



COUNTERADHUB. The Criminal Justice training to fight against violent radicalisation.

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**Paper.** THE NEEDS OF TRAINING: the need CVE training among criminal justice professionals



COUNTERADHUB initiates its activity of the finding of a lack of training both generic and specific of the professionals within Spanish criminal justice in relation to the detection and the fight of violent extremism.

During the month of October and November 2017 the team determines profile of stakeholders to be interviewed, designs semi-structured qualitative interviews meetings and arranges agendas with the principal stakeholders.

Partner institutions and delegate representative for Counteradhub working group
• Center for Intelligence against Terrorism and Organized Crime, CITCO: Natalia Martínez del Pozo, Head of Service of the Strategy and Prospective Area;
• Center for Legal Studies, CEJ (Ministry of Justice): M. Rosario Ortega Pérez, Head of the International Department and Online Training
• General Council of the Judiciary: María Luisa Roldán, Director of the continuous training service of the CGPJ
• Ministry of Justice: Jaime Rosell Granados, Deputy Director General of Relations with the Confessions
• URJC: Rut Bermejo Principal researcher of the Counteradhub project, Raquel Ortiz researcher of the Counteradhub Project

As from the month of December 2017, a series of meetings were held for the specific detection of the training needs to the various professional groups in the criminal justice system.

The following is a list of the different meetings held between the URJC and the project partners: Semi structured interviews were conducted with two objectives: first, the concretion of the training needs required by the professionals and second the determination of the most suitable methodology, format and dates for the holding of the pilot seminars.

Date	Specific needs detection
01.12.17	Center for Intelligence against Terrorism and organized crime (CITCO)
01.12.17	Member of the training school and member of the General Council of the Judiciary (CGPJ)
10.01.18	CGPJ: Judges and magistrates from different scopes
09.03.18	With Magistrate Ms Inmaculada Iglesias Sánchez
12.03.18	Directorate of Center for Legal Studies CEJ)
12.03.18	Magistrate of National High Court (AN) Mr. José de la Mata Amaya
20.04.18	Visit to CIE of Aluche with Magistrate Ms Inmaculada Iglesias Sánchez
27.04.18	Members of the Public Prosecutor's Office proposed by CEJ

Date	Training design
13.03.18	CITCO en la sede de URJC
06.04.18	With Prosecutor of AN D. <sup>a</sup> Dolores Delgado in proposal of sentences for practical cases.





19.04.18	In CITCO: possibilities to create a Hub
23.04.18	With chief inspector of the General Information Police (CGI)

Date	Partners interested in implementing the training at its seat
22.02.18	CIFAL: representative of UNITAR Málaga
20.03.18	Representative of penitentiary institutions of Catalonia

### Identification of pilot training needs

At the first meeting with CITCO, the objectives and vocation of the Spanish National Strategic Plan to Fight Against Violent Radicalisation were discussed. CITCO representatives confirmed that a specific needs plan related to the professionals of the criminal justice system in Spain had not been developed. CITCO underlined the relevance of such an approach. The URJC research team presented the proposal of set of interviews to be hold with institutions that had already been contacted. The URJC research team was urged to hold meetings by professional groups according to presented plan.

### Detection of training needs

These are the needs of the training that derive from the various meetings held with the principal actors related to the criminal justice system in Spain.

- **Knowing what Islam is, and what its radical visions are.** It is impossible to confront radicalization issues if this aspect is not known.
- **The stages of the process of radicalization.** Access to the theoretical work that has been developed by the Academia, by state security forces and by law enforcement agencies, via successive intelligence reports and access to compared sources. We may say that from the theoretical point of view the stages of the radicalisation process may be accurately offered.
- The provisions of **indicators and guidelines for detection of behaviors that correspond to a process of radicalization that may lead to violence and/or terrorism.**
- **Creating action and investigation protocols**

The protocols of investigation of these cases must be associated and linked very specifically to every phase of the criminal process.

- To tackle the fight against radicalisation, there is a need for **inter-institutional coordination structures and provision of procedures for collaboration among all those institutions** that have responsibilities in prevention and deradicalization: the judiciary, the prosecutors, the State security forces and law enforcement services and penitentiary administrations, according to its particularized competencies.

All stakeholders that participated in the interviews emphasized the relevance of the collaboration of the figure of the judge and the social worker. Such collaboration at the



initial stages of the procedure may prevent radicalization processes of young people tutored by social workers of regional or local institutions.

The Minister of Justice has not up today not considered the specificity of the minor in any program or protocol for the prevention of radicalization. Further support to the the importance of radicalization around the minor should be achieved.

- **There are no specific treatment programs.** The old programs that were applied with ETA are currently applied, due to the non existence of specific programmes dealing with jihadi radicalization.
- **Lack of specialists trained specifically in the violent radicalization.** Spanish judges and magistrates are currently working on prevention with professionals experts on gender-based violence or on sexual assault.
- In relation to the CIEs - Centro de Internamiento de Extranjeros- alien internment centres and other police premises where foreign nationals are deprived of their liberty, the need of training and provision of a protocol for all professionals related to people who may be immersed in a process of radicalization is revealed. The professional profiles are the following: directors of the CIEs, the policemen who work there, members of the NGOs, personnel of offices at airports or any other office where foreigners ask for asylum....

Taking into account the above mentioned situation the partner institutions they decide to address the following aspects within the framework of this project

- Radical visions of Islam and the level of jihadi mobilization in Spain
- knowing what the stages of the radicalization process are
- Guidelines for the detection of radicalization and its possible measurement
- Creation of protocols of action and investigation by the professionals of the criminal justice
- Interinstitutional coordination mechanisms

Counteradhub should be an ongoing project that should result on further collaborations with the criminal justice system once the EU funding comes to an end on the month of December 2018.

### **Identification of professionals**

In the meetings held with the different partners, the specific professional groups that need to receive training are detected and they will be susceptible to receive them: Magistrates, judges, prosecutors and forensic doctors. On the part of the CGPJ and the CEJ, no training has been developed to date on the prevention of radicalization. For this reason, these two institutions need to provide further training in this area for their affiliates.

### **Pilot In-site training proposal**



In view of the formative needs to be covered, the following pilot in-site training has been proposed by URJC team to participating partners.

### **BLOCK I: JIHADI RADICALIZATION IN SPAIN**

- 1. Diagnosis of situation in Spain (Academic)**
  - Description of Muslim communities in Spain; (Organization, real representation, reliability)
  - The jihadi Salafism in Spain
  - The imam training in Spain
  - Diagnosis of social acceptance
  - Global jihad and jihadism in Spain.
- 2. The state's response and results.**
  - The National Security Strategy 2017, Royal decree 1008/2017, of December 1. The threat of jihadi terrorism. Radicalization and violent extremism. Recruitment and indoctrination for terrorist purposes.
  - Spanish National Strategic Plan to Fight Against Violent Radicalisation (PEN-LCRV).
  - The public authorities before the phenomenon of violent radicalization.
  - Cooperation and coordination of efforts against terrorism among the various agencies involved.
- 3. Case study I.** Application, discussion and exchange of knowledge and opinions among participants from a case presented.

### **BLOCK II: THE PROCESSES OF JIHADI RADICALIZATION IN SPAIN?**

- 1. Jihadist radicalization process in Spain.** Special reference to on-line radicalization
- 2. Detection of radicalization and measurement. The proposal for indicators of observation and measurement of radicalization:**
  - Potential risk factors for radicalization in violent extremism.
  - Potential protection factors against violent radicalization processes.
- 3. Case study II.** Application, discussion and exchange of knowledge and opinions among participants from a case presented.

### **BLOCK III: THE COLLABORATION BETWEEN DIFFERENT STAKEHOLDERS OF THE SPANISH ADMINISTRATION: THE JUDICIAL, SOCIAL AND POLICE SPHERE.**

- 1. From the analysis of different real cases the possibility of collaboration is raised** among professionals related to criminal justice.
- 2. Cooperation and exchange of experiences in relation to gender violence, minors...**

#### **Pilot on-line training proposal**

To multiply the effects of the three pilot sessions proposed, the competent university services are developing a MOOC course with the following training blocks:

1. Radical ideologies of Islam





2. Radicalization processes
3. Measurement of radicalization. Indicators and Scales
4. Inter-agency collaboration within the Spanish criminal justice system
5. Strategies, policies, actions and recommendations

### Pilot training scope

Between the three seminar that will be held, **around 60 professionals** will benefit from pilot on-site training.

The materials, expertise and pilot training design used in seminars, will be assessed by CGPJ y CEJ. After the evaluation, it will be proposed a definitive formation that both institutions incorporate in their formative offer.

The CEJ, in charge of prosecutors and forensic experts, will be able to train between 40-50 people on the subject every quarter from 2019, which will mean between **120-150 people per year**.

The CGPJ oversees the initial and continuous training of the career judges. **121 new judges** will benefit from initial training in the following promotion of judges.

The MOOC be implemented by the university and promoted on its website as well as in different bar associations and courts. A MOOC is a massive online course that can be targeted by anyone and has virtually no limit of participants, so you cannot estimate a figure as to its full scope.

