

# Fighting the risk of radicalisation through education in closed institutions

Country	FRANCE
Study No.	43
Title of work	<b>“Monitoring of sectors and individuals jihadists”</b> Report written by members of the French National Assembly's commission of inquiry
Databases used including web link when possible	<a href="http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/14/pdf/rap-enq/r2828.pdf">http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/14/pdf/rap-enq/r2828.pdf</a>
Countries represented in the study	FRANCE
Summary of study/report	<p>The Commission of Inquiry into the Supervision of Jihadist networks and Individuals was established by the National Assembly on December 3, 2014.</p> <p>Throughout the course of the work, the events came to recall the actuality of this subject. The attacks on France between 7 and 9 January 2015 placed the fight against terrorism among the main concerns of our fellow citizens; Since then, the facts have not denied this legitimate preoccupation.</p> <p>The task of the Commission of Inquiry was, according to the single Article of the resolution which established it: "to analyze the effectiveness of the means of prevention, detection and Religiously radical individuals and manifest risks of terrorist acts". It was also stated that "the work of the Commission of Inquiry would include a specific section on the return of jihadists to the territory of the French Republic" and that "its conclusions should formulate proposals to strengthen the fight against this phenomenon".</p> <p>The finding is first of all that of a very high threat, which takes several forms. The threat posed by foreign terrorist organizations that are particularly targeting France is now combined with the threat posed by individuals who have gone to join a zone of jihad and whose intentions are unfathomable on their return, and with the threat, as well as those who, without making an "initiatory" journey to an outside theater, have become radicalized in France.</p> <p>Very often repeated, the variety of profiles has been a source of questions for the commission. Indeed, what common point to find between terrorists with the past of delinquent who have</p>

	<p>bereaved France in January 2015 and later too unfortunately, and the young people, from all living environments, who allow themselves to be dragged through the Internet and social networks and Ignores future developments? The current characteristics of this threat justify a strengthening of the administrative and judicial means devoted to the surveillance of jihadists and their judicial treatment. The examination of these means is the subject of the second part of the report.</p> <p>This complementary approach to the fight against radicalization is the final focus of the report.</p> <p>In this part, the Commission of enquiry also examines the question of <b>radicalization in prison</b>, which is the place of all influences. The report considers that important efforts are still needed to protect the most vulnerable prisoners which are radicalized but also to drastically isolate the "ideologues".</p>
Key findings	
Conclusions of review	<p>The anti-radicalization plan that France adopted in 2014 is growing in power and must be fully developed at the local level, in order to set up individualized follow-ups of radicalized people.</p> <p>The Commission of enquiry also questioned the desirability of intensifying the fight against jihadist propaganda through a renewed counter-discourse, since it must be noted that, despite the intense mediatization of Daech's barbarism since the beginning of 2015 and the prevention policy installed, candidates do not seem discouraged to join this organization.</p> <p>The committee also underlined the role that research in France should play in order to better understand the phenomena of radicalization that can be at work. And finally, it found it necessary to encourage academic reflection on the Muslim religion.</p>