

Fighting the risk of radicalisation through education in closed institutions

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| Country | FRANCE |
| Study No. | 32 |
| Title of work | The policies of "de-radicalization" in France: changing paradigm SENAT n° 633 (2016-2017) - 12 juillet 2017 |
| Databases used including web link when possible | https://www.senat.fr/rap/r16-633/r16-6331.pdf |
| Countries represented in the study | FRANCE and EUROPEAN COUNTRIES |
| Summary of study/report | <p>Faced with the rise in recent years of the terrorist threat, fostered by a jihadist radicalization, the Senate Committee on Law decided in March 2016 to set up an information mission to study the mechanisms put in place by the French Government in the field of disentanglement, de-recruitment and reintegration of "radicalized" persons, generally grouped under the name of "de-radicalization programs".</p> <p>After drawing up, on the occasion of a progress report presented on 21 February 2017 (eg. Key Findings n° 28), a critical assessment of the mechanisms and programs hastily put in place by the public authorities, the mission continued its work in order to identify avenues for improvement, notably drawing on the experiences of other European countries that have committed themselves, much earlier than France, in the assumption of responsibility for radicalization.</p> <p>Without purporting to provide a "miracle recipe", this report formulates ten proposals aimed at reorienting "de-radicalization" policies. In addition to the urgent closure of the center of Pontourny, he advocated improving the selection of associative actors sought by the public authorities and concentrating efforts in favor of greater individualization of care. It also highlights the challenge that the French nationals, particularly minors, who will return from the theaters of operation will face in the coming months.</p> |
| Key findings | De-radicalization policies |