



Pericles

Policy recommendation and improved communication tools for law enforcement and security agencies preventing violent radicalization

Case Study Template and Guidelines

- This section is designed to assist practitioners by facilitating the sharing of information on Radicalisation.
- Ideally the information shared should consist of newly encountered or previously unseen trends in the area of Radicalisation.
- The information shared need not be confined to any one type of Radicalisation.
- The information shared should not be in the nature of “intelligence” and should not include detail which would identify any individual person.
- The information shared should not be Secret or Sensitive in character.

**It is envisaged that only properly authorised and accredited persons should provide case examples and lessons learned.*



Title – ***A Radical Right Wing Repsonse***

Country: Denmark

**Organisations involved: East
Jutland Police**

**Contact: Thorleif Link, Detective
Inspector, East Jutland Police**

Issue

A young individual (age 18) was registered by the Police as a new member of a Hooligan group supporting the local football club. The group was initially engaged in violent attacks to other fan groups but also racial and political motivated attacks on foreigners and left-wing activists. The group were seen as sympathisers with British Combat 18.

Response and Approach Taken

The concern of individual were brought to an Infohouse (multiagency approach adopted) where different stakeholders from Police and Municipality together drew a profile of the individual using information gathered from the day of his birth until present. The Police approached him after he was imprisoned. Dialogue, mentorship, relations, confidence

Lessons Learned – Do's and Don't's

The individual was imprisoned due to a politically motivated attack on a left-wing sympathiser. Very quickly, it became clear that the individual had a number of mental challenges and he was moved to a psychiatric hospital. The Infohouse (Police) initiated visits to him on regular basis. Slowly, a relationship was built on grounds of trust and confidence due to long conversations. A mentorship was initiated before his release – preparing him rehabilitating back to society through a tailor made exit programme through the Infohouse.

Due to a mental examination through the psychiatric hospital it was seen that he had been misdiagnosed and mis medicated for years. From being ADHA – he was suddenly diagnosed with autism and OCD. From day one, following a programme of medication he changed to a person who became capable of reflecting on his life and to work hard for another direction in his search for a balanced life without violence and crime.
