

## Prevent Policy and Procedure

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## Prevent Policy and Procedure

### Introduction

Under PREVENT Duty MERCURI INTERNATIONAL (UK) LTD has designated a Single Point of Contact (SPOC). Any member of staff or Learner at MERCURI INTERNATIONAL (UK) LTD who have any concerns regarding the issues identified within this guidance policy should report those concerns immediately and no later than the end of the working day to:

PREVENT Officer and SPOC – Ria Mason

Mobile: 07468 690978

E-Mail: [ria-mason@mercuri.co.uk](mailto:ria-mason@mercuri.co.uk)

A safe, private room will be made available to discuss any concerns about terrorism at any time.

### Scope

The current threat from Terrorism and Extremism in the United Kingdom is real and severe and can involve the exploitation of vulnerable people, including children and young people.

This policy is designed to provide a clear framework to structure and inform our response to safeguarding concerns for those people who may be vulnerable to the messages of extremism. This policy covers both Learners and Staff members. In addition, it provides details of the local inter agency process and expectations in identifying appropriate interventions based on the threshold of need and intervention model and the Channel process (see below).

Radicalisation is defined as the process by which people come to support terrorism and extremism and, in some cases, to then participate in terrorist groups.

Extremism is vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas (HM Government Prevent Strategy, 2011).

### Equality, Diversity and Community Cohesion

MERCURI INTERNATIONAL (UK) LTD aims to guide our Learners to understand others, to promote British Values and to value diversity, to promote awareness of human rights and of the responsibility to uphold and defend them, and to develop the skills of participation and responsible action.

We aim to encourage working towards a society in with a common vision and sense of belonging by all. Communities; a society in which the diversity of people's backgrounds and circumstances is appreciated and valued; a society in which similar life opportunities are available to all; and a society in which strong and positive relationships exist and continue to be developed in the workplace and in the wider community.

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### National Guidance and Strategies

PREVENT is a key part of the Government's strategy to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. Early intervention is at the heart of PREVENT in diverting people away from being drawn into terrorist activity. The Channel Programme may be considered for a person who has been highlighted by the authorities as a cause for concern. PREVENT happens before any criminal activity takes place. It is about recognising, supporting and protecting people who might be susceptible to radicalisation.

### The PREVENT strategy objectives are:

#### Ideology:

Respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it.

#### Individuals:

Prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support.

#### Institutions:

Work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation which we need to address.

All staff should have an awareness of the PREVENT agenda and the various forms of radicalisation takes in being able to recognise signs and indicators or concern and respond appropriately.

### Vulnerability/Risk Factors

The following lists are not exhaustive and all or none may be present in individual cases of concern. Nor does it mean that vulnerable people experiencing these factors are automatically at risk of exploitation for the purposes of extremism. The accepted view is that a complex relationship between the various aspects of an individual's identity determines their vulnerability to extremism.

There is no such thing as a 'typical extremist' and those involved in extremism come from a range of backgrounds and experiences. The following indicators may help to identify factors that suggest a person, or their family may be vulnerable or involved with extremism:

#### Vulnerability

##### Identity Crisis:

Distance from cultural/religious heritage and uncomfortable with their place in the society around them.

##### Personal Crisis:

Family tensions; sense of isolation; adolescence; low self-esteem; disassociating from existing friendship group and becoming involved with a new and different group of friends; searching for answers to questions about identity, faith and belonging.

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### Personal Circumstances:

Migration; local community tensions; events affecting country or region of origin; alienation from UK values; having a sense of grievance that is triggered by personal experience of racism or discrimination or aspects of Government policy.

### Unmet Aspirations:

Perceptions of injustice; feeling of failure; rejection of civic life.

### Criminality:

Experiences of imprisonment; poor resettlement/reintegration, previous involvement with criminal groups.

### Access to extremist influences

- Reason to believe that the person associates with those known to be involved in extremism
- Possession or distribution of extremist literature/other media material likely to incite racial/religious hatred or acts of violence
- Use of closed network groups via electronic media for the purpose of extremist activity
- Experiences, behaviours and influences

### Experience of peer, social, family or faith group rejection

- International events in areas of conflict and civil unrest had a personal impact on the person resulting in a noticeable change in behaviour
- Verbal or written support of terrorist attacks
- First-hand experience of racial or religious hate crime
- Extended periods of travel to international locations known to be associated with extremism
- Evidence of fraudulent identity/use of documents to support this
- Experience of disadvantage, discrimination or social exclusion
- History of criminal activity
- Pending a decision on their immigration/national status

### Signs/Indicators of possible radicalisation:

- Being in contact with extremist recruiters
- Articulating support for extremist causes or leaders
- Accessing extremist websites, especially those with a social networking element
- Possessing extremist literature
- Justifying the use of violence to solve societal issues
- Joining extremist organisations
- Significant changes to appearance/behaviour

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### Referral and Intervention Process

Any identified concerns as the result of observed behaviour or reports of conversations to suggest that the person supports terrorism and/or extremism, must be reported to the named designated safeguarding and PREVENT Officer immediately and no later than the end of the working day.

Concerns of this nature, in relation to violent extremism, are most likely to require a police investigation. As part of the referral process, the PREVENT Officer will also raise an electronic referral or call the Police's PREVENT Team or 101 (ask for the PREVENT Team). They can also be contacted on the anti-terrorist hotline on 0880 789 321. In an emergency 999 would be called.

More advice and guidance can be found at: <https://www.preventtragedies.co.uk/> or <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance>

## Prevent Policy and Procedure

### Version Information

Policy Title		Prevent Policy and Procedure	
<b>Policy version number</b>	MERUK-113		
<b>Latest version date</b>	28/02/20		
<b>New review date</b>	Feb 2021		
<b>Owner</b>	Risk Management		
Version History	Version date	Change summary	
	18/12/18	Document creation	
	28/02/20	Update SPOC contact details	