 3: Ensure that all school principals receive the guidebook 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 step up their activities in the prevention of radicalisation, and in detecting the warning signs where young people 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 maritime, agricultural and military high schools, and in apprentice training centres (in coordination with regional authorities), in order to facilitate the detection and guidance of young people at risk of radicalisation. In agricultural education, dispense training to management, teachers and support staff, and foster the use of existing tools both internally and externally.

I.1.3. Working together to better monitor education in independent private schools and home schooling

Measure 5: Simplify the legal procedure for the setting up of independent private schools (the subset of private schools that have not signed an agreement with the state) by bringing together the current three schemes into a single, more efficient system.

Measure 6: At the national level, provide special training for teams of school inspectors, and at the territorial level distribute a guide to good practices for the inspection of independent private schools.

Measure 7: At the departmental level, provide specially targeted training via the Prevention of Radicalisation and Family Support Units (CPRAFs) to coordinate inspections of independent private schools and home schooling situations in 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. Enhancing 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 “echo chambers” and “filter bubbles”

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. Prioritising civil society mobilisation in the development of counter-narrative

Measure 15: Continue cooperation with internet stakeholders and support the efforts of civil society organisations engaged in developing counter-narratives, particularly in 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: Apart from civil-society-level counter-narratives, continue to develop a carefully targeted counter-narrative at the institutional level. This will: 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/>); support parents; combat conspiracy theories; and 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: With regard to civil servants carrying out missions pertaining to national sovereignty, 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: Regarding other civil servants, and particularly those whose work brings them into regular contact with children, the Ministry of Public Action and Accounts should cooperate with the other 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 such civil servants from their duties in certain circumstances. This would apply to any civil servant in contact with and potentially having an influence on the public, 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 TERRITORIAL (SUB-NATIONAL) AUTHORITIES

Measure 21: Depending on the local situation, encourage Territorial 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 procedures for the detection and reporting of radicalised individuals – as well as for further hands-on intervention via the criminal justice system.

Measure 22: Draw up a national training framework for elected officials to be implemented at the territorial level, 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 among 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-federation training for sports instructors, and into the training of the instructors giving the courses.

Measure 25: Under the local coordination of the departmental Prefect, develop administrative monitoring procedures and apply them in territories and sporting disciplines affected by radicalisation. Upon announcement of the “Prevent to Protect” Plan, Prefects with responsibility for decentralised sports services will receive an interministerial circular (from the Ministry of the Interior/Ministry of Sports) reminding them of the applicable administrative measures in place, and encouraging them to organise the monitoring of territories and sporting disciplines judged to be at risk.

Measure 26: Nominate a “citizenship officer” (in a broad sense) in each national sports federation, to act as representative before the decentralised authorities, and as a point of contact for law enforcement. 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 of radicalisation and its prevention in businesses, professional associations and consular networks. Do this by creating a set of specific tools to standardise training in how to identify risk situations, report them to the authorities, and deal with them once they arise within the operating context of a business.

Measure 28: At the local level, organise the reporting of radicalisation situations with a view to their evaluation by Departmental Assessment Groups (GED) and their potential handling by CPRAF.

Measure 29: Strengthen cooperation between prefectures and the Regional Directorates for Enterprise, Competition, Consumer Affairs, Labour and Employment (DIRECCTE) with regard to radicalisation. Make systematic the appointment of contact officers for the prevention of radicalisation in the DIRECCTE agencies, and encourage a greater mobilisation of the DIRECCTE agencies in support of the work of CPRAF.

Measure 30: Raise awareness of radicalisation among the social partners gathered within the National Commission for Collective Bargaining. Use annual meetings to advance the prevention of radicalisation in the workplace, involving trade unions and employers' organisations in the process. 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 the training and tools necessary for the detection and reporting of cases of radicalisation.

Measure 32: Encourage the systematic appointment of "radicalisation" contact officers in higher education establishments, and involve university presidents and school 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 linking the policy planning units of the European and foreign affairs ministries of the major European countries, and of states neighbouring France's overseas territories. Through this, 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 the Processes of Radicalisation, by creating multiple platforms for dialogue between researchers, public policymakers and other professionals (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 for the Processing of Alerts to Prevent Terrorist Radicalisation (FSPRT). 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, SOCIAL WORK AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS PROFESSIONALS

4.1.1 Mobilising mental health professionals

Measure 38: Build stronger ties between regional health agencies (ARS) and prefectures in relation to the link between mental health and the 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 the major voluntary sector 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 working on women's rights and equality issues at the territorial level, along with their voluntary networks, in measures to prevent radicalisation and monitor radicalised individuals.

4.2 REINFORCING TRAINING AND FOLLOW-UP FOR ACTORS INVOLVED IN RADICALISATION PREVENTION MEASURES

4.2.1 Developing and better structuring training

Measure 42: Include a specific module on the prevention of 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 bodies on the prevention of radicalisation (CIPDR General Secretariat).

4.2.2 Enhancing the follow-up and supervision of frontline practitioners

Measure 44: Draw up a list of specifications defining the criteria for the measures to be followed in the handling of radicalised individuals and in supporting families.

Measure 45: Set up a finance committee to monitor actions supported in the scope of radicalisation prevention, and share the assessments of these actions.

4.3 BOLSTERING THE INVOLVEMENT OF TERRITORIAL AUTHORITIES IN HANDLING RADICALISATION

Measure 46: Enhance cooperation between territorial authorities and government agencies in the handling of individuals displaying signs of radicalisation, and in providing support to their families. Draw support from prefects’ deputies and representatives where necessary, working also alongside CPRAF units and local social services such as family allowance offices and youth support services.

Measure 47: Reinforce the work of departmental councils to support and monitor child returnees from terrorist operation zones, in coordination with CPRAF units at the local level and the CIPDR General Secretariat at the national level.

Measure 48: Build radicalisation prevention plans into city contracts (city development plans agreed by central government, territorial authorities and partners) on a widespread basis. Ensure that they be rolled out in conjunction with territorial crime prevention strategies. Ensure also the special tailoring of departmental plans and local contracts relating to security to territorial strategies for the prevention of radicalisation.

4.4 DEVELOPING ASSESSMENT OF RADICALISATION PREVENTION MEASURES 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 radicalisation prevention procedures, 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 external partners on the execution of their national plans for the prevention of radicalisation. This will pay particular attention to assessing the effectiveness of the prevention and disengagement measures put in place by our partners in Europe and in the Indian Ocean region.

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

5. Tailoring means of disengagement

5.1 REINTEGRATING CHILD RETURNEES FROM AREAS OF TERRORIST GROUP OPERATIONS

Measure 52: Coordinate the provision of interdisciplinary training for actors engaged in the handling of child returnees, in order to ensure the highest possible standards of professionalism across all aspects of their mission. This will be carried out under the auspices of the CIPDR General Secretariat, in conjunction with the 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 situations of the parents, and to conduct, where necessary, regular assessments of these children's circumstances, with a view to allocating the resources necessary for long-term follow-up of individual cases.

Measure 54: Working through the CPRAF units, ensure coordination at the local level between all relevant stakeholders, including the Ministries of National Education and of Health. Develop long-term social, medical and psychological care for child returnees from terrorist combat zones, mapping out the child psychiatric resources available for use under the supervision of the Juvenile Judge.

5.2 MONITORING OF RADICALISED PEOPLE IN CUSTODY OR UNDER COURT-MANDATED SUPERVISION

Measure 55: Develop capabilities for assessing radicalised people in custody or under court-mandated supervision along the following lines:

- ▶ by setting up four new radicalisation assessment units (QER), one of which will be dedicated to the assessment of people held under ordinary criminal law;
- ▶ with respect to female inmates, by reinforcing multidisciplinary assessment by specialist two-person support teams;
- ▶ with respect to minors, by strengthening, under judicial supervision, 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 dedicated prison units for the handling of radicalised individuals (QPRs), to accommodate, following their assessment, radicalised and proselytising adult inmates who need to be held in specially adapted conditions away from the mainstream prison population. Adapt the specific custodial system for radicalised inmates and inmates held for terrorist offences, so that by the end of 2018, at least 450 places will have been created in solitary confinement (QI), radicalisation assessment units (QERs), units for the handling of radicalised individuals (QPRs), and other 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 two-person support teams (psychologists and educators), in keeping with the national strategy for prisoner health.

5.3 CENTRES FOR THE INDIVIDUALISED HANDLING OF RADICALISED OR RADICALISING PEOPLE PLACED UNDER COURT-MANDATED SUPERVISION

Measure 58: Create three new centres for the individualised handling of people who have been radicalised, or are in the process of radicalisation, and who have been placed under court-mandated supervision. This scheme will be initially piloted in Île-de-France, Lille, Lyon and Marseille, under the direction of the Ministry of Justice. The centres will put in place individually tailored educational, psychological and social measures for the handling of such people, with the further assistance of faith representatives.

5.4 STRONGER ASSISTANCE AND MONITORING IN SUPPORT OF THESE CENTRES AND FOR PEOPLE LEAVING CUSTODY

Measure 59: In implementing this multidisciplinary approach to the handling of radicalised or radicalising individuals, mobilise all relevant stakeholders at the local level, particularly with regard to the workplace reintegration of said individuals. This will take place under the joint coordination of departmental prefects and public prosecutors, in conjunction with the law enforcement and security services. Special attention must also be paid to individuals who are subject to court-mandated supervision but who are not in the charge of these centres, and to individuals in custody nearing release. Plan for the end to their periods of supervision by the criminal justice system, and mobilise the aforementioned local stakeholders in facilitating their reintegration into mainstream society. With respect to minors in custody, ensure the continuity of the educational support provided them, and prepare for their release via a constructive, individually tailored project in each case.

5.5 FEEDBACK FROM EXPERIENCE AND SHARING PRACTICES

Measure 60: Generate feedback and information-sharing between the Ministry of Justice and the CIPDR General Secretariat, considering the range of experience accrued in dealing with the different profiles of group and individual subject to radicalisation prevention programmes while in custody or under court-mandated supervision.

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 created on May 6th 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 eighteen government departments within the ambit of the May 6th 2016 decree. Ms. Muriel DOMENACH has been Head of the CIPDR General Secretariat since September 2016. The CIPDR General Secretariat is staffed by an interministerial team.

The twenty Ministers and State Secretaries whose departments have helped to compile the “Prevent to Protect” plan are as follows:

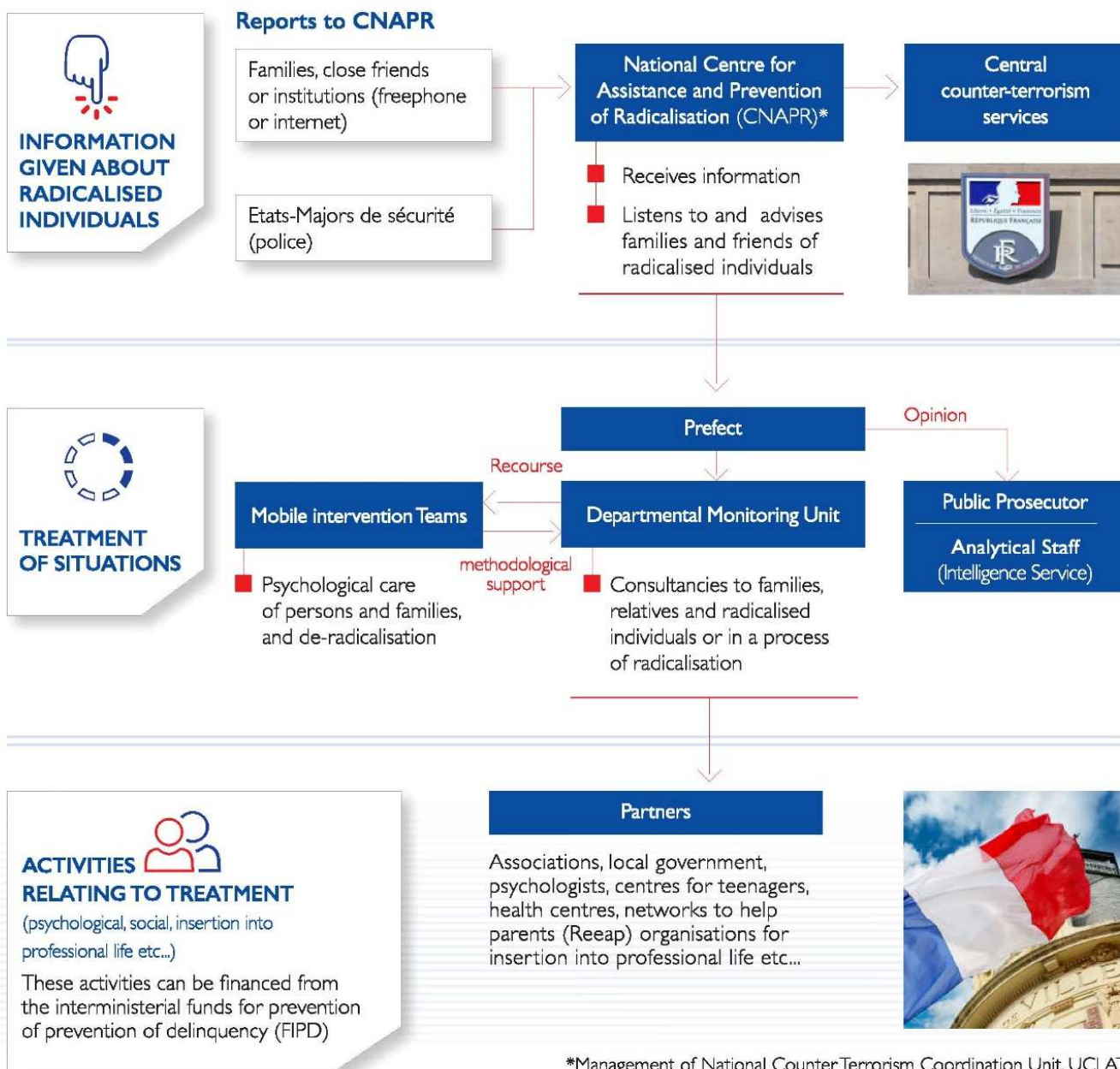
- ▶ **Gérard COLLOMB**, Minister of State, Minister of the Interior
- ▶ **Nicolas HULOT**, Minister of State, Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition
- ▶ **Nicole BELLOUBET**, Minister of Justice
- ▶ **Jean-Yves LE DRIAN**, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs
- ▶ **Florence PARLY**, 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 Accounts
- ▶ **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 for Transport, attached to the Minister of State
- ▶ **Marlène SCHIAPPA**, State Secretary for Gender Equality, attached to the Prime Minister
- ▶ **Mounir MAHJoubi**, State Secretary 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 CounterTerrorism Coordination Unit, UCLAT

Taking charge of the radicalisation challenge

- ▶ 25,000 public servants (state bodies, territorial authorities, social workers, etc.) given training on the radicalisation phenomenon.
- ▶ 2,600 young people subject to intervention (support, monitoring etc.), and 800 families assisted, across the network of Prevention of Radicalisation and Family Support Units (CPRAF).
- ▶ 101 CPRAF units, i.e. one per department.
- ▶ 90 associations/structures assisting in intervention and support in individual cases, working in partnership with the prefectures.

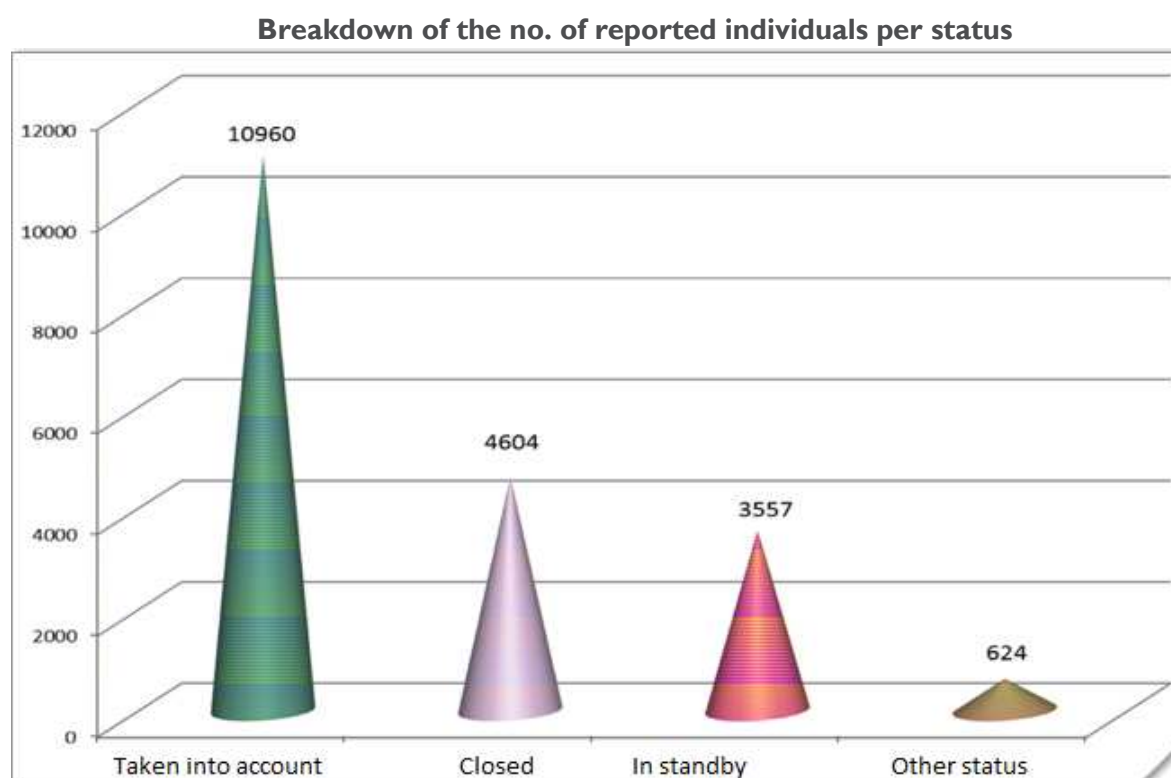
- ▶ 1,123 individuals detained under ordinary criminal law identified as being radicalised.
- ▶ 504 individuals detained for Islamist terrorism offences (TIS), all of whom are dealt with in radicalisation assessment units (QER: Osny, Fresnes and Fleury-Mérogis prisons).
- ▶ 635 individuals being monitored for radicalisation by the prison administration's Rehabilitation and Probation Service (SPIP) in non-custodial settings:
 - 135 individuals in connection with Islamist terrorist offences (85 under court-mandated supervision while awaiting trial/verdict, and 50 offenders on probation);
 - 500 in connection with ordinary criminal law offences, identified by the prison administration as being radicalised..

Panorama of radicalisation in France

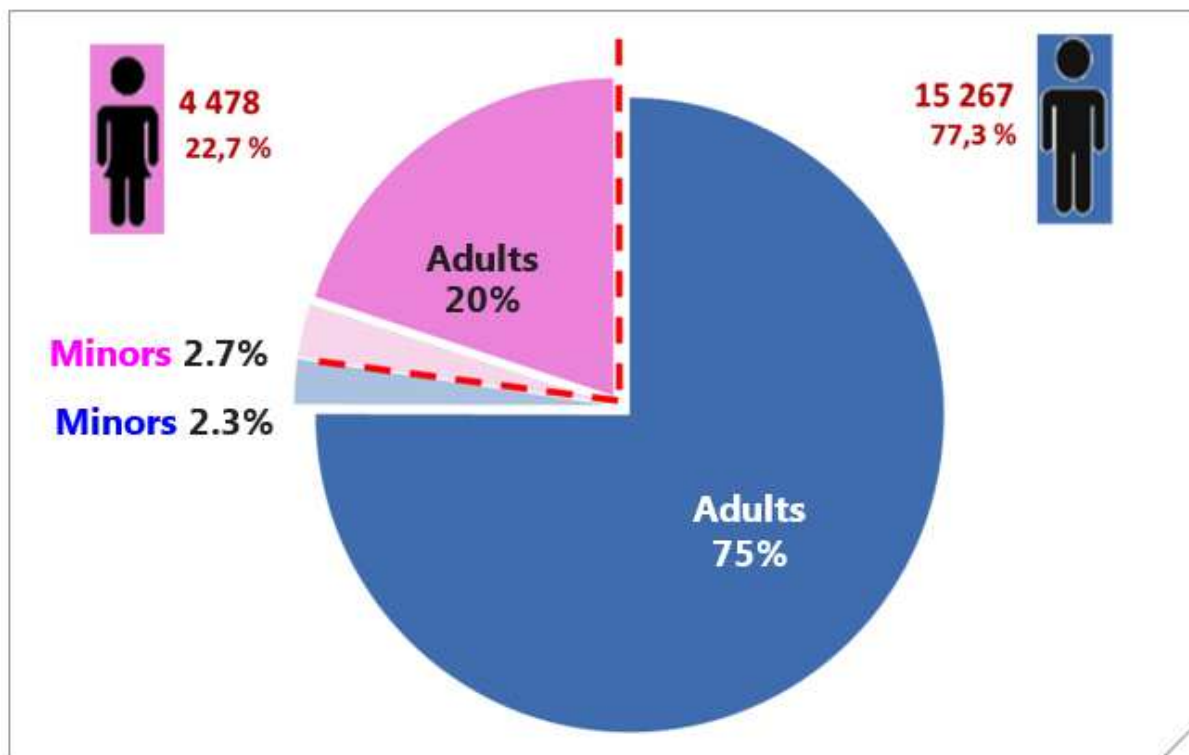
I. FSPRT FACTS & FIGURES

The following figures are taken from the Database for the Processing of Alerts to Prevent Terrorist Radicalisation (FSPRT). They thus draw upon information recorded by the National Centre for Assistance and the Prevention of Radicalisation (CNAPR), by prefectural security staff (EMS), and by the other security services (Others). The accuracy of these figures depends on the quality of the data available to these bodies for processing. 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).

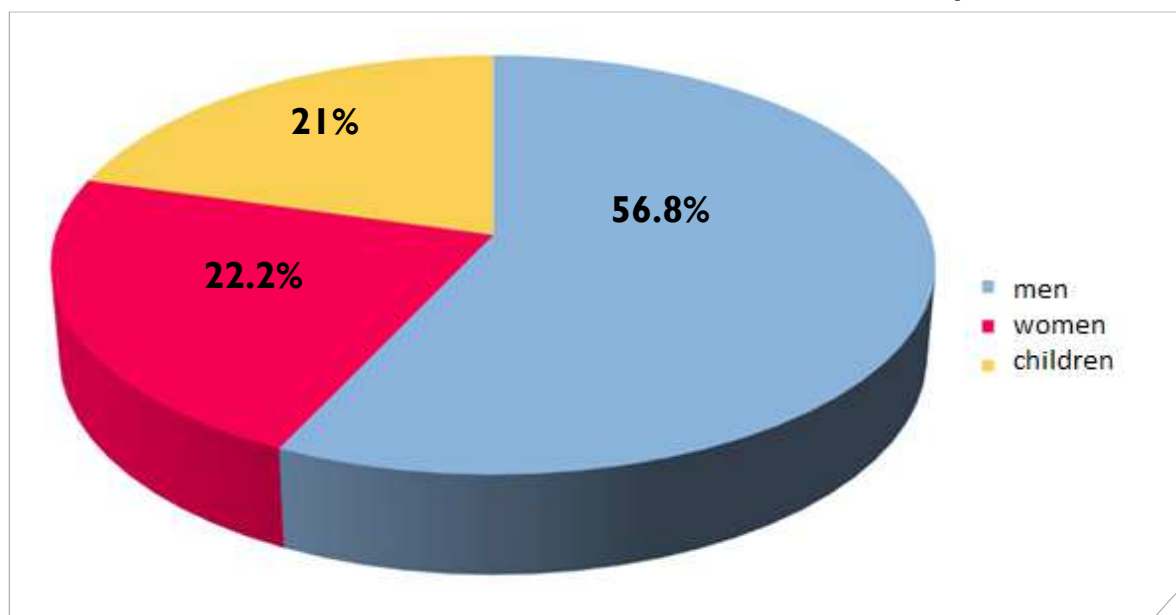


Breakdown by gender and age (minor/adult)

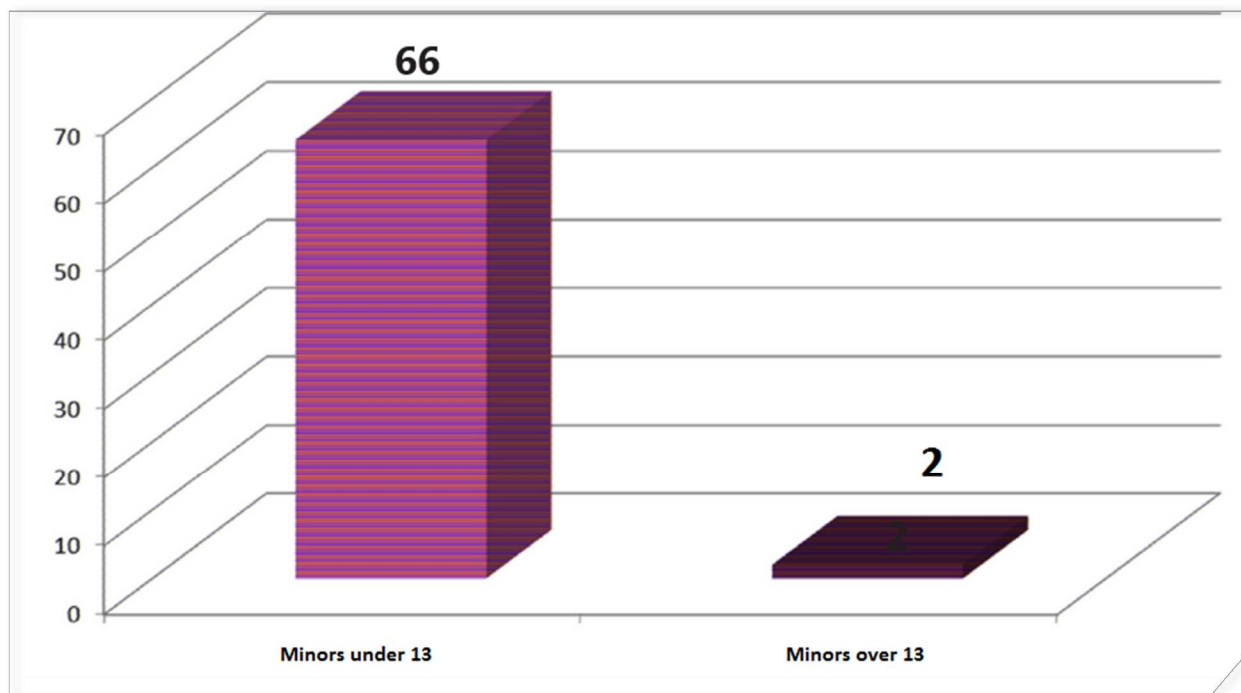


2. RETURNEES FROM THE SYRIAN-IRAQI ZONE

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



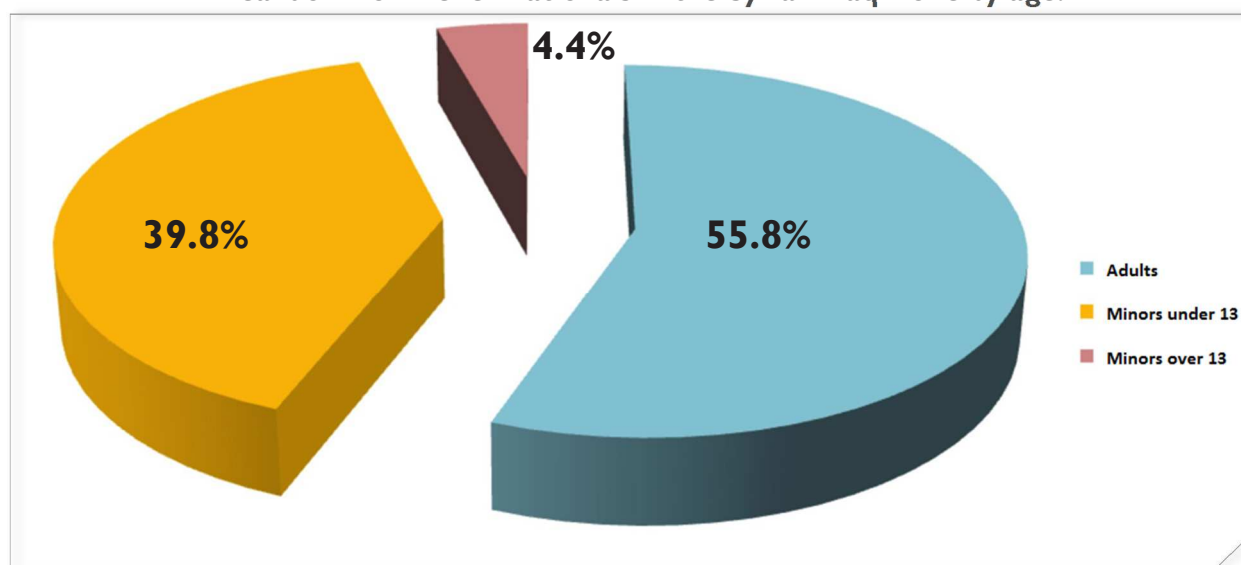
Breakdown of the 68 minor returnees by age group as of 20 February 2018:



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	Assembly of the Departments of France
AMF	Association of French Mayors
AMT	Criminal association in relation to a terrorist undertaking
ANMDA	National Association of Youth Centres
ARS	Regional health agency
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 Anti-LGBT Hate
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
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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
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P

PPRV	Violent Radicalisation Prevention Programme
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Q

QDV	Areas for violent offenders
QER	Radicalisation assessment unit
QPR	Unit for the handling of radicalised individuals

R

RAN	Radicalisation Awareness Network
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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
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V

VLR	Republican and secular values
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“Prevent to Protect”
National Plan
to Prevent
Radicalisation

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