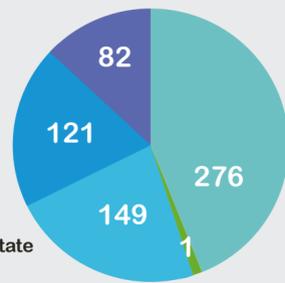


Belgians' reasons for joining Foreign Fighters (2015)



Number of jihadists in Belgium (2017)

- Presumed to be in Syria
- Potential candidates for Jihad
- Returners (44 are in jail)
- Members of the Islamic State
- Presumed on the way



SOCIAL PROFILES OF RADICALISED BELGIANS (2015)

The social profiles of young Belgians who radicalise are variable. Belgians FTF are not only youth from suburbs, born in the Islamic faith, unemployed or delinquent. Recruitment also happens in the educated middle class, even upper class. Boys are not the only ones concerned. From 2014/2015, an increasing presence of young girls is observed, and an alarming proportion of minors.

Action of Federal Government

To reduce the will to leave for Syria and Iraq

- For example:
- Repression of networks that organise departures to Syria and Iraq
 - Reinforcing vigil teams and web surveillance patrols
 - Fight against radicalism in prison

To reduce the ability to leave for Syria and Iraq

- For example:
- Suppressed family allowance
 - Confiscated ID card
 - Penal sanction. The aim is double: to dissuade candidates and sanction Belgians when they return (up to two years in jail)
 - Stiffened law on loss of nationality (mostly for dual nationality holders)

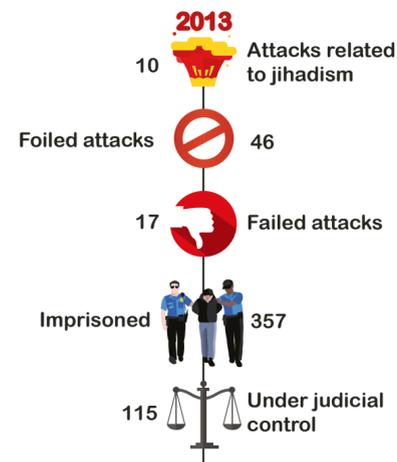
To manage returns

- Returners are identified and listed. Each case is treated particularly: arrest, legal monitoring, monitoring by an intelligence service or the local police.

Preventive actions by public authorities

- For example:
- Radicalism prevention plans in federated entities (Walloon Region and French-speaking Community, Brussels region, Flemish Region)
 - Specific prevention services in cities and towns
 - One-time initiatives: European project "Bounce" – City of Liège
 - Philosophy and citizenship courses in primary and secondary schools in the French-speaking Community (construction of an individual and collective sense)

Terrorism actions (2013-2018)



Jihadists's destinations

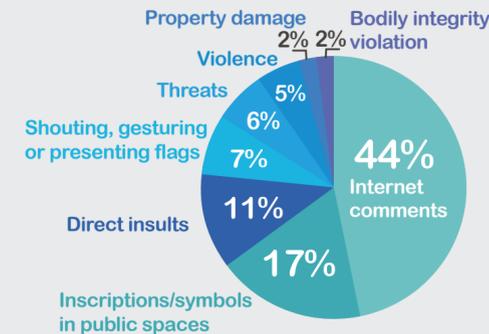
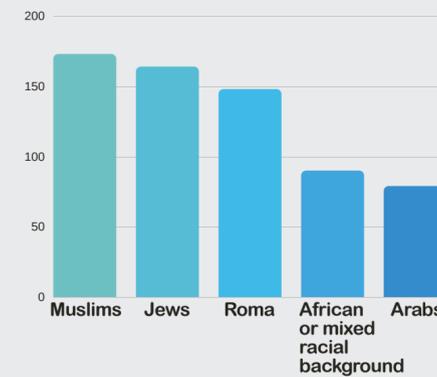
- 69% Syria
- 6% Iraq
- 10% Pakistan
- 6% Afghanistan
- 4% Mali
- 1% Bosnia
- 4% Yemen

Jihadist Profile

- 96% men
- 26 yo on average
- 40% from suburbs
- 47% no degree
- 50% sentenced by justice
- 69% French nationals
- 59% had father or mother from Maghreb

* study on 137 Jihadists in French Courts

Number of crimes against (2015)



Hate crime perpetrators profile

- 22-30 y/o men living in medium size cities
- 32% already sentenced for some crimes
- 40% have secondary education
- Majority employed in services and sales

Government national plan for the prevention of radicalisation (2018)

- Protect minds against radicalization
- Complete the detection/prevention network
- Understand and anticipate the evolution of radicalization
- Professionalize local actors and evaluate practices
- Adapt the disengagement

3 main focus prevention

- Schools:** Spread of Republic values, Guide to detect risky behaviors
- Communities:** Block proselyte websites, Educative actions for radicalised people, Spread of Republic values through influencers
- Prisons:** Reduce the risk of prisoners' radicalization

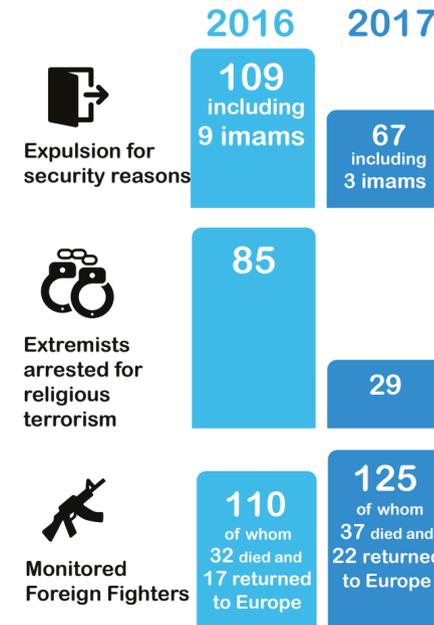
The community and social policy answer to radicalisation in Poland

- Norms and Laws:** Does not exist an unique and coherent anti-discrimination policy, Ban on discrimination and hate crime introduced in criminal law (artt. 256-257)
- Government:** Ministry of the Interior and Administration: database for Monitoring racism and Xenophobia, Polish Ombudsman and Polish Representative for Equal Treatment: monitoring of the anti-discrimination acts, EU Charter of Fundamental Rights not fully implemented

- Preventive actions in the Police:** Human rights protection representatives at National, regional and local levels to raise awareness between police officers, Trainings for police officers to prevent and recognise hate crimes, Initiatives encouraging victims to report hate crimes

- Education activities:** In schools, In institutions

Terrorism in Italy



Measures against terrorism by State Police (2016):

- 164,799 people under control
- 375 people arrested or under precautionary measures
- 686 suspects at liberty
- 355 expelled/rejected at the border
- 1,933 people raided in houses
- 8 prevention measures



Italian anti-terrorism strategy (no specific Law yet)

- Surveillance operations
- Preventive measures
- Expulsions against foreigners and non-EU suspected

Bill about prevention of radicalization and violent extremism (2017)

- At National level:
- Prevention of radicalization and violent extremism
 - Promotion of de-radicalization and social, cultural and work integration
 - Establishment of the National Center on Radicalization (CRAD)
 - Establishment of a Parliamentary Committee to monitor mostly women and minors radicalization
 - Training activities to promote intercultural/interreligious dialogue and to prevent radicalization addressed to police, armed forces, prison administration, teachers and managers of schools and universities

The Islamic community in Romania

Extremist movements expansion in the last years: about 100 files have mentioned hate crimes, violent and terrorist acts. Security services declared that there have been racist and antisemitic manifestations of terrorism and today there aren't any dangerous active extremist organisations.

After 8 centuries of peaceful coexistence with Islam, in the last years the scenario changed...

Fight against the Islam religious extremism: In many occasions the mufti Yusuf Muurat, chief of Muslim community in Romania, warned about radicalization. In 2011, talking about the Islamic movement in Romania and Dobruja, he declared: "I see how our community is breaking apart. There are Muslims that practice religion after their own rules. Some of them don't accept the customs and traditions of their grandparents. Unfortunately Romania also has these kind of radical trends".



The Radicalism of Taiba Foundation: Recently, Taiba Foundation has been mentioned among extremist Islamic entities in Eastern Europe. In 2012, the Directorate for Organized Crime and Terrorism (DIICOT) performed a raid in the Taiba headquarters, in other Islamic centres and in some members' houses of these associations. The suspects, Romanian and foreigners, were involved in radicalization, radical Islamic proselytism and their financing. During the same year, DIICOT has confiscated documents and data storage that can be considered evidences in Bucharest, Constanta, Gorj, Mehedinti and Cluj.

The Declaration Of The Sheik Omar Bakri: In 2014 the sheik Omar Bakri, an extremist Syrian Islamic leader, living in Liban, declared that Romania, Bulgaria, Spain and France are Islamic territories because they are being lived in by Muslims. These States have to be condemned because of their military presence in Iraq, Afghanistan, Syria and for their cooperation with Israel. The minister of external affairs, Titus Corlăţean, replied "Romania is a loyal ally of USA and NATO. Romania is a welcoming, pacifistic, Christian country, which is also engaged in projects of fighting terrorism of any kind".

PREVENTIVE ACTIONS BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

1926 Romania was the first Country to consider terrorism as a crime and ask the Society of Nations to fight it at international level

Law n. 535 for Prevention and Combat of Terrorism (2004)

1st article. Terrorism is all actions and or threats that pose public danger and affect national security and have the following characteristics:

- Are committed intentionally by terrorist entities, motivated by extremist conceptions and attitudes
- Aim at achieving specific, political objectives
- Aim at human factors and / or material factors within the public authorities, institutions and civilian population
- Produce situations with a strong psychological impact on the population

6th article

- Actions against terrorism are carried by the National System for Prevention and Counteraction of Terrorism (SNPCT), involving many ministries, public authorities and institutions
- The Ministry of Education and Scientific Research is not involved in preventing terrorism