



Nexus between Prison, Radicalization and Terrorism

French case

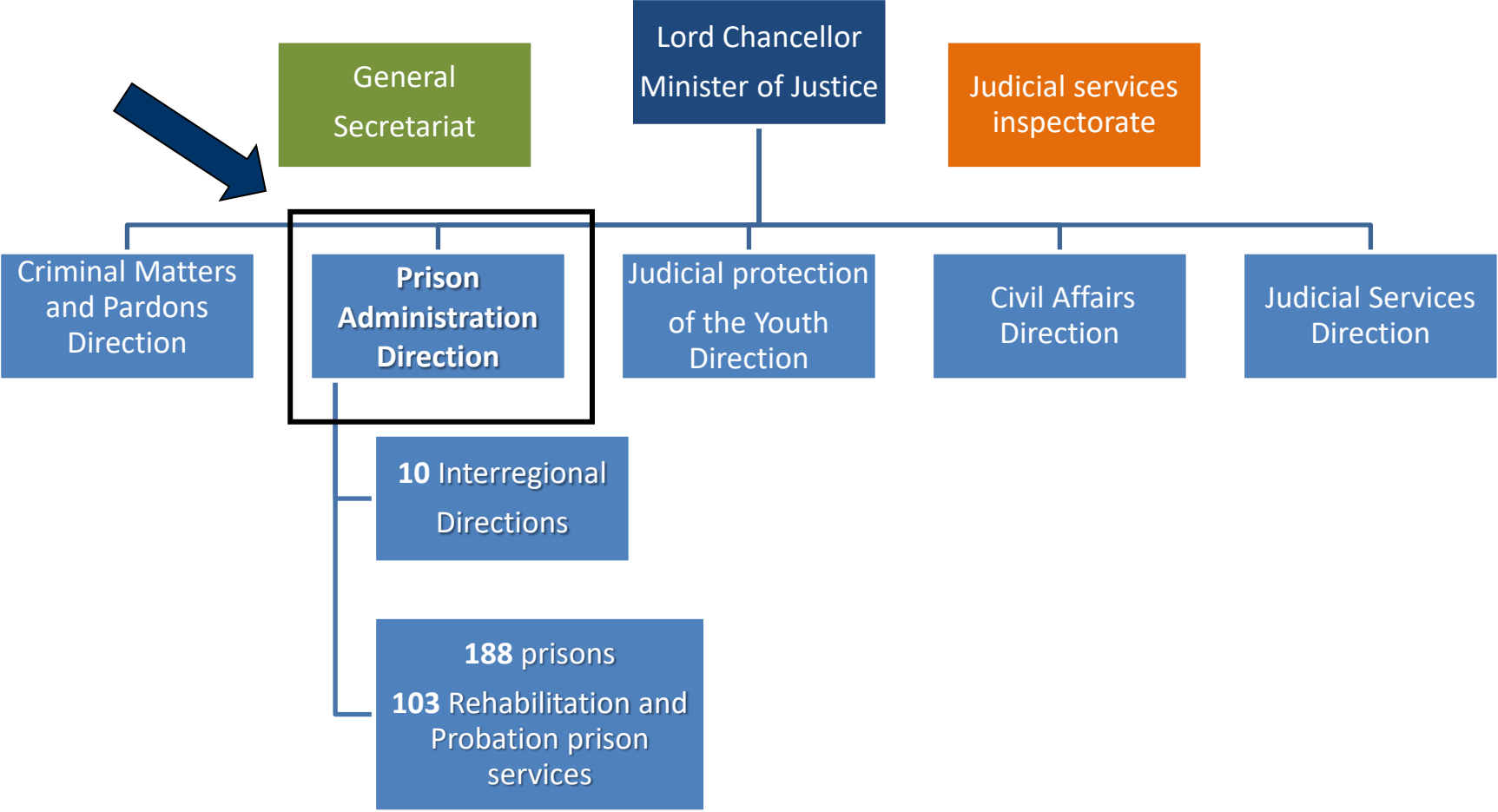
ICT Summit, September 5th 2018, Herzliya

French Prison Administration – Security Division

Summary

- Key figures on French Prison Administration
- Terrorist and radicalized prisoners
- Detention management
- Intelligence service

Organization of the Ministry of Justice



Key figures on French Prison Administration



- **1** Prison Administration Direction, part of the Ministry of Justice
- **10** Interregional Prison Service Directions
- **188** jails
- **103** Rehabilitation and Probation Prison Services
- Over **37 000** prison staffs
- On July 1st, 2018 : **82.943** persons held :
 - **70.710** prisoners (among which **21.007**) remanded prisoners)
 - **11.615** persons under electronic monitoring
 - Occupancy rate about **118 %** (148 % in the Paris district) ; 38% of the prisoners in individual cells

Key figures on French Prison Administration

- **Focus on the Security Division**

- **Main missions**

- Detention management and transfers
 - Special intervention teams management (300 highly trained staffs)
 - Innovation and technology survey (usage of drones, fight against drone threats, jamming, telephone in prison, etc.)
 - Prison intelligence service
 - Terrorists and radicalized prisoners management programs
 - “High-value “prisoners management (300 particularly publicised prisoners)

Islamist and radicalized prisoners

- **513** prisoners held in criminal procedure for islamist terrorism (459 men, 1 juvenile) and 197 persons non-housed (non-custodial sector) ; 72 in solitary confinement
- **1.200** prisoners followed as radicalized and 808 persons non-housed
- → About 2.700 persons linked with islamist terrorism and radicalization in the scope of the French Prison Direction
- No gathering of the islamist prisoners in dedicated prisons so far
- 4-month multidisciplinary assessment of the djihadist prisoners in 4 units, before transfer : ordinary detention, solitary confinement or high-security separated units
- An attempted murder of 2 prison officers by a jihadist prisoner in September 2016 : a real security issue regarding our staff ; **focus on the strike on January 2018, starting with an islamist attack in the top security prison of Vendin**
- 2 key challenges : the management and the surveillance of islamist and radicalized prisoners in over occupied prisons and the surveillance of the persons in non-custodial sector

Islamist and radicalized prisoners

- **+400 islamist prisoners within 3 years. Main trends :**
 - **140 returnees** ; no numerous challenge with men foreign fighters return since 2 years
 - **Women islamist prisoners** : 10% of the whole islamist prisoners, while women only represent 3% of the prisoners ; a new challenge for the French Prison service (solitary confinement for terrorist women, detention management issues, etc)
 - **Prosecution policy** : « *criminal association in relation to a terrorist undertaking* » ; and the very diverse types of islamist prisoners among the 500 islamist prisoners
 - **55% of the Islamist prisoners in the Paris region**, where remand prisons are facing the most demanding conditions (overoccupied prisons, young staff and trainees, lack of work and activity, etc)
- **1.200 radicalized prisoners**
 - a pretty stable number since 2 years
 - **multi-disciplinary detection grids** which are widely shared between probation services and prisons staffs and bases on international best practices (VERA 2 R, Centre international de prévention de la criminalité de Montréal)
 - **the surveillance of the non housed radicalized prisoners** : terror attacks since 2 years have been committed by non housed radicalized prisoners (St-Etienne du Rouvray 2016, Paris Champs-Élysées 2017)

Detention management

- **Between 2014 and 2016, several approaches have been empirically tried**
 - Many works on evaluation and associated work tools, grouping experience of most sensitive prisoners, only of radicalized, both, etc.
- **Since beginning 2017, these experiences allow us to define an approach based on a first step evaluation process**
- **Goal: evaluate each terrorist and radicalized prisoners as soon as possible to determine the conditions of their imprisonment**
 - According to evaluation results, prisoner could be affected in 3 ways

Detention management

- **Evaluation process**

- **Done in Radicalization Evaluation Unit (“Quartier d’Evaluation de la Radicalisation – QER”)**

- Inside existing jails
 - Sealed unit compared to the rest of the detention
 - Dedicated to less than 15 prisoners each (12 in average)

- **Functioning**

- 4 months evaluation process
 - Multidisciplinary team in charge of the evaluation
 - Prison officers, probation and insertion officers, psychologists and social educators
 - Specific trainings

- **Output**

- Synthesis report for each prisoner, including all evaluators’ opinions and a conclusion which includes recommendation for the condition of imprisonment
 - Addressed to detention management service, penitentiary intelligence and **judges**

Detention management

- **Assignment**

- According to QER final synthesis report, prisoner could be assigned in:

- **Ordinary detention**

- For lower risk prisoners

- **Individual confinement (“Quartier d’isolement – QI”)**

- For the most dangerous prisoners (about 100 islamist prisoners)

- **District of care for radicalized prisoners**

- For dangerous and/or proselyte prisoners, with hope of reintegration

- **All of these districts are :**

- Distributed among 78 jails identified to take charge of terrorist and radicalized prisoners

Detention management

- **Assignment**
 - **Focus on district of care for terrorist and radicalized prisoners**
 - “Quartier de prise en charge des personnes radicalisées – QPR”
 - Dedicated to less than 25 prisoners each : proselyte and islamist leaders who need to be separated from ordinary detention
 - Multidisciplinary team in charge of the management of imprisonment
 - Prison officers, probation staffs, psychologists and special educators
 - Specific trainings
 - Could be used for
 - Both remanded and convicted terrorist prisoners
 - High security level. These 3 districts are among newly built prisons : Lille-Annoeullin, Vendin-le-Vieil et Condé-sur-Sarthe. We are working on the opening of new 8 units in each region in 2019, to minimize the pressure of islamist prisoners management in the Paris region.

Detention management

- **Assignment**

- **Focus on district of care for radicalized prisoners**

- **Organization**

- 1 month evaluation phase – No contact with other prisoners
 - New evaluation every 6 months
 - » In order to determine if the prisoner can stay or has to be reassigned
 - » Addressed to detention management service, penitentiary intelligence and judges
 - Individual care
 - Work on the disengagement from violence and distancing from radical ideas
 - Possibility of group activities by up to 5 prisoners
 - Very close relationship with intelligence service

Detention management

- **Key figures**
 - **Short-term target : 450 places**
 - QER (4 month-evaluation units) : 90 places
 - QPR (separation units) : 260 places
 - QI (individual confinement) : 100 places

Conclusion

- **Two key words for us: evaluation and gathering**
- **Decisions taken by the Minister of Justice in January 2018, as a post-strike deal with unions, are to :**
 - double capability of islamist and radicalized prisoners evaluation in 2018 (+3 QER to evaluate 250 prisoners a year) ;
 - have a total of 450 “hermetic” places for terrorist and radicalized prisoners by the end 2018
- **Close interaction between detention management and intelligence: rise of the intelligence prison service**

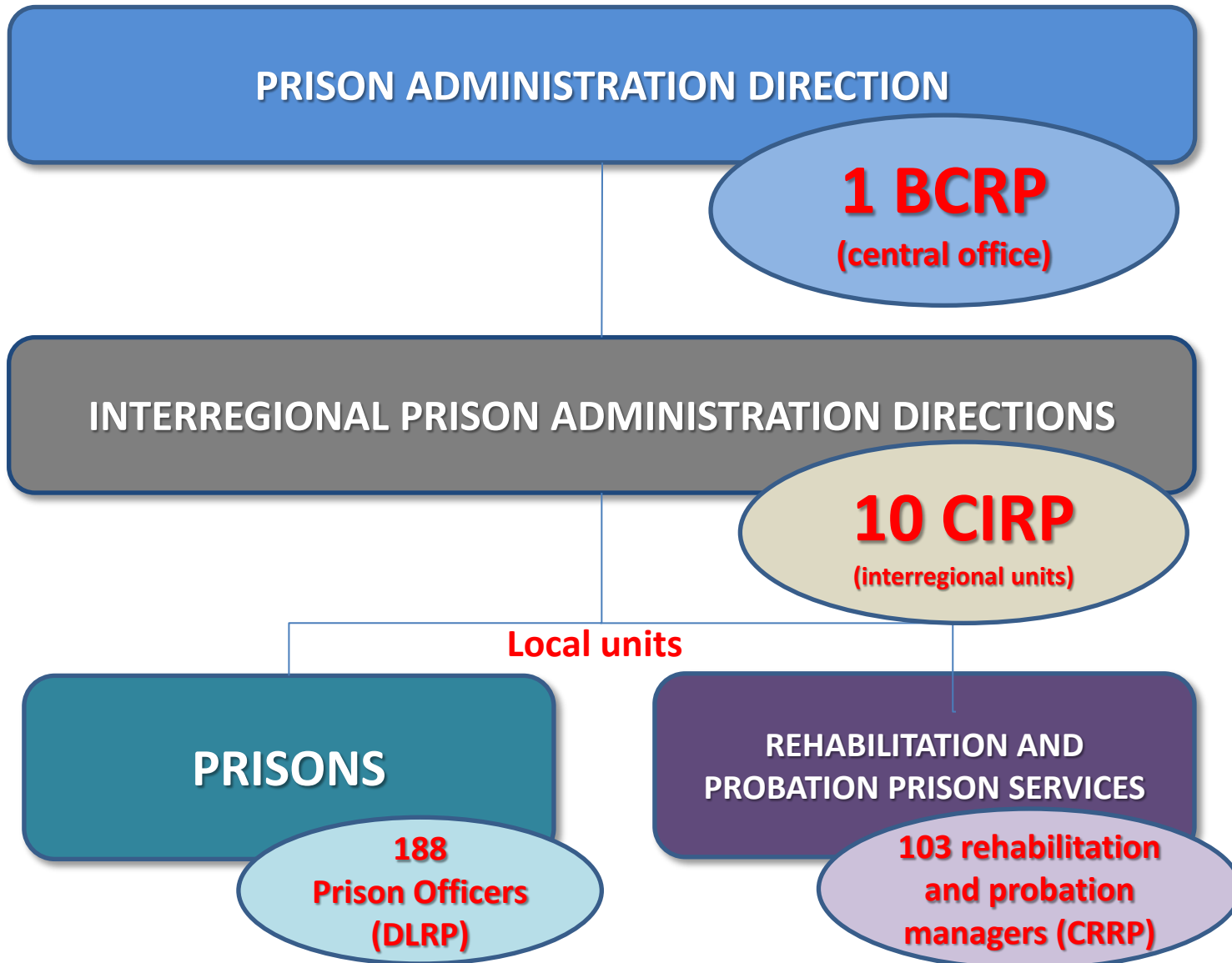


Overview of the prison intelligence

Prison Intelligence is not a new skill of the prison administration : to know people entrusted by the judicial authorities to the prison administration is an inherent mission to the job of prison officers and rehabilitation and probation officers.

- **1981:** This specific skill (Intelligence) concerned at first the connections between Police and Prison Administration.
- **2003:** Creation of the Prison Security division in the Prison Administration Direction, which included for the first time an office exclusively dedicated to the prison Intelligence (the BRP, *Bureau du Renseignement Pénitentiaire*).
- **2016,** law of June 3rd: the BRP and the 10 CIRP (*Cellules interrégionales du Renseignement pénitentiaire* - interregional units of prison Intelligence), acquire the status of « Intelligence Services ») and the law of July 24st which gives a legal framework to Intelligence activity in France is applicable to them.
- **January 2017,** by decree, the BRP became the central head office of prison intelligence (*Bureau central du renseignement pénitentiaire-BCRP*) and joined with the CIRPs the 2nd circle of the Intelligence Services of the French Intelligence Community.
- **January 2019 :** the central head office will become a national service, reporting directly to the Prison Director and with full authority under regional intelligence divisions and local intelligence officers.

NETWORK ORGANIZATION



THE OBJECTIVES OF THE FRENCH PRISON INTELLIGENCE

The research, the collection, the exploitation, the analysis, the evaluation and the dissemination of the useful information to prevent:

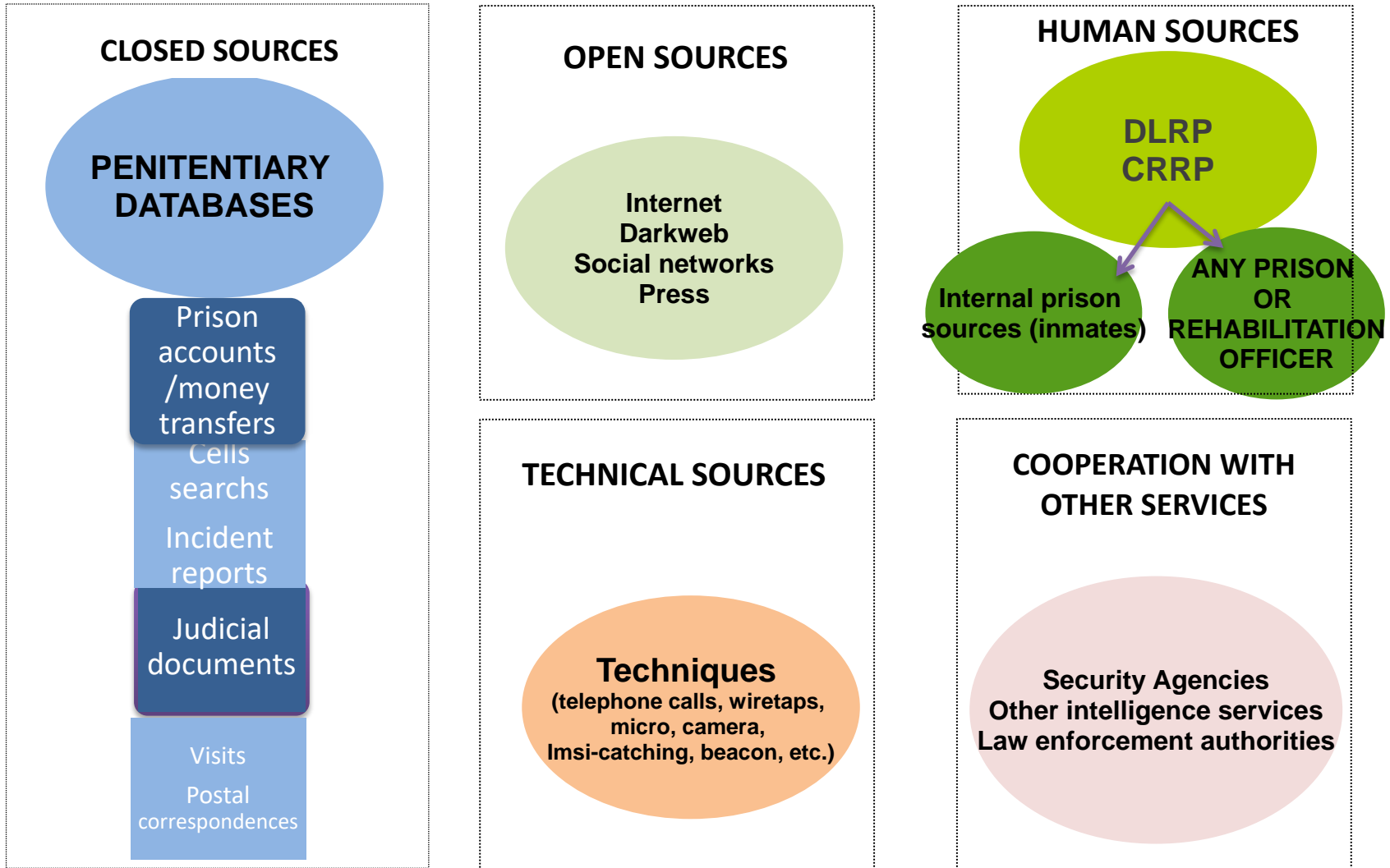
- **escape** and to ensure security and order preservation in the prisons ;
- **terrorism** ;
- **organized crime.**

in particular by the implementation of intelligence techniques (intrusive powers) towards the persons confided by the judicial authorities to the prison administration.

These 3 objectives are given by the law.

THE COLLECT OF INFORMATION

THE PRISON INTELLIGENCE'S SOURCES



Technical sources

CONNECTION DATA



detail de vos communications

Date	Heure	Destination	Statut	Service	Service	Service	Service	Service	Service
03/08	12:00	06:00	OK	300	100	100	100	100	100
03/08	12:00	06:00	OK	300	100	100	100	100	100
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MICRO CAMERA



WIRETAP



BEACON



IT AND CELLULAR SEARCH



REAL-TIME GEOLOCATION



IMSI-CATCHING

