



# ACTIVITIES OF THE CENTER FOR SECURITY POLICY UNDER THE PROJECT MONITOR

Countering Radicalisation in Southeast and Central Europe Through Development of (Counter-) Radicalisation Monitoring Tool (Monitor)

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# What was implemented

 SBP in the period December 2015 - June 2016?

- Training seminar on 17-18 May
- Dissemination event/national seminar on 10th June
- Validation process – draft of the validation report is available (in CZE and ENG)
- Draft version of the Policy brief (in CZE and ENG)

# Training seminar - overview

- Two days seminar (17-18 May)
- As a side event of the Conference „Current Security Threats“ organized by Police Academy
- Almost 30 participants (mainly from Police Academy)
- Aims:
  - Discuss the radicalization as a real process within society as well as issue for academic research
  - To present and discuss RMT and validation process and its results
  - To present a Policy Brief
  - To collect recommendations to the situation in the Czech rep.

# Training seminar – feed back

## Positive:

- A lot of people participated
- Issue as such was interesting also for other participants of the conference
- Widespread dissemination of the project and its outputs



## Negative:

- Participants mainly from Police Academy
- Sometimes duplicity with the program of the conference
- Timing was too early (could be also an advantage 😊)

# National seminar - overview

- Dissemination as a part of Spring Security Conference (10 June)
- Almost 200 participants (from decision-makers to practitioners)
- Policy Brief was presented and distributed
- Aims:
  - To provide detailed info of the project to broader audience
  - To increase awareness of the (counter)radicalization project among national actors
  - To start with distribution of the Policy brief

# National seminar – results

## Positive:

- A lot of people participated
- Key national decision-makers were presented
- Widespread dissemination of the process and its outputs – better format than „just“ seminar



## Negative:

- Timing was too early (could be also an advantage 😊)
- Prof. Y. Alexander did not arrive

- Theme: Right wing radicalization
- Serves for Left wing as well
- Aim: disclosing the differential or gap between
  - ▣ Existing police, judicial, and BIS statistics extracted into the Report on Extremism in the Territory of the Czech Republic
  - ▣ Ideal monitoring tool and procedure (RMT) through key + baseline indicators
- No own compilation of draft report with data into indicators – it would be a redundant duplicity
- The Report can be well assessed against Annex I

- Some more desk research (hate crime in statistics?)
- Stake-holder interviews
  - ▣ Senior officer of the Ministry of Interior, Security Policy and Crime Prevention Department
  - ▣ Judge of the Regional Criminal Court of the Ústí nad Labem region
  - ▣ Police officer (in CPT rank) of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Police of the Czech Republic in Liberec region
  - ▣ Senior researcher at the Police Academy of the Czech Republic
- Diverse experiences in extremism and with Mol Report



# General findings and recommendations

- The quality of the Report is limited not by insufficient police data but rather through means of presentation and level of simplification
- Long time series are needed for all quantitative indicators presented in the annual Report on Extremism in the Territory of the Czech Republic
- However, data can be extracted and compared from the subsequent reports
- Presentation mostly on nation-wide scale. Only the category “crime with extremist overtones” presented with regional distribution
- Regions, districts, and potentially municipalities, would be of much bigger informative value
- Electronic Criminal Proceedings (ETŘ) allows almost full geographical focus on crime incidence

# General findings and recommendations

- More interpretation is needed. The Report presents plain data with only elementary categorization, interpretation attached to charts and narrative descriptions is general and shallow, no analysis, on the level of media-ready simplification
- Social rooting and penetration has been subject to scrutiny only at random, most recently in 2007 and 2012, with methodology different in each case
- A more systemic, sociological approach is needed; desired periodicity of 3 to 5 years, as the social environment is evolving slower than the crime incidence
- A more detailed sourcing and methodology would fit for the Report

# Indicator-specific findings and recommendations



- Incidence (crimes of interest)
  - “Crime with extremist overtones” based in police statistics, which differs substantially from the statistics provided by Public Prosecutor’s Offices and by Courts
  - Police investigation finished with the crime classification including the elements of right-wing extremism but the court may bring quite another qualification → no sentence and no entry into the extremism related crime
  - Time delay between statistics: police evidence 2012, judicial sentence 2015

# Indicator-specific findings and recommendations



- Share in overall criminal activity
  - Proportion in overall crime rate may be a misleading indicator
  - The proportion of crime attributed to extremism and violent radicalization may rise or decline substantially without any change in own numbers due only to rise or fall of other types of crime
  - This actually happens in last years with the drop in economic and property crime

# Indicator-specific findings and recommendations



- Notable events
  - ▣ Covered completely
- Participation
  - ▣ Form of estimation, reported by the commanding police officer, is a poor instrument:
  - ▣ Simplification: “number of participants: one hundred”
  - ▣ Wrong observation: reported five hundred, two hundred in real
  - ▣ Photogrammetric approximate methods (e.g. photograph from helicopter) are much more accurate
- Violent attitudes presented
  - ▣ Well covered by police experts

## „Islamist radicalization“

### Methodology:

- Validation based mainly on interviews with mid-level officials from the Ministry of Interior (2 respondents). The aim was to develop questionnaire
- Survey – questionnaire was distributed within Municipal police first line officers in two areas (Prague 6, Kladno)
- Results – 40 respondents from Prague 6 and 9 resp. from Kladno
- Informal discussions with the representatives of the Municipal police as a feedback for the survey
- Draft results were discussed during the training workshop

## „Islamist radicalization“

### Results:

- Just a small Muslim communities in selected cities (similar to rest of the country)
- Tools for monitoring radicalization processes need to be very simple and user-friendly
- First line officers know „their neighborhoods“ very well. Nevertheless they are not able increase their knowledge of the individuals (religion, travel abroad etc.)
- Even if they are not able to be in direct contact with individuals (to know people individually), they look around, observe and notice.
- Besides first-line officers other parts of security system (intelligence services, immigration office, foreign police etc.) or others (e.g. NGOs) should be more active.

# Questionnaire - component II



## Basic information about the neighborhood

*Are there social problems such as unemployment broken families, or perceived discrimination in the neighborhood?*

yes, please specify: .....

no

*Is there major distrust to the state, public administration or to the police among important segment of neighborhood's inhabitants*

yes, can you tell why?: .....

I cannot judge

no

*Is it possible to observe significant volume of crime in the neighborhood?*

yes

no

*Is there significant number of non-Czechs living in the neighborhood?*

yes, please specify their

nationality:.....

no



# Questionnaire - component II

## SBP Information about Islam in the neighborhood

*How many Muslim work or live in the neighborhood?*

Please describe: .....

*How many are converts?*

Please specify:.....

*Are there informal mosques, similar places of Islamic religious gatherings, or religious schools?*

yes, please specify.....

no

*Do foreign (Islamic) religious emissaries or domestic religious activists who are suspected of being financed from abroad (in particular from Saudi Arabia) operate in the neighborhood?*

Please specify:.....

# Questionnaire - component II

## SBP Information about Islam in the neighborhood

*Provided Muslim religious communities exist in the neighborhood does any of them have charismatic leader?*

yes

no

*Do any new or unknown Islamic foundations or organizations operate in the neighborhood?*

yes

no

*Provided Muslim religious communities exist in the neighborhood do some of their members openly voice grievances, or support and sympathy to terrorist or extremists groups or attitudes?*

yes, please specify how:.....

ne

# Questionnaire - component II

## Indicators of possible danger of individual radicalization



*Are there people working or living in the neighborhood who recently visited risk countries / conflict zones?*

- yes, please specify:.....
- No                       I don't know / I do not have data to verify it.

*Are there people working or living in the neighborhood who possess or disseminate extremist literature?*

- yes, please specify:.....
- No                       I don't know / I do not have data to verify it.

*Are there people working or living in the neighborhood, who received military training?*

- yes, please describe:.....
- No                       I don't know / I do not have data to verify it.

*Are there people working or living in the neighborhood, who possess or disseminate materials about military training, or about making explosives?*

- yes, please describe:.....
- No                       I don't know / I do not have data to verify it.

**Thank you  
for your attention!**

