



# ANNUAL REPORT

MARCH - DECEMBER 2015

Prevention Against Radicalization



CENTRE FOR THE PREVENTION  
OF RADICALIZATION  
LEADING TO VIOLENCE

A NEW APPROACH TO VIOLENT RADICALIZATION



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# A MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

## WHAT A YEAR WE'VE HAD!

It is with great pleasure and considerable emotion that I have the honour of presenting you the Centre for the Prevention of Radicalization Leading to Violence's first annual report. I would

like to begin by mentioning the exceptional quality of the work of the Centre's employees, their skill, their professionalism and their passion for our organization's mission. I would also like to thank our partners at the City of Montréal and the Government of Québec, as well as our board of directors for the unwavering support they have shown for our projects, our efforts and our vision.

The CPRLV has completed a critical milestone: the development of an intervention philosophy for the prevention of violent radicalization whose principles are fully operational at the time of writing.

It is this that has made 2015 a year of endless possibilities. By intervening in the field, collaborating with numerous partners, and meeting with communities and families, the CPRLV has been able to establish a solid foundation of trust, and to establish itself as the reference organization with respect to the prevention of violent radicalization. Our staff's expertise and hands-on experience have been the creative drivers behind the implementation of an interdisciplinary framework for support of vulnerable individuals or those who are radicalized—support that most often initially begins with comprehensive support of their family and friends.

The sum of our successes, over 9 months of activities (from March to December 2015), clearly attests to our organizational ability to meet the challenges posed by the complex issue of radicalization leading to violence. Due to the valuable support of community stakeholders and the vital cooperation of family and relationship units, the CPRLV grows whenever it is able to permit individuals find a place for themselves in Québec society—which is what we would wish for all Quebecers.

Herman Deparice-Okomba, Ph. D.





# 01

**RADICALIZATION LEADING  
TO VIOLENCE IN QUÉBEC:  
THE NECESSITY OF A  
PUBLIC RESPONSE**

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Q

Radicalization leading to violence is not a new phenomenon in Québec. Several incidents have marred the history of Québec in recent decades, including the violent acts perpetrated by the Front de libération du Québec (FLQ), the terrorist attack on the Montréal Stock Exchange (1969), the shooting at Québec's National Assembly (1984), the bombing of Montréal's Central Station (1984), and the Montréal massacre (1989).

More recently, a number of events have served as reminders that violent radicalization continues to exist in a variety of forms in Québec, such as the attack at the Métropolis nightclub by Richard Bain targeting the former Premier of Québec, Pauline Marois (September 2012); Martin Couture-Rouleau's attack on members of the Canadian Armed Forces in Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu (October 2014); and the departure (or attempted departure) of several dozen young Quebecers (since 2013) for jihadist groups in Syria.

All the violent radical occurrences in Québec's recent history are located on a continuum comprised not only of terrorist operations but of hate-motivated and violent acts (physical attacks, hate speech and behaviour, etc.) as well. Although the latter are often less dramatic and not as highly publicized, they nonetheless eat away at our collective sense of security while also weakening the principles of social togetherness that underpin our society.

Based on their concerns about this issue, the City of Montréal and the Québec government have chosen to develop a coordinated response to ensure a balance between public safety and respect for the rights of all; this resulted in the government action plan for 2015-2018, *La radicalisation au Québec : agir, prévenir, détecter et vivre ensemble* (Radicalization in Québec: Act, Prevent, Detect and Live Together), and the creation in March 2015 of the Center for the Prevention of Radicalization Leading to Violence (CPRLV).

## 1 THE LIMITS OF A REACTIVE SECURITY-BASED APPROACH

For over a decade, the response of the vast majority of governments to violent radical occurrences has focused primarily on reinforcement of security measures, repression of terrorist acts and, where applicable, detention of potential perpetrators of such acts. Although this paradigm for coping with violence may appear to ensure a relative degree of public safety, it does not provide a sustainable means of combatting violent radicalization nor does it act on the conditions that contribute to the development of such phenomena. Indeed, it is an approach far more concerned with preventing terrorism and its manifestations (attacks and other types of violent acts) than with addressing the dynamics that cause individuals to be attracted to or become involved in violent radicalism.

Such a reactive approach has several de facto limitations, as it does not attempt to intervene upstream in the early stages

of individual radicalization process before the situation becomes more serious, or to prevent the development of incidents involving radicalization or the conditions responsible for their emergence. By adopting a wait-and-see attitude, this practice places considerable pressure on security forces, viewed as bearing sole responsibility for monitoring and responding to situations involving violent radicalization.



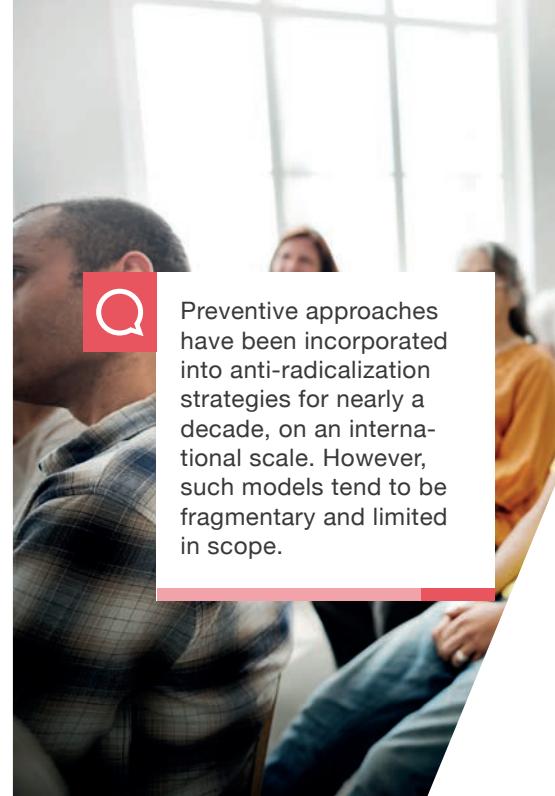
**Due to the inadequacies of such measures, new solutions had to be developed to address radicalization not from a coercive or reactive perspective but rather by emphasizing prevention and social togetherness.**

## 2 AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH: FOCUSING ON PREVENTION

Given the demonstrated limits of the reactive approach, upstream prevention has emerged as the new way of addressing violent radicalization—as has been the case with other social issues (such as crime, drug addiction, and suicide) to which similar approaches may have been successfully applied.

The CPRLV drew on an extensive body of knowledge in Québec to define its philosophy concerning the prevention of violent radicalization, a philosophy with the following core elements:

- Viewing radicalization leading to violence as a psychosocial issue and not simply a public security challenge;
- Targeting conditions of emergence and development of violent radicalization at an individual and a collective level;
- Defusing situations involving radicalization and providing proactive and non-criminal intervention for radicalized individuals (or persons in the process of so becoming);
- Favouring prevention and education over profiling and stigmatizing.



Preventive approaches have been incorporated into anti-radicalization strategies for nearly a decade, on an international scale. However, such models tend to be fragmentary and limited in scope.

### PREVENTIVE APPROACHES SEVERAL ACTION LEVELS

Preventive approaches to radicalization are highly diverse and draw on a range of mechanisms at different levels of prevention:

-  Targeting upstream causes and basic factors associated with the emergence of radicalization
-  Raising awareness and providing training to communities and stakeholders to better understand issues around radicalization
-  Addressing the source of the issue in order to prevent worsening of known instances of radicalization



Thus, the objectives of the prevention approach are to:

- Curb the development of nascent radicalization;
- Provide effective psychosocial support for proven cases of radicalization;
- Offer possible avenues of rehabilitation for radicalized individuals who may or may not have been convicted of criminal acts.



Prevention is a proactive solution in which intervention takes place before prosecution has become necessary.



02

**THE CENTRE FOR THE PRE-  
VENTION OF RADICALIZATION  
LEADING TO VIOLENCE:  
A QUÉBEC INITIATIVE**



The creation of the Center for the Prevention of Radicalization Leading to Violence (CPRLV) is consistent with Québec's "prevention culture", which has been shaped by a host of victories in addressing a variety of psychosocial issues. It was only natural then that public officials would choose to ground their efforts in this type of considerations, and adopt prevention as a public education tool and a means of combatting violent radicalization. Although other organizations of its kind exist at the international level, the CPRLV has a number of unique characteristics that make the Québec approach distinct.

## 1 PREVENTING ALL FORMS OF VIOLENT RADICALIZATION

Contrary to numerous other projects having to do with the prevention of radicalization leading to violence, the CPRLV strives to prevent all forms of violent radicalism, be it politico-religious, right-wing, left-wing, or focused on a single issue (anti-abortion, anti-feminism, etc.).

In other words, the CPRLV strives to address all forms of radicalization leading to violence from a non-hierarchical perspective. All types of violent radicalism have a serious impact on those directly affected by them as well as on the general

population as a whole.

Moreover, according to the CPRLV, stigma is one of the elements that may foster the development of radicalization leading to violence. It would therefore be contrary to the CPRLV's mandate to stigmatize a group or community by targeting one type of violent radicalism in particular.

Finally, as types of violent radicalism are constantly evolving, the key is to be prepared to prevent all occurrences of violent radicalization, regardless of the ideological tenets or underlying causes at play.

## 2 THE PREVENTION CONTINUUM: FROM UPSTREAM ACTION TO REINTEGRATION

The Centre for the Prevention of Radicalization Leading to Violence (CPRLV) bases its fight against radicalization on a continuum of prevention.

This involvement at all stages of the prevention continuum sets the Québec approach used by the CPRLV in addressing radicalization leading to violence apart.



While upstream prevention is the most visible aspect of the Centre's work, the training the CPRLV provides and its public awareness work with partners and stakeholders concerned by the phenomenon are also a fundamental aspect of its work. This educational component encourages the dissemination of violent radicalization and its warning behaviours.



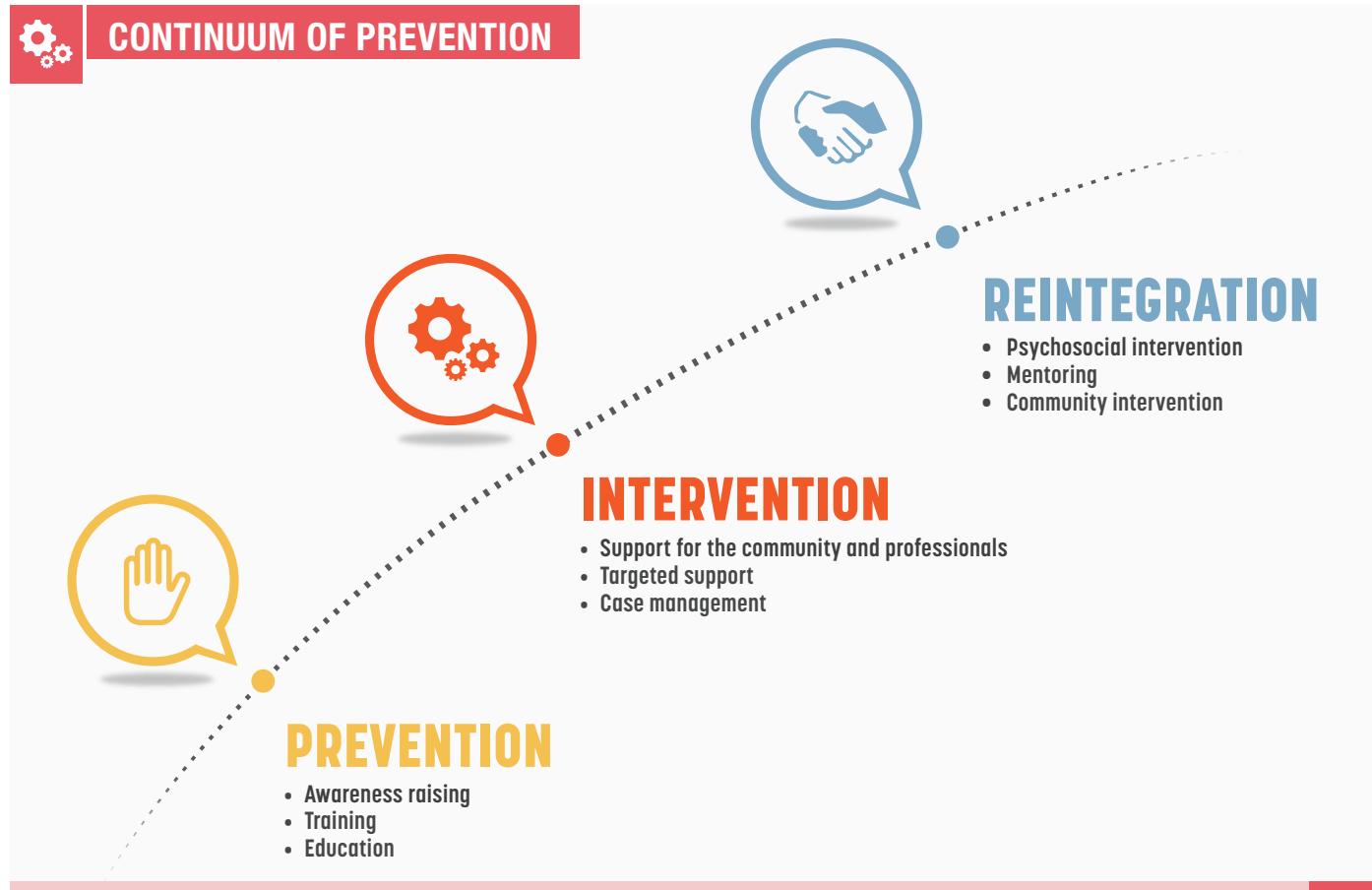
The CPRLV's intervention programs employ a wide range of approaches and practices such as psychosocial assessment, counselling, individualized service plans, and the use of community resources.

Although help requests may be made via e-form, the Centre's telephone helpline continues to be the most popular way of making contact. It is a vital tool that enables anyone (parents, friends, educators, members of law enforcement, youth centre professionals, or others) to share any concerns about possible violent radical tendencies in an individual or loved one.



The CPRLV's mission is primarily concerned with defusing situations involving violent radicalization. However, implicit in its mission is the desire to prevent or limit, as much as possible, the prosecution of individuals. The Centre's strategy focuses on the crucial importance of preserving social ties to make it easier for individual to be reintegrated into the community.

Therefore, to better fulfill its mission, it has been essential to ensure the Centre's complete independence—especially with regard to law enforcement and security stakeholders—so as to safeguard the confidentiality of information provided by helpline users, protect their anonymity, and allay any fears of prosecution.



### 3 UPSTREAM PREVENTION VERSUS REPRESSION

The Centre for the Prevention of Radicalization Leading to Violence (CPRLV) clearly favours an approach focused on upstream prevention and cooperation with community stakeholders over a reactive approach—which comes into play when it is already too late for positive action.

Numerous so-called preventive projects have seen the light of day elsewhere but, truth be told, many actually take a reactive approach to radicalization. This is at odds with the vision espoused by the CPRLV which prefers to concentrate on screening for behaviours of radicalization in order to reverse the process while there is still time. The CPRLV places primary emphasis on prevention activities designed to address the conditions of emergence for radicalization. Coping with situations involving established radicalization (when such situations are brought to the CPRLV's attention) is a complex task that demands tenacity and experience.



**Responding to violent radicalization is a far riskier undertaking than working to prevent it, which is why the CPRLV has chosen upstream prevention as the focal point of its work.**

### 4 A COLLABORATIVE APPROACH: MOBILIZING ALL PREVENTION PARTNERS

Finally, the Centre for the Prevention of Radicalization Leading to Violence (CPRLV) has adopted a uniquely collaborative approach, which involves the sharing not only of responsibility but also of implementation of prevention initiatives to do with radicalization leading to violence.

Aware that it is only one of many links in the chain of prevention, the CPRLV strives to mobilize everyone able to play a role in this area. While constantly playing an active role at all stages of the prevention continuum, the Centre cooperates closely with a series of partners from different milieus (education, social work, community, health care, etc.) to ensure strategy implementation. This collaborative ‘bottom-up’ approach allows for the dissemination of both skills and good practices among a community of partners.

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# 03

**THE CPRLV: AN INNOVATIVE  
QUÉBEC FRAMEWORK FOR  
PREVENTION**

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The CPRLV is an organization with a Québec-wide mandate to address the need for expertise, advice and best practices regarding the prevention of radicalization leading to violence. The CPRLV's uniqueness stems from both its independence and its multidisciplinary structure.

## 1 AN INDEPENDENT, AUTONOMOUS ORGANIZATION

Although the Centre for the Prevention of Radicalization Leading to Violence (CPRLV) was initially created under the auspices of the Montréal police department (SPVM), the project quickly became independent of the police service due to a common desire to reaffirm their status as distinct entities in order to safeguard public confidence concerning the confidentiality of information and to encourage free, spontaneous communication without fear of legal repercussions.



As an independent entity, the CPRLV's primary characteristic is its strategic and operational autonomy.

Many government initiatives at the international level lack the trust that has been built up between the CPRLV and the Québec public and which we believe to be essential. This may explain their somewhat mixed results as to the prevention of radicalization. Such organizations are often administered by governments and certain ministries, and are viewed with suspicion due to what is deemed to be their coercive or overly stigmatizing approach.

Public trust is the cornerstone success in the prevention of radicalization leading to violence. Without it, there would be little hope of those close to radicalized individuals—the people most likely to notice any changes in behaviour—coming forward to ask for help or access resources to address their concerns.



Jointly funded by the City of Montréal and the Government of Québec, the CPRLV has total operational independence.

## 2 THE INFO-RADICAL PLATFORM: A CONFIDENTIAL, ANONYMOUS HELPLINE

At the heart of CPRLV's system is the **INFO RADICAL** support helpline platform, accessible any time (24/7) by phone or via the Internet (at [info-radical.org](http://info-radical.org)).

The platform provides a forum for anonymous, confidential dialogue allowing relatives, friends, professionals and ordinary citizens to voice their concerns and questions, whatever they may be, about radicalization leading to violence.



The **INFO RADICAL** platform is intended to provide support and assistance to individuals directly affected by situations involving radicalization, worried about a situation or another individual, or simply in need of information.

chosocial assistance.

The **INFO-RADICAL** helpline and support platform serves as a forum in which all members of the public can express their concerns about a situation without fear that the police will systematically be informed or become involved. Indeed, certain people (especially those who may suspect a loved one of becoming radicalized) may be reluctant to contact the police lest they lose control of the situation with potentially serious consequences for the reported person (including legal prosecution).

## 3 A MULTIDISCIPLINARY STRUCTURE: RESEARCH, PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION

To achieve its mission, the CPRLV has adopted a multidisciplinary structure consisting of three teams:

- 1) Research
- 2) Prevention and Skills Development
- 3) Intervention

While the different teams have specific distinct functions, they each focus on a crucial aspect of prevention while, at the same time, contributing to the development and progress of initiatives put forward by the other two teams.

### 3/1 THE RESEARCH TEAM: UNDERSTANDING

The CPRLV multidisciplinary research team's objectives are:

- to document the various forms of violent radicalization found throughout the province of Québec;
- to ensure the development of Québec research expertise in the field of hate crimes and incidents;
- to monitor scientific advances in national and international knowledge on such phenomena and their evolution; and

## A MULTIDISCIPLINARY STRUCTURE



### RESEARCH

### PREVENTION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

### INTERVENTION



- to promote knowledge-transfer to practice environments, front-line workers, and partners directly involved in the prevention of both radicalization leading to violence and hate crimes and incidents in Québec and Canada, as well as internationally.

The research team's mandate comprises the following activities:

- publication of research and special dossiers;
- creation of practical prevention tools for front-line actors and the different groups affected by violent radicalization (schools, community organizations, private institutions, etc.);
- development of prevention strategies and programs;
- contribution to the content of CPRLV training courses;
- knowledge transfer, sharing and acquisition in collaboration with practice environments, front-line workers, partners, the scientific community, public stakeholders, and prevention practitioners (working in the field of radicalization leading to violence or hate crimes and incidents). This is made possible by:
  - the development of institutional partnerships;
  - the building of relationships with researchers;
  - the organization of or participation in a variety of scientific activities (conferences, academic symposia, etc.).

### **3/2 PREVENTION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT TEAM: INFORMING**

The prevention and skills development team is designed specifically to work with stakeholders and community and institutional partners (educational, community, social, correctional and law enforcement professionals) concerned by different radicalization phenomena. The team is mandated with:

- disseminating knowledge on prevention of radicalization leading to violence wherever it may be of use;
- training professionals in the field so they are prepared to adequately respond to potential cases of radicalization;
- fulfilling an educational function by:
  - clarifying the different concepts and realities associated with violent radicalization;
  - demystifying certain prejudices and misconceptions that are the product of the conceptual grey areas of this complex phenomenon and the extensive media attention it has received;
- responding to the questions and concerns of the different stakeholders and partners with whom it works, and ensuring they have a comprehensive understanding of the CPRLV's approach, vision and mission, and of its strategic and operational independence from police and intelligence agencies;



- developing presentations and training courses for different audiences; and
- elaborating strategies and community development activities to develop a better understanding of the realities of Québec's different communities. This contact with the public serves to guide the creation and improvement of the Centre's prevention tools (such as training sessions, workshops for young people and parents, and strategies developed in conjunction with municipalities).



**Through the development of relationships with community and institutional partners, the prevention and skills development team helps build a relationship of trust between the CPRLV and the public, which is key to successful prevention initiatives.**

### 3/3 THE INTERVENTION TEAM: TAKING ACTION

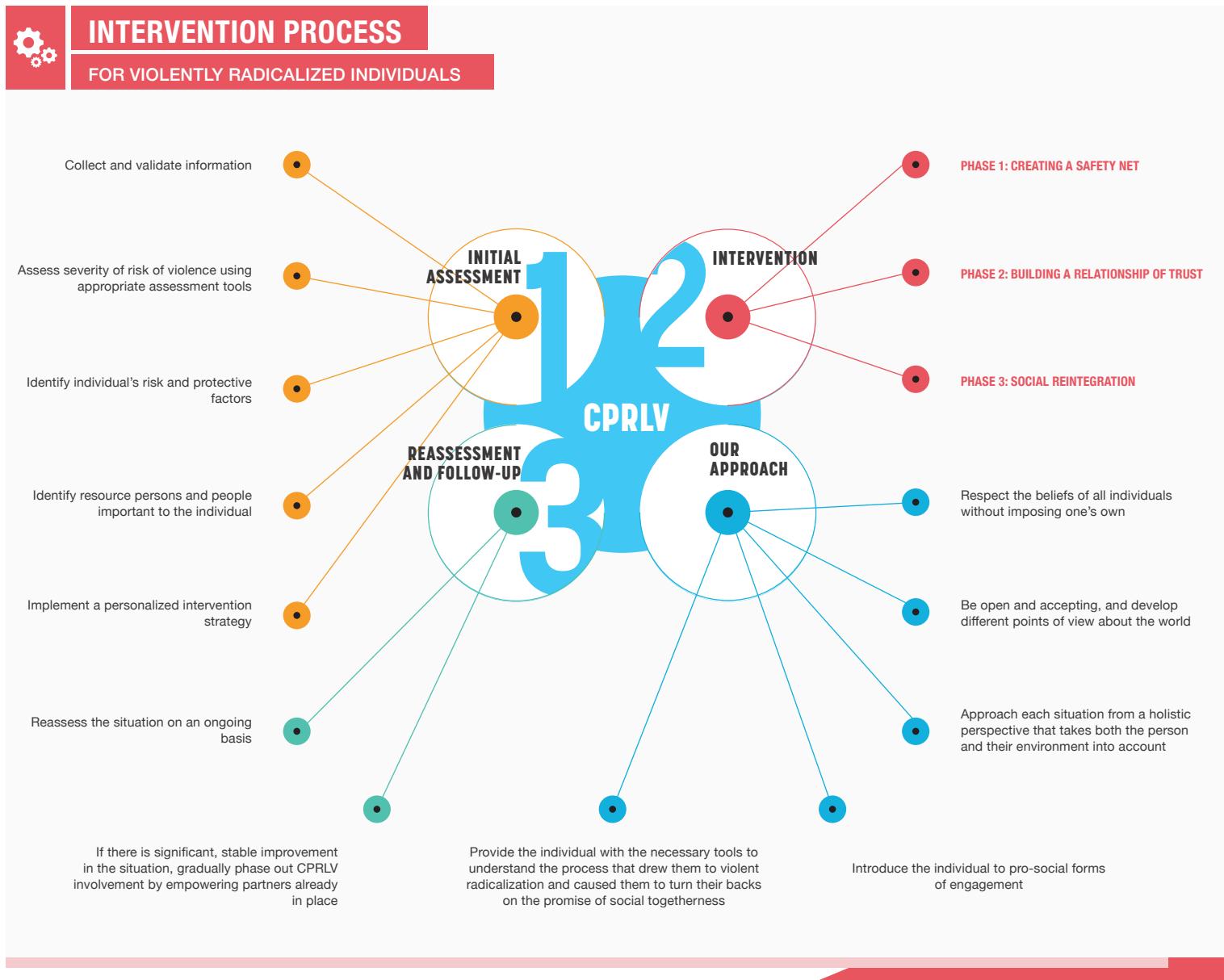
As a front-line player responsible for receiving and treating requests for assistance made through the INFO-RADICAL platform, the CPRLV intervention team's primary task is listening to and advising people concerned by potential cases of radicalization or hate crimes or incidents.

The primary mandate of intervention team professionals (social workers, psychotherapists, specialized support workers) is to assess the reported events from a multidisciplinary perspective in order to determine the form of support tailored to the individuals in question and their family and friends.

Given that there is no standard profile for radicalized individuals and instances of radicalization are the result of complex factors, each case calls for a personalized approach. The best form of psychosocial support will differ depending on the individual, family, and context.



The psychosocial support strategies developed by the intervention team are multidisciplinary and multisectoral in nature, and therefore demand close collaboration between the CPRLV and its partners in the fields of health and social services, education and school, and law enforcement and correctional services , as well as members of community organizations and community representatives.





## FOUR LEVELS OF INTERVENTION

FOR ADDRESSING BEHAVIOURS ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLENT RADICALISATION



### EDUCATION-COUNSELLING

Reassuring people seeking support and their loved ones

Referring people to other resources when the situation in question does not directly involve radicalization

Raising awareness among members of the public and professionals likely to encounter situations involving radicalization



### COMMUNITY NETWORK ACTIVATION

Fostering a caring, vigilant attitude

Proposing suitable means to help family and friends cope with the situation

Mobilizing and providing tools to professionals and partners working with vulnerable individuals

Fostering dialogue between the individual in question and loved ones



### PERSONALIZED INTERVENTION

Identifying protective and vulnerability factors in the individual in question

Developing a psychosocial intervention plan adapted to the specific individual

Mobilizing the expertise of our partners (community and institutional organizations) to address the individual's needs



### TARGETED PROTECTION

Ensuring the safety of the individual in question and other individuals

Implementing an intervention plan that is tailored to the specific nature and severity of the situation and involves the appropriate services

Providing ongoing psychosocial support to the individual in question and loved ones

Assessing on a regular basis the individual's involvement in violent radicalization

## 4 TRANSPARENT, STANDARDIZED COLLABORATION WITH POLICE SERVICES

The CPRLV's success is largely due to the assurance that all information, requests for assistance and intervention will remain entirely confidential, anonymity will be protected, and all persons will be treated with respect. However, although the CPRLV is fully committed to respecting this promise, in cases in which individual or public safety may be immediately at risk, the CPRLV has a duty to notify the appropriate law enforcement authorities.

The CPRLV has signed (or is in the process of developing) memoranda of understanding with police forces to clearly set out for the general public and community partners the parameters governing any ad hoc dealings the CPRLV may have with public security officials.

The memoranda of understanding establish the legal framework for the communication of information between the CPRLV and certain police forces, transparently detailing the guidelines for the sharing of intelligence:



Situations involving radicalization representing an immediate danger for a person or the community

TO THE  
POLICE

TO THE  
CPRLV



Situations involving actual or potential radicalization that can be effectively addressed by CPRLV professionals

# 04

**OVERVIEW OF SOME OF  
CPRLV'S ACHIEVEMENTS**

During its first year of operations, the CPRLV has expanded its workforce, broadened its knowledge, tweaked its procedures, and benefited from ongoing exchanges with the public and specialists of all kinds.

Our teams draw on their abundant creative energy to multiply our achievements and our successes.

## 1 RESEARCH TEAM

Ever since the CPRLV was established, the research team has painstakingly documented all the different types of incidents involving violent radicalization in Québec. Grounding its work in an action research approach, the research team has started to produce numerous publications and collaborated with the CPRLV's other teams on the development of tools and strategies focused on the Centre's mission, i.e. prevention and intervention regarding radicalization leading to violence, including hate crimes and incidents.

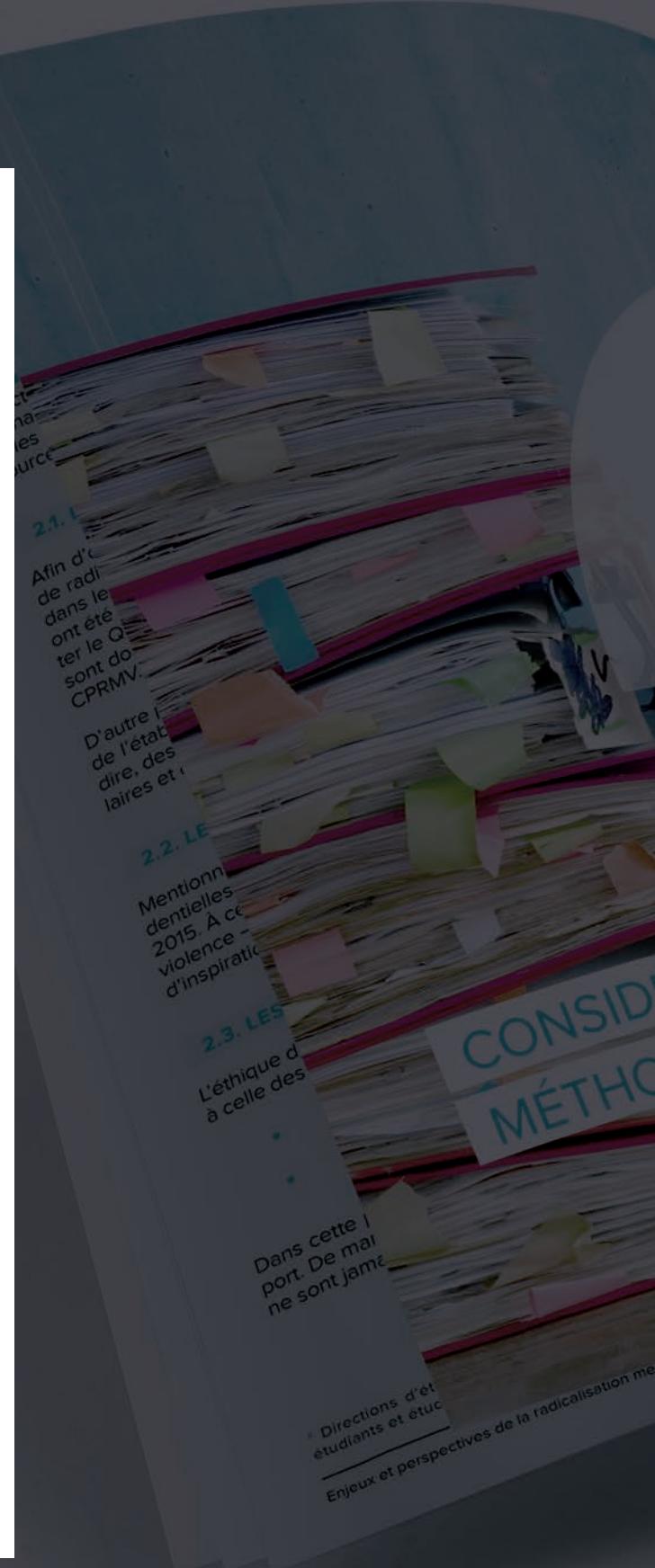


### HIGHLIGHTS RESEARCH TEAM

- Development of a framework of research of the analytical report on issues and perspectives pertaining to radicalization leading to violence in Québec schools.
- Agreement to collaborate on the production of a research report on radicalization leading to violence as analyzed from a gender perspective, with the Conseil du statut de la femme and the Secrétariat à la condition féminine.
- Development of the 'Behaviour Barometer', a prevention and awareness tool to help the general public.

## 2 PREVENTION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT TEAM

The prevention and skills development team is tasked with providing the Centre's staff with 'food for thought', and with sharing knowledge with stakeholders concerned by radicalization—through training sessions, presentations, awareness raising workshops with teaching tools (for parents, social workers, and school administrators and professionals), and prevention strategies for the general public.





## HIGHLIGHTS PREVENTION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT TEAM

- Development of 5 training workshops:
  - Training for front-line workers;
  - Training for prison professionals;
  - Training for law enforcement professionals;
  - Training for public and private organizations ;
  - Training for education professionals;
- Over 53 meetings with community and institutional organizations.
- Participated in over five symposia, as speakers and consultants.
- Over 856 individuals have taken part in our public awareness activities.

## 3 PSYCHOSOCIAL INTERVENTION TEAM

In 2015, the psychosocial intervention team works with individuals who are radicalized or vulnerable to radicalization, and with people around them. The team's strength lies in the fact that, due to being in direct contact with the target population, it is able to skillfully deploy the necessary tools to provide early intervention targeting the vulnerability and protective factors associated with the different facets of the radicalization process.



## HIGHLIGHTS PSYCHOSOCIAL INTERVENTION TEAM

- Training and supervision of the CPRMV staff working on the Info-Radical line.
- Development of the psychosocial care model.
- Development of a social reintegration approach geared towards radicalized or about-to-be radicalized individuals.

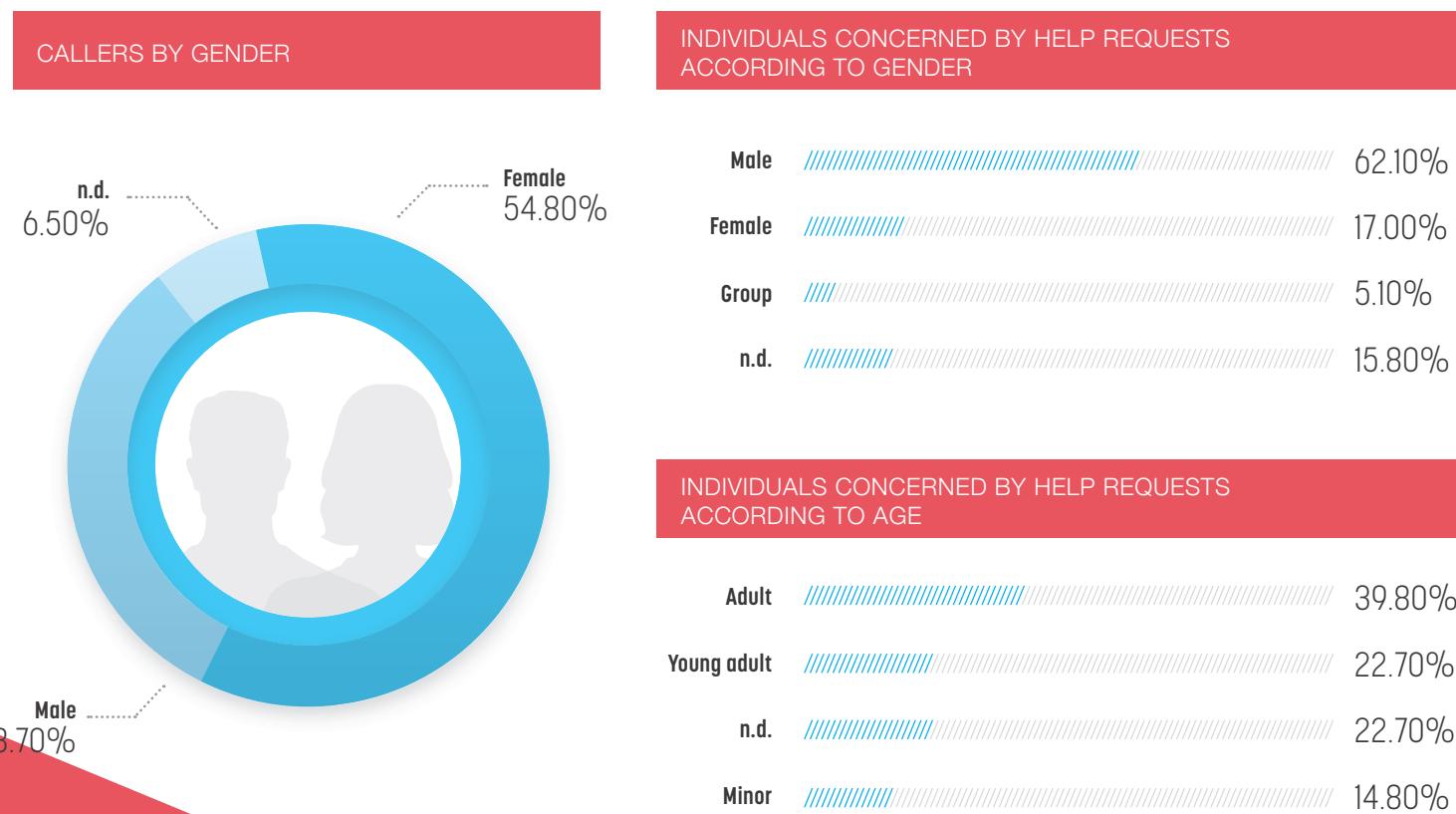
## 4 INFO-RADICAL HELPLINE PLATFORM

Since its inauguration in March 2015, the INFO-RADICAL helpline has logged over 577 calls/requests, 186 of which resulted in assistance being provided by the CPRLV, while 8 were determined to involve an imminent risk to the person or the community and were therefore transferred to the appropriate law enforcement authorities.

While the number of calls received may vary depending on the month and the general circumstances (i.e. heightened media attention to the issue as a result of an attack or a highly publicized debate on the subject, etc.), the proportion of cases requiring support and follow-up by the Intervention team remains virtually constant.

#### 4/1 TYPES OF REQUESTS AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

TYPES OF REQUESTS RECEIVED			REQUESTS FOR HELP		
Types of requests received	No.	%	Reason: radicalization	No.	%
Requests for advice or information	241	42%	Politico-religious	132	71%
Requests for help	186	32%	Extreme right-wing	13	7%
Requests from journalists	65	11%	Single-issue	5	3%
Requests for help to strengthen prevention skills (training and awareness)	36	6%	Hate speech	4	2%
Other (requests for collaboration, partnerships, expertise-sharing )	49	9%	<b>Reason: not related to radicalization</b>		
<b>Total number of requests between March and December 2015</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>100%</b>	Mental health, crime, etc.	23	12%
			Undetermined	9	5%
			<b>Total requests for assistance</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>100%</b>



## 5 COLLABORATION PARTNERSHIPS AND MEMORANDA

The Centre for the Prevention of Radicalization Leading to Violence (CPRLV) has developed partnerships with a variety of social actors from the education, community, law enforcement and health milieus, as well as youth services, with memoranda of understanding aimed at clarifying not only areas of collaboration, but also how they will operate.

The CPRLV initiated negotiations for agreements with the Ordre des travailleurs sociaux et des thérapeutes conjugaux et familiaux du Québec (OTSTCFQ), The Roméo Dallaire Child Soldiers Initiative and as well as with the Collège de Maisonneuve. Other memoranda of understanding are currently being developed.

Memoranda of understanding have been drawn up for educational collaboration between the CPRLV and police forces, providing for CPRLV assistance with training and the raising of awareness about violent radicalization and hate incidents. This cooperation has already resulted in the development of a number of training courses specifically designed for law enforcement. Other memoranda of understanding with police forces are currently being developed or awaiting signature.

## 6 SHARING THE CPRLV'S ORGANIZATIONAL MODEL

The interest shown in the CPRLV across Québec and Canada is a handsome reward for all the team members who have worked continuously to refine the prevention and intervention tools the CPRLV provides, while also being a reflection of the unique collaboration we enjoy with all our partners that have served to maximize the impact of our efforts.

Equally impressed by the CPRLV's achievements and its socially inclusive approach, several foreign political leaders have expressed a wish to implement similar projects. Operational exchanges currently underway with the City of Bordeaux and the Wallonia-Brussels Federation bode well for the possibility of reproducing the CPRLV model internationally.



# 05

## CONCLUSION

The CPRLV is working hard to become a leading advocate of prevention. The stakes are high. How is it that there are individuals in Québec who feel so ostracized that they would consider resorting to violence or even sacrificing their lives to alleviate their distress? How can we keep them safe and allow them to feel like an integral part of our society? As we confront the social challenge of eradicating violent radicalization to protect the population as a whole, it is important to keep in mind that this cannot be achieved unless all individuals are able to feel as a part of society and included in the spirit of social togetherness.

It is for this reason that the CPRLV views every person in care (and every family member or friend we reassure or provide with tools to deal with radicalization) as another victory over ostracization and stigma, and as another step towards public good.

06

**2015 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**INCOME STATEMENT**  
YEAR ENDED DEC. 31 2015

(AUDITED)	2015
<b>REVENUES</b>	
Grant from the Ministry of Public Security	184 693\$
Grant from the Ville de Montréal	200 000\$
Service de police de la Ville de Montréal—Contribution of human resources	62 142\$
Training revenue	7 300\$
	<b>454 135\$</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>	
Salaries and employee benefits	376 059\$
Rent	24 300\$
Telecommunications	2 649\$
Insurance	820\$
Office expenses	5 357\$
Travel expenses	9 805\$
Entertainment expenses	117\$
Professional fees	2 435\$
Education	251\$
Equipment rental	379\$
Advertising and promotion	2 275\$
Maintenance and repairs of computer equipment	3 048\$
Maintenance and repairs of premises	4 534\$
Computer Equipment	4 159\$
Taxes and permits	440\$
Website	11 142\$
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	5 776\$
Interest and bank charges	589\$
	<b>454 135\$</b>
<b>Excess of revenues over expenses</b>	-

**BALANCE SHEET ON DEC. 31 2015**

(AUDITED)	2015
<b>ASSETS</b>	
<b>Current assets</b>	
Cash	538 634\$
Sales tax receivables	1 823\$
Prepaid expenses	6 009\$
	<b>546 466\$</b>
<b>Tangible capital assets</b>	
	<b>64 281\$</b>
	<b>610 747\$</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	
<b>Current liabilities</b>	
Suppliers	236 552\$
Salaries and accrued vacation	58 888\$
Deferred contributions:	315 307\$
	<b>610 747\$</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>	
Invested in capital assets	64 281\$
Unrestricted	(64 281\$)
	-
	<b>610 747\$</b>

# ANNUAL REPORT

MARCH - DECEMBER 2015

## 24/7 HELPLINE

It's confidential!

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Elsewhere in Quebec: 1 877 687-7141

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CENTRE FOR THE PREVENTION  
OF RADICALIZATION  
LEADING TO VIOLENCE

*Prevention first.*