



Criminal Justice Platform Europe

Radicalisation and Violent Extremism Conference, Barcelona, 14th October 2015

Criminal Justice Platform/Centre of Legal Studies



Plenary Session 1

Chair: Marta Ferrer Puig, Head of the Department of Social and Criminological Research and Training, Ministry of Justice, Catalonia

Experts: Eva Entenmann, Programme Manager, International Centre for Counter Terrorism, (NL)

Ilina Teneva, Secretary of the Council for Penological Cooperation (PC-CP), Council of Europe (CoE),

Participants: 89

Notes: Mirko Miceli

Impression: Large attendance: participants appreciated the focus on concepts and theory; the testimony of a victim who was also a criminal justice leader was very powerful and thought provoking.

Marta: Thank you everybody for organising this event.

The concept of radicalisation and start working on this topic trying to put together what we know about it. The concept is linked to extremism, involving violent actions. We avoid to focus on Jihadism alone because we want to include any kind of radicalisation (i.e. political).

CoE has guidelines and recommendation established. Democracy, HR are the pillars which impact on probation and prisons. Good to hear what the guidelines are.



Fosker: a victim of radicalisation. He was working with the probation services and has been a victim of the attacks that took place in Norway.

Ms Entenmann

Various presentations

ICCT: trainings and programmes.

Research aspect done at the ICCT.

What is radicalisation: when it comes to RAD there is no easy answer like the terrorism. It is a feast and a famine: many but the defining it is difficult.

Rather contested definition. In 2000s, after the events in Madrid, framework to explain what happened. However, mostly focussed on Muslim radicalised.

Radicalisation is a process: you start and you end somewhere, but not linear step.

3 levels: Micro: related to individual.

Meso: environment

Macro: government, society also socio economic factors

It's a complex phenomenon and no one only answer.

Radical term has not such a bad connotation, it is clear that comes from a point of view. It's a relative point. Radicalisation has connotation related with rule of law, any mean, no tolerance, Extremism (can be violent and non) . Radicalisation can also be more internalized.

Radicalisation is not necessarily violence.

There is no linear process, but a step model process: first, (realisation is not right) second (it's unjust), third (context and less opportunity to change), fourth (identifying the source of the problem), fifth (associating with a group).

How long can it take :no limit. From couple weeks (Germany fighters to Syria).

Pushing factors: pull factors. Ideology, religion, internet (instrumental role but online radicalisation)

When we try address we need to know the status of the affairs. To change it disengage or des-radicalise? Or we try to prevent someone to get radicalised?

3 different levels when we try to address this problem. We look at certain group or society?

Ms Taneva

The CoE is a new topic for them. It is interesting to hear what's happening on the ground. WE are writing guidelines for probation and prison sparked by the Hebdo case and the states.

So the CoE committed itself: Protocol to fight terrorism and guidelines.

Two working groups: Penological Corporation

Due to the voices that some radicalised in prison therefore they a pose a danger. So there is a strategy on prison to avoid this.



The guidelines are already on the website but need final approval (end of this year)

3 definitions: Radicalisation, violent extremism

RADICALISATION: Dynamic process

VIOLENT EXTREMISM promoting, supporting or committing acts which may lead to terrorism, opposing the democratic.

(Terrorism is not there because it is too much debated and a definition would be impossible)

DYNAMIC Security: concept and working methods, broader notion than security including static, structural and organisational security but it goes further.

Contact between staff, probation services, professional and high quality to ensure rehabilitation processes.

Scope of the guidelines: prison and probation staff, religious figures, family members,.

Prison is only one of the many places where you can be radicalised.

The guidelines should be read together with other HR text and principles: freedom, data protection, privacy, good prison management, prison as last resort.

Structure:

Prison and probation services

Assessment, admission to prison, high security sections or prison, culture and religion, inter-agency co-operation.

However segregation not really effective and having more representatives from other culture /religion could help.

Detection, prevention and dealing with radicalisation and violent extremism

Evaluation is missing, indicators not yet clear and country difference sharp. Practical measures will be included in the manual next year and a follow up exercise. The guidelines will be adopted to the ministries.



INTERVIEW WITH: Harald Fosker

This session is a more personal presentation in a form of a conversation.



Q. What is like to be both a victim and a celebrity?

A. I was about to leave on holiday.... I was not raped and forgotten as a victim and I became a celebrity simply because I am alive.

This dual role is a therapy for me. Talking about the facts and being alive.

Q. You say, people come up to you on the streets?

A. in the first three years, yes.

Q. What do they say?

Anger.

Q. When you see the pictures of the island what do you feel?

Anger and sadness. It is an holiday resort. After the bomb where I was he killed the youths there. He even had people helping him getting on the boat of course unaware of the upcoming tragedy.

Q. Youths killed, is that the main source of anger?

I guess it's normal and yes. The bomb can be even understandable, but chasing and killing all these youths... Helplessness.

Q. What was the reaction of your prime minister?

He responded " we have to meet..."

During the trial the killer had a cold face, never showing any regret. No emotions.

Q. That's your office in the picture, we can imagine you there and laying injured. How long were you waiting for rescue and what you were thinking?

It felt like a week.... I was on the phone at that moment. All alarms went off, strange smell. I had concussion and many others scars and injuries.

Q. Were you frightened?

No, I was quite calm. I couldn't move. I was afraid that someone in the building was coming to finish the job



Q. Who helped you?

The police came and helped me. The rescue operation.

Q. How long were you in Hospital ?

8 weeks but some physical problems took a little bit longer

Q. How long were you off work?

I decided I had to go back to work within a year. It was extremely important for me that I would not stop with my life and my job.

Q. Pic

The Prime Minister greets him in a formal occasion.

Q. You have responsibilities in the prison where the man is held. How do you feel?

Never felt anything, he is not a person. I met him in court. He felt superior only for the moment when the bomb went off.

Q. What did you think about the prospect of him being declared insane?

I never wanted him to be declared insane. The decision he was sane. There has been a discussion over his mental status.

Q. What's been the lasting impact on you?

I have been much more confident with my profession. It makes feel well. It bettered my professionalism

Q. Has it affected your sleeping? What keeps you awake?

I have nightmares, hard to sleep, I wake many times.

Q. Impact on your society?

I think it will never been forgotten. It's a memory for the next generations. However, the new generations are not fully aware. It's important to learn and not to forget.

Q. Reality check for you?

We knew something was going to happen... but not that soon and not that scale.

As a people we demonstrate with flowers: to provoke him with the colours because he wanted white.

Q. What was it like to face him in the Court case?

I learnt that my Professionalism was important for my recovery.

Q. Does the prisoner have a special regime?

Moved from prison to prison. He is isolated. He has changed his lawyer and is surrounded by the relevant services. He is doing political science studies. So he is isolated but not completely alone.

Q. What lessons have been learnt by your society?

The principle of normality is what should guide prisons and societies. My experience as a victim has been successful and I hope we can have policies that it will make it happen for other types of victim.



Lux: I appreciate you sharing emotions with us. Insanity? Luckily they convicted him with sanity, but not he is not normal either.

Prisons nowadays are more occupied with people who do not share common values of the society.

He is one of only a few radicalised people treated in prison, but when will there be many more? We are learning lessons about DEMOCRACY and PRISON MANAGEMENT.

Swiss: Would you talk to him?

He did understand what he has done and the feeling and the guilt will stay with him.

I do not want to undertake any Restorative Justice with him.

CoE: Change the law? I agree with the not changing the legislation because of the actions of one man.

EuroPris - European Organisation of Prison and Correctional Services

EFRJ- European Forum for Restorative Justice

CEP - Confederation of European Probation

