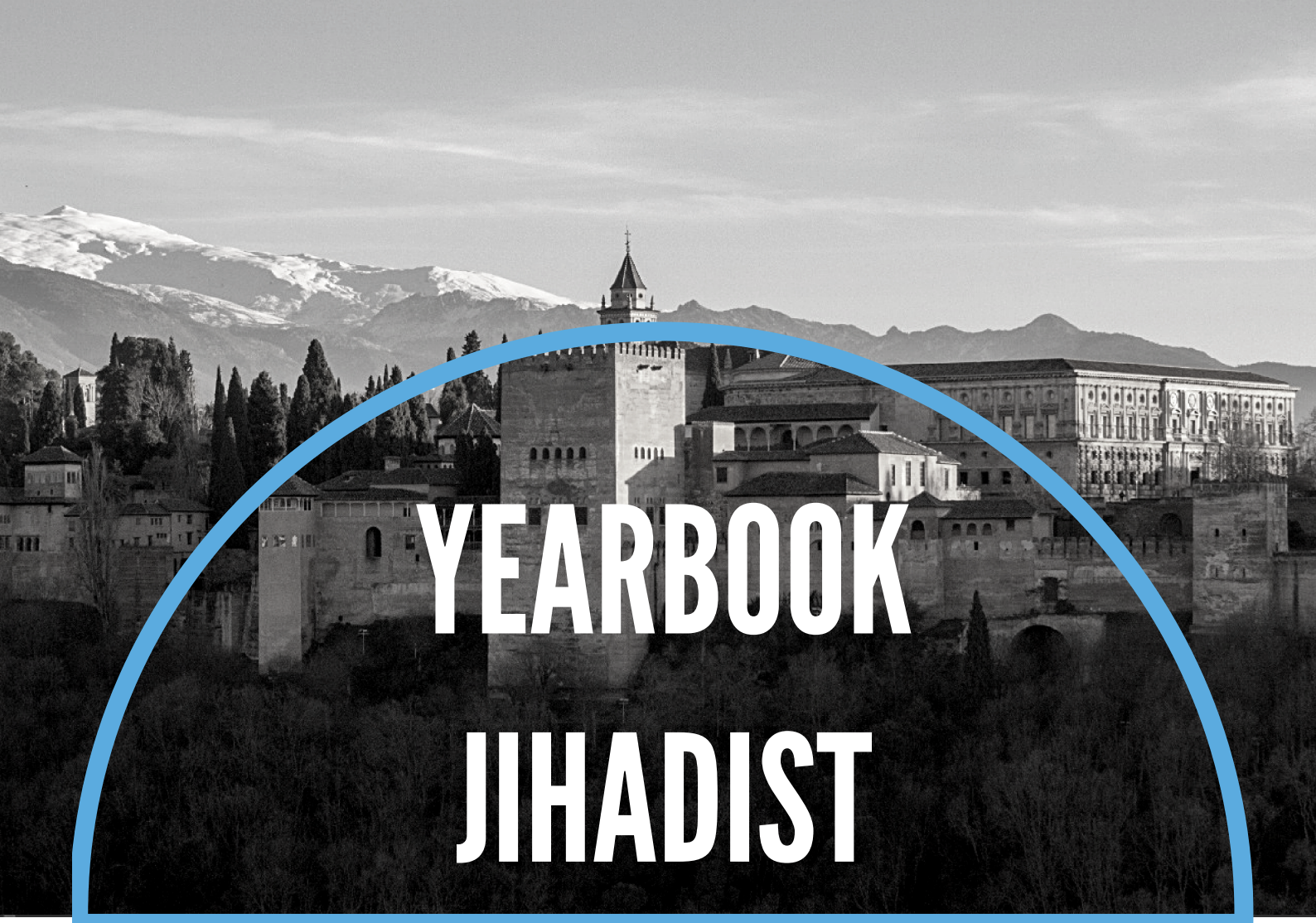

YEARBOOK JIHADIST TERRORISM SPAIN 2020

SEC2CRIME
FROM SECURITY TO CRIME PREVENTION

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[ÁREA] CONFLICTOS ARMADOS
Y PREVENCIÓN DEL TERRORISMO

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“It is my pleasure to introduce you the 2020 Yearbook on Jihadist Terrorism in Spain, a document carefully prepared by the Armed Conflicts and Terrorism Prevention area of Sec2Crime.

Its content, focused on the **analysis of the Jihadist phenomenon in Spain** and, specifically, the compilation of the different police operations carried out in our country during 2020, converges with the purpose that unites the different sections of the entity: objective research, the promotion of criminological prevention and the awareness of society on certain problems that affect national and international security.

At **Sec2Crime** -From Security to Crime Prevention- we are committed to approaching crime from a multidisciplinary perspective. And this is the reason of the diversity in the theoretical basis of the professionals involved in writing this text. Criminology, History, Law, Anthropology... areas of knowledge from which to study such a complex phenomenon, its trends, novelties and even changes in its modus operandi.

From the utmost respect and support for the victims, humility and predisposition to cooperate, Sec2Crime’s management teams and contributors of make this material available to individuals and organizations, public or private, whose objective is the fight against terrorism, counter-narratives and the dissemination of related intellectual content.

For all these reasons, I have no doubt that the final result of this yearbook will contribute to a better understanding of the evolutionary process of violent radicalization, as well as the possible influence of the health crisis produced by COVID-19 and what the jihadist phenomenon as a whole has meant for Spain".

DAVID GARCÍA MARÍN

Founder and Director of Sec2Crime

INTRODUCTION

On 2020, jihadist terrorism has shown, for yet another year, a great adaptive capacity that has allowed it to consolidate itself as a phenomenon in permanent evolution. There is no doubt that the health crisis caused by COVID-19 has been an inflection point for humanity, to which jihadism has been able to adapt.

In Spain, far from reducing the problem, this situation has helped jihadist terrorism to continue its evolutionary process. Jihadist terrorism has also benefited from the anonymity and wide range of possibilities that cyberspace offers and has offered during the course of the pandemic.

This Yearbook is based on an information review from open sources, related to police operations against jihadist terrorism carried out in 2020 by the different State Security Forces. In this sense, mass media as a source of information have mainly used, with an analysis of each case based on a qualitative methodology. This has allowed a series of inferences to be drawn and conclusions to be reached.

In this way, it has been possible to get to know the current panorama, establishing a series of keys, as an approximation, in order to understand the trends around which the jihadist phenomenon in Spain is revolving.

POLICE OPERATIONS AGAINST JIHADIST TERRORISM 2020

CASE JANUARY 28

On 28 January, members of the **National Police**, in collaboration with **Europol**, proceeded to the arrest of a 38-year-old individual of Moroccan nationality, in the province of **Reus**, for his alleged participation in offences of **glorification of terrorism (art 578 P.C) and indoctrination (art 575 P.C)**. The operation was carried out under the supervision of the Central Court of Instruction number six of the National High Court. Another subject was arrested in the operation and released after taking his statement [1].

Investigations carried out by the police determined that the subject had carried out a process of s**elf-indoctrination**, an offence incorporated with the O.L 2/2015 (1) through art. **575.2 P.C** [2], as well as the massive dissemination of **Daesh**-related content. This individual compulsively consumed violent jihadist content, all of them directed at mujahideen and jihad, being a great follower of radical sheiks [2] as well as of radical sheiks.

The prevailing idea was to attack anyone who criticized Islam. All these actions were carried out under the anonymity provided by social networks, in which the detainee had more than 25,000 followers. This made him a very important speaker of the Daesh ideology [3].

Despite his relevance, in order to try to stay out from the radar of the security forces, the detainee opted to adopt a low profile, under the concept of taqqiya - a principle that refers to the temporal and legitimate dissimulation allowed by Islam on certain circumstances, that allow Muslims to "lie in the name of Allah"[4].

This modus operandi has been carried out by several individuals who have ended up carrying out terrorist attacks in Europe.

The detainee was also in permanent contact with other detainees accused of collaborating in plans to carry out terrorist attacks. The subject posed a threat both on a cybernetic and physical level, as he had begun to radicalize people close to him, and there was a possibility that he was planning to carry out attacks on Spanish territory.

We are, therefore, dealing with the figure of the "FanBoys". In this sense, this is an individual who, despite not belonging to any specific jihadist media group, generated on his own initiative audiovisual content and graphic material inciting to commit terrorist acts [5].

CASE FREBRUARY 4

On 4 February, the **National Police** arrested a 22-year-old man in **Zaragoza** for allegedly **offences of indoctrinating and disseminating jihadist content**. The operation was carried out jointly by the Information Brigade of Madrid and Aragon, under the direction of the Central Court of Instruction number one of the National High Court [6]. During the arrest, which took place at the home where the individual lived with his parents, his computers and all the computer material were seized for further analysis [7].

The subject, who called himself on social networks “Aasiyah Alfarsi”, is Spanish by birth, son of a Spanish father and a Moroccan mother. Sources from the Civil Guard reported that the detainee had a previous record for similar acts, for which he was investigated in 2015.

According to the investigation, carried out by the police, the subject would have been radicalized after the terrorist attacks that took place in Ramblas, in Barcelona, and Cambrils. The subject's profile matches into the category of the so-called "FanBoys", as he was not part of any official jihadist media group, but nevertheless uses his own resources to generate propaganda [8].

In order to spread Jihadist ideology, the detainee created profiles on social networks, such as Facebook and YouTube, through which he indoctrinated and threatened the Christian population in the name of Jihad [9]. The detainee was released after making a statement at the offices of the Aragon Police Headquarters, and was summoned to testify as an accused for the crime of **glorification of terrorism and propaganda**, under **Art. 578 and Art. 579.1 of the Penal Code** [10].

Prior to his statement at the police station, the detainee claimed that he had not been disseminating any jihadist propaganda since September 2019. The subject underwent a forensic assessment, due to the fact that he has a recognized 50% disability. However, this circumstance did not exempt him from responsibility. For the Institute of Legal Medicine of Aragon (IMLA) the individual was fully capable of assessing his actions. It should be noted that the detainee lived in the neighborhood of Las Delicias in Zaragoza, the same place where only a year earlier another subject was arrested for disseminating terrorist propaganda and sentenced to two years in prison for such offences [11].

CASE APRIL 21

The **National Police** arrested three individuals in Almería as a result of the so-called **"Operation Altepa"**, part of the National Police's strategy to identify and arrest returned terrorists from conflict zones [12]. The operation was carried out as a result of investigations by the General nformation Police, in close collaboration with the Provincial Police of Almería, supported by the **National Intelligence Centre (CNI)**. These investigations were carried out under the supervision of the Central Court of Instruction number three and the coordination of the Public Prosecutor's Office of the National Audience [13].
The operation was launched on suspicion that Abdel Bary intended to return to Europe via Spain. Finally, the investigation determined that the subject would try to do so by departing from Algeria and entering national territory through the Almeria coast.

Abdel-Majed Abdel Bary, is one of the most wanted foreign fighters in Europe for his membership in the **Daesh** terrorist group, as a fighter in war zones, as well as acting as the leader of this terrorist cell. His father, Adel, was sentenced to 25 years in prison for membership of Al-Qaeda [14].

In 2015, the Civil Guard arrested a woman of Spanish nationality just before flying to Turkey to marry the aforementioned terrorist [15].

The second of those arrested was Abdeizerrak Seddiki, the only one who spoke Spanish and who was in charge of logistics. He was a specialist in credit card fraud and had extensive connections in North Africa. He was also in charge of renting the apartment in Almeria, where they all resided during the COVID-19 lockdown. The identification of the third subject required the collaboration of international intelligence services, such as **Europol and Interpol**, as well as the cooperation of the **algerian authorities**, since Kossaila Chollouah is an Algerian national [16].

The detainees took all the necessary cautions both during the trip and during their stay in Spain. In order not to attract attention, they carried out a strict implementation of the restrictions imposed by the state of alarm, rarely going outside, always separated and wearing masks.The three individuals are in **prison** accused of a crime of **belonging to terrorist groups**, regulated in **Art 572 of the P.C.**

CASE APRIL 30

The **Civil Guard** arrested in **Madrid** a 48 year old man from Nigeria, dedicated to the dissemination on social networks (Twitter) of messages of threats, **insults and misinformation** (**Arts. 205 and 208 of the P.C**), against State Institutions or public figures, including several judges and the Director of the National Intelligence Center (**CNI**). These messages alluded to the terrorist organization **Daesh**, including its iconography and flags (**offences** transferred from 205 and 208 to **art. 578 C.P., glorification of terrorism**). Particularly relevant is the fact of incitement to carry out attacks against such institutions and persons, including the King of Spain, Felipe VI.

The individual, from Guinea Bissau, was unemployed and had a Spanish residence permit. In addition, the subject had a long list of criminal records for robbery with intimidation and assault against law enforcement officers, so he was considered a "dangerous and unstable" individual. These offenses resulted in a prison sentence and his subsequent release in 2015. On the other hand, it is worth noting his repeated failure to comply with the measures and obligations imposed during the state of alarm due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

During the course of the investigations, it became evident that the individual was very active on social networks and had a great capacity to influence other followers. The detainee used popular hashtags, unrelated to jihadist content, (such as tags with mentions of television shows), in order to reach a larger number of users. He was finally arrested and brought to justice [17].

CASE MAY 8

On May 8, the **Civil Guard** arrested an individual of Moroccan nationality, resident in the city of **Barcelona**, for his links with **Daesh**. The detainee was discovered after investigations led by the Central Court of Instruction number four and the Prosecutor's Office of the National Audience, in cooperation with the Moroccan General Directorate of Territorial Security (**DGST)** and the **FBI**.

The individual had been under suspicion of **collaboration with a terrorist organization (art. 577 C.P.) and glorification of terrorism (art. 578 C.P.)** for four years. During that period, he moved discreetly both on the physical and virtual level, making it difficult to identify him as a critical actor. However, following the COVID-19 pandemic and the establishment of the state of alarm, its radicalization process increased significantly. The reason, according to police hypotheses, was due to the calls launched by Daesh encouraging its followers, settled on Western territory, to mobilize and perpetrate attacks [18].
The detainee expressed, through his profiles on social networks, his conviction in the jihadist postulates spread by **Daesh**. During the course of the investigations, it was found that the individual frequently and without any justification failed to comply with the rules of confinement established by the state of alarm, with the aim of recruiting followers. The evidence showed that the subject was strongly committed to the Daesh terrorist organization, having sworn to be loyal to it, and was therefore considered a real threat to national and international security [19].

CASE MAY 20

On May 20, the General Information Commissariat of the **National Police**, in cooperation with the Provincial Commissariat of **Ciudad Real**, the General Directorate of Territorial Surveillance of the Kingdom of Morocco (**DGST**) and **EUROPOL** agency, under the coordination and supervision of the Court of Instruction number two and the Prosecutor's Office of the National Audience, dismantled a jihadist cell established in

Bolaños de Calatrava (Ciudad Real), and arrested four people: the leader of the cell and three other individuals recruited by him.

The leader, of Moroccan nationality, where he had already established another cell that was dismantled, had managed to flee to Spain, where he was investigated by the Spanish and Moroccan security services for more than a year before his arrest on national territory. The investigations revealed his link with Abu Muhammad al Adnani, who was head of **Daesh**'s external operations, and its spokesman and head in Syria. Adnani had ordered his followers to attack citizens of countries allied to the United States.
The activities of the detainee in Spanish territory was focused on the **recruitment** of people through social networks and by physical resources, and i**ndoctrination** (both crimes included in **Art. 577 of the P.C**) in the takfiri creed (the most radical jihadist branch). He gathered his followers ("invisible soldiers of Daesh") at his home and at celebrations in nearby villages to criticize the West, promoting attacks in European territory.

The cell leader had communicated among his closest circle his desperation to change his lifestyle, and that he was willing to reverse it in a decisive manner. Confessions regarding his hatred for the Security Forces and his eagerness to attack them in the course of their duties were also proven. Such threats were increasing during the weeks prior to his arrest, in parallel to the dissemination by Daesh of attack instructions to its followers, all of which precipitated his arrest [20].

The Central Court of Instruction number two sentenced the leader of the group to **imprisonment** and released his main collaborator under **preventive measures** [21].

CASE JUNY 2

On June 2, the **National Police** arrested Nurdin Belal in Guadalix de la Sierra (**Madrid**), within the framework of **"Jebal Operation"**, and in collaboration with the **CNI** and **EUROPOL**. The detainee, 34 years old and of Moroccan nationality, was known as "son of the Islamic State". Despite residing in Spain since 2003, he did not have and had never had any intention of obtaining Spanish nationality.

Alarms were raised after monitoring for months that this person frequented social networks and the Internet for the purpose of s**elf-indoctrination (art. 575 of the P.C) and dissemination of terrorist propaganda (art. 579 of the P.C)**. The investigations made it possible to prove his cooperation with **Daesh** through the deep web.

The subject carried out his activities in a very meticulous way, using fake profiles, highly confidential instant messaging platforms and keeping in contact anonymously with members of the terrorist organization. The "son of the Islamic State" had become increasingly aggressive and radicalized in the months prior to his arrest. All this was reflected in the evidence collected and in his own messages, as well as in his sudden physical change, as reported by the National Police Directorate in an official statement. In addition, the subject was gathering information on how to carry out vehicle-ramming attacks, as well as the manufacture and activation of homemade explosives. Such was the fanaticism reached by the individual that he gave up his regular job in the construction industry to focus exclusively on jihad and its dissemination.

Among his publications, those related to the COVID-19 pandemic stand out. The radicalized subject made mockery towards the victims and wished the spread of the virus under the belief that it was a "punishment from Allah".

Finally, he was arrested and **imprisoned**, following an investigation carried out by the Prosecutor's Office of the National Audience and the Central Court of Instruction number six [22]/[23].

CASE JUNE 9

On June 9, agents of the General Information Commissariat of the **National Police** arrested a suspected jihadist in **Madrid**, during an operation carried out in collaboration with **EUROPOL**, the Information Brigade of Melilla, as well as the Prosecutor's Office of the National Audience. The detainee is in provisional imprisonment awaiting trial by order of the Central Court of Instruction number one of the National Audience [24].

National Police sources reported that the detainee was in charge of sending and receiving money from a number of European countries through the hawala system, and used intermediaries to avoid the financial circuit.

The hawala system has its origins in a mechanism traditionally used to make payments and money transfers several centuries ago in South Asia. Nowadays, the main users of this method are expatriates who have emigrated to Europe, the Persian Gulf region, the United States and Canada and send monetary remittances to their relatives in their origin countries.

This procedure, which is legal in a large number of countries, facilitates the transfer of funds between organizations and individuals and makes it difficult to detect them [25]. Basically, hawala consists of depositing a sum of money with a third party (called hawaladars), who are responsible for contacting their counterparts in the destination country. The latter are responsible for converting the currency and contacting the final beneficiary to make the transaction, after charging a commission through various undetectable resources, whether financial or in the form of goods and services. This mechanism for financing and transmitting funds has been widely used by the main networks of terrorist organizations such as Al Qaeda or Daesh.

The detainee was allegedly in charge of sending and receiving money in many European and Arab countries through this system. These contributions were intended to strengthen the operational capacity of **Daesh**. The police linked this arrest to two other operations carried out by the General Information Commissariat during this same year 2020 (specifically at the end of May), against members of the aforementioned Daesh financial structure [26].

The detainee is being investigated as the alleged perpetrator of a crime of financing terrorism and collaboration with a terrorist organization, defined in **art. 576 and 577 of the P.C**.

CASE JULY 5

In the early hours of July 5, the **National Police** arrested three individuals in **Badalona**, in an operation carried out as part of the fight against jihadist terrorism ordered by the National Audience. The three detainees were middle-aged males and relatives (brothers). The Court of Instruction number 3 of the National Audience decreed the **secrecy of summary** proceedings, so it was not possible to know the details of the investigation [27].

Police sources reported that the operation was carried out at around four o'clock in the morning in the Salut neighborhood of the aforementioned Catalan municipality, and that the house search ended around midday of the same day. The three detainees lived in the same block of apartments and were being followed for having a social background undergoing a process of radicalization. The agents seized diverse material, including different documentation and a computer [28].

Once the summary is made public it will be possible to elucidate the crimes for which they are being investigated. However, police sources have stated that the three individuals have been charged with alleged crimes of **recruitment and indoctrination** for the jihadist terrorist cause (**art 577 of the P.C**).

CASE JULY 14

On July 14, agents of the **Mossos d'Esquadra** arrested in **Barcelona** two Algerian nationals aged 41 and 43 respectively. The investigations were carried out in the framework of the **"Alexandria operation"** that began in June 2017 in charge of the regional police. With the arrest of these two persons, the investigations linked to this operation were considered completed [29]. Within the framework of this same operation, 19 persons were arrested in January 2020 and are currently in provisional detention awaiting trial [30].

There is no information available as to whether the detainees were linked to any terrorist organization such as Daesh or Al Qaeda. The main activity carried out by these individuals was aimed at planning attacks with the objective of being executed autonomously.

The operation was led by police officers from the General Information Commissariat of the Regional Police, under the jurisdiction of the Court of Instruction number six of the National Audience. The agents carried out the search of the domiciles located in the neighborhood of Barceloneta, in the Catalan capital, resulting in the arrest of those considered to be the last members of the cell being tracked in the Alejandría operation [31].

According to some police sources, most of those arrested during this long operation were pickpockets of North African origin, based in Barcelona. After a gradual radicalization process, they acquired the jihadist component, being indoctrinated, trained and involved in the planning and preparation of terrorist attacks [32].
Both detainees are facing different crimes related to terrorist activities under the Criminal Code, such as **membership of a terrorist organization (art. 572.2 of the P.C)** and the crime of c**ollaboration with a terrorist group (art. 577.1 of the P.C**). In addition, they are being investigated for crimes related to the planning of attacks with the aim of being executed, as well as for **self-indoctrination** and self-training to carry out such punishable actions **(art. 575 of the P.C.)**.

CASE JULY 15

On July 15, the **Civil Guard** arrested in the town of San Vicente del Raspeig, **Alicante**, an individual for disseminating j**ihadist propaganda** on different internet platforms. The framework of the investigation that led to this arrest was carried out through a joint operation by the Information Service of the Civil Guard and the **FBI** [33].

The detainee, who had previously been linked to the redskin movement, had gone unnoticed in his enviroment and invested countless hours connecting to virtual networks from his home. His move to an active collaborator of jihadist terrorism took place in 2019.

For more than a year, he carried out activities through internet platforms linked to **Daesh**'s propaganda strategy, such as personally managing different multimedia forums aligned to the terrorist group. In his propagandistic dissemination work he used different online video game platforms, through which he connected with communities and different young people, some of them minors [34].
The detainee faces several terrorism-related offenses under the Penal Code, such as **collaboration with a terrorist organization (art. 577 of the P.C), glorification of terrorist activity**

(art. 578 of the P.C) and dissemination of propaganda aimed at recruiting members for the commission of attacks (art. 579 of the P.C).

The joint operation between the Guardia Civil and the FBI highlights the close cooperation and commitment between both institutions in terrorism matters, and the decisive need to focus as many international efforts as possible against Daesh's propaganda strategy.

CASE JULY 23

On July 23, the **National Police** arrested in Terrasa, **Barcelona,** an individual of Moroccan nationality who was charged with **hate crimes (art. 510 of the P.C) and glorification of terrorism (art. 578 of the P.C)** for disseminating videos and images of violent content of jihadist character through social networks, as well as anti-Semitic material [35].

The detainee's activities were monitored for a year by the authorities, who proceeded to his arrest because of the danger of the subject moving to an operational phase in his radicalization process.
The operation was carried out by agents of the Provincial Information Brigade of Barcelona and the Local Information Brigade of Motril, under the coordination of the General Commissariat of Information [36].

CASE JULY 30

On September 30, in San Fermin, **Madrid**, agents of the Information Service of the **Civil Guard**, in cooperation with **Europol**, proceeded to the arrest of an individual of Algerian origin who was charged with the crime of **glorification of terrorism (art 578 of the P.C**) for viewing and disseminating jihadist material on social networks, linked to **Daesh** [37].

Investigations suggest that this was a case of **self-indoctrination** [38] through the use of information technologies, which had led the accused to consult and be in possession of manuals on the manufacture of weapons and homemade explosives. Likewise, the detainee is related to a crime of f**alse documentation (art. 573 of the P.C)**, a fact that would have facilitated his extensive international mobility in recent years.
For this reason, and due to the danger of the subject moving to an operational phase, p**rovisional detention** was ordered.
As highlighted by the Ministry of the Home Affairs [39], **international cooperation** is a factor of utmost importance in the fight against jihadist terrorism, where the elevated mobility of the terrorists and the use of social networks and internet applications greatly condition police investigations. In this case, the joint operation of the Civil Guard and Europol, made it possible to prove and to neutralize the activities of the detainee.

CASE OCTOBER 14

On October 14, the **National Police**, within the framework of a joint operation with **Europo**l and the **DGTS** (Directorate General of Territorial Surveillance of the Kingdom of Morocco), proceeded to the arrest of two Moroccan nationals in **Melilla** and Mogán, **Las Palmas de Gran Canaria**, respectively, for crimes of **recruitment for terrorist purposes (art. 577 of the P.C)**, linked to **Al-Qaeda** [40].

Investigations revealed that the detainees were part of a jihadist cell aimed at recruiting vulnerable women with the ultimate goal of marrying them off to other jihadists, assuming polygamy in the group, in order to ensure the offspring of mujahideen children.

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Investigations revealed that the detainees were part of a jihadist cell aimed at recruiting vulnerable women with the ultimate goal of marrying them off to other jihadists, assuming polygamy in the group, in order to ensure the offspring of mujahideen children.

As reported by the National Police, the intention was twofold: on the one hand, to increase the number of members in the group and, on the other, to ensure that the descendants were perfectly indoctrinated in order to contribute to "spreading the true religion"[41].

The police investigation was carried out jointly by agents of the General Commissariat of Information and the Provincial Information Brigade of San Sebastian, under the coordination of the Prosecutor's Office of the National Audience and the supervision of the Central Court of Instruction number three, which ordered the imprisonment of both detainees.

CASE OCTOBER 21

On October 21, the **Civil Guard**, in a joint operation with **Europol**, arrested a 50-year-old Moroccan national in Altea, **Alicante**, for acting as a radicalizing agent and carrying out r**ecruitment work (art 577 of the P.C)** of young people for **Daesh** [42].

The Ministry of Home Affairs informed that the detainee carried out all his activity from his own home through the Internet, under the adoption of continuous security measures to avoid detection by security forces.
In addition to recruiting young people for the jihadist cause, the detainee also shared **propaganda (art 579 of the P.C)** linked to this terrorist group, through different profiles created on various social networks. Once potential targets were identified, the detainee subsequently redirected them to private messaging applications in order to deepen the radicalization process and provide them with digital content of the aforementioned terrorist organization. For these reasons, he was remanded in **pre-trial detention**.

CASE OCTOBER 23

On October 23rd agents of the **Mossos d'Esquadr**a arrested in Palafrugell, **Gerona**, a 34-year-old individual, of Moroccan nationality and resident in France, when he crossed the border with Spain in order to renew his residence permit and return to the country where he resided [43].

After a five-month investigation the FFCCS proceeded to his arrest due to the intense activity of the subject on social networks, exalting Daesh jihadist terrorism and glorifying and martyring the perpetrators of the attacks in Barcelona and Cambrils on August 17, 2017 [44].

It should be added that the **glorification** of terrorism is a criminal offense in Spain, regulated by **art. 578 of the P.C**. However, the Mossos d'Esquadra later reported that, after having been brought before the court, his release was decreed with **precautionary measures** of passport withdrawal and the obligation to appear in court on a monthly basis.

The rise of new technologies has enabled Daesh to use them for offensive purposes. Its activities include hacktivism and propaganda in its attempt to establish a global Islamic caliphate. As explained by several authors, "we are dealing with reliable and informal interaction platforms that allow direct targeting of a specific segment" [45]. In this case, in which the detainee does not seem to belong to any jihadist media group (neither official nor informal), it is an example of a "Fanboy" [46]. The subject used his profiles on social networks with the aim of increasing support for the jihadist cause through the exaltation of different attacks, such as the one in Barcelona and Cambrils.

In addition, the psychological warfare typically pursued by Daesh, can be observed in the activities of this individual, in which he tries to produce a state of demoralization and uncertainty towards all those who do not adopt the jihadist discourse.

CASE OCTOBER 28

On October 28, the **National Police** arrested in **San Sebastian** (Vizcaya) and **Pasajes** (Guipuzcoa) two individuals for their alleged activity in crimes of **indoctrination, recruitment and collaboration** with the terrorist organization **Daesh**, regulated in **art. 577 of the P.C**. The detainees had more than 10,000 followers in their social networks, in which they promoted and disseminated images of explicit violence of said terrorist organization [47].

In addition, sources have explained that the detainees created a structure dedicated to the recruitment of teenagers [48]. In this case, the investigation lasted more than two years and was carried out by the General Commissariat of Information and the Provincial Information Brigade, supported by the **Europol** Agency, due to the alleged link of the two individuals with a Daesh terrorist cell that planned to attack in Paris on December 1, 2016.

The emphasis placed by groups such as Daesh on the recruitment of minors is due to the spiritual concerns shown by many adolescents at puberty. For this reason, along with the motivation of finding a reference group that provides them with a strong sense of attachment, the arrested subjects intended to benefit from these concerns and emotional aspirations of all those teenagers who saw their content on social networks. With this aim, the detainees disseminated videos featuring underage combatants in a military aesthetic, presented as role models, so that other teenagers could feel represented or inspired by their peers. In addition, it was also reported that the detainees had a meeting place to hold meetings with young people and thus build their confidence [49].

In relation to the aforementioned, the social dynamics shown in their propaganda are a powerful agent of influence, characterized by the need for violence and the dissemination of responsibility. Thus, the detainees would try to take advantage of the possible lack of rational perspective shown by the minors when viewing their messages. For all these reasons, the teenagers could have been subjected to a process of terrorist radicalization that would have led them to justify all their acts or, ultimately, to execute them.

CASE OCTOBER 30

On October 30, agents of the **Mossos d'Esquadra** arrested in **Barcelona** an individual of Moroccan nationality for the alleged crimes of **glorification** of terrorism and **incitement** to commit acts of a terrorist nature, typified in **art. 579 of the P.C**. The detainee published on his social network profiles messages justifying the beheading of the French professor Samuel Paty, as well as messages encouraging acts of revenge against those who disrespect the prophet Mohammed. As in the case that occurred on October 23, the detainee was released with the **preventive measures** of

withdrawal of his passport and the obligation to appear in court every two weeks [50].

In this case, it is possible to analyze the use of social networks as a method of radicalization, understood as the "process of indoctrination followed by the transformation of recruits into individuals determined to take violent action"[51]. The dangerousness of the acts carried out by the detainee is due to the fact that incitement and subsequent radicalization are the stages prior to the commission of attacks.

Other authors [52] argue the importance of the Internet as a method of adopting beliefs and values. In addition, many jihad supporters find it impossible to travel to any conflict zone, so the internet makes it possible for them to contribute to a cause that provides them with a sense of life. The detainee may have fulfilled his need to contribute to jihad through the glorification and dissemination of propaganda.

CASE NOVEMBER 11

On November 11, the National Police arrested a 24-year-old woman of Spanish nationality, in Cullera, Valencia, for allegedly belonging to a jihadist terrorist group, a crime typified in Art. 572 of the P.C [53], as well as being author of a crime of recruitment through Internet, regulated by Art. 577 of the P.C [54]. Sources reported that the detainee planned to travel to Syria to join Daesh and that she sent an amount of 5,000 euros to finance the activities of the jihadist group [55].

As on October 28, the National Police had the support of the General Commissariat of Information. In addition, the Information Brigade of the Superior Police Headquarters of Valencia collaborated in this operation, in which the Scientific Police Brigade and the Police Intervention Unit also participated [56].

It is important to note that this is the first woman arrested in Spain since 2017, for attempting to join terrorist groups settled in Syria. Also, to point out that since then only eight women have been arrested in Spanish territory for jihadist

terrorism, compared to the number of men which is notably higher. This difference in terms of gender ratio may be due to the social position of women in Muslim society with respect to the male figure, among other factors.

On the other hand, it is remarkable the accelerated radicalization of the detainee, who went from leading a totally westernized life (wearing typical Spanish costumes) to wearing the niqab and adopting the most radical precepts of jihadism. Furthermore, the detainee justified the beheading of the French professor Samuel Paty, which took place last October 16, and had accumulated manuals on the use of weapons and the elaboration of homemade explosives [57].

The sources have also linked this spontaneous radicalization to her frequent trips to Turkey, during which she established contact with various Daesh members based in Syria and to whom she offered the aforementioned amount of money to finance them.

As in the previous cases, the detainee can be considered a "Fanboy" or, applied to the female gender, a "Fangirl", since without belonging to any jihadist media group, either official or informal, she has distributed material related to jihadist terrorism with the aim of glorifying it and inciting other people to commit this kind of crime [58].

CASE NOVEMBER 24

On November 24, the **National Police** carried out an operation against jihadist terrorism which resulted in the arrest of two individuals of Moroccan and Syrian origin.

The operation took place in Madrid and Toledo, specifically in the towns of Fuenlabrada and Yuncos [59]. The judge ordered the **provisional imprisonmen**t of the two detainees, accused of **financing a terrorist organization**, a crime regulated in **art. 576 of the P.C**.

As reported by the National Police in a press release, for the financing activities the detainees used the "hawala" system of transfers outside the financial system, through which they sent to Syria the money coming from jihadist supporters who collaborated with **Daesh** on a monetary basis.

The National Police specialists in the fight against terrorism became aware of the existence of a financing network that was transferring money to conflict zones from Spain, with the aim of financing the reorganization of Daesh terrorist structures.

The detainees acted as "remitters" contacting through social networks with jihadist supporters of different nationalities who were asked to collaborate financially. In addition, they had direct communication with Daesh fighters [60].

CASE DECEMBER 5

On December 5, the **National Police** arrested in **Getafe**, Madrid, an individual for **allegedly belonging to a terrorist organization (art. 572.2 of the P.C) and recruitment (art. 577 of the P.C)**. Apparently the subject was indoctrinating new members in takfiri ideology through social networks.

The Central Court of Instruction number one ordered the individual's **imprisonment**. The National Police had the collaboration of the General Commissariat of Information and the Provincial Information Brigade of Madrid, as well as the National Intelligence Center (**CNI**) and the General Directorate of Territorial Surveillance (**DGST**) of the Kingdom of Morocco.

The operation arose from an investigation lasting more than two years, in which a **Daesh** member who had returned from Syria in December 2018 was arrested. From his contacts, the agents identified this individual resident in Getafe who worked as an imam and teacher of a children's madrasa in a mosque located in that municipality.

Despite the fact that the detainee appeared to be a person fully integrated into the Madrid lifestyle and Spanish society, the police officer were able to reveal that the imam helped the terrorist from Syria, providing logistical support to reach Spanish territory.

In addition, the individual indoctrinated himself through Daesh propaganda material, had military self-training manuals and praised "martyrdom" after committing jihadist attacks [61].

CASE DECEMBER 15

On December 15, the **National Police** arrested in an industrial warehouse located in **Madrid** (Las Rozas) an individual who intended to become "the best sniper of **Daesh**". The subject, Spanish and 37 years old, was charged with crimes of **self-indoctrination (Art 575.2 P.C)** and **glorification of terrorism (Art 578 P.C)**.

The crimes were committed through the Internet and social networks, through which the subject would have published several messages extolling the figure of jihadist fighters, and even went so far as to express his desire to travel to Syria.

The self-indoctrination was carried out through the self-consumption of terrorist content that caused a radical change in his lifestyle, which went from a westernized life to defend the most radical precepts of jihadism.

The case is similar to those analyzed during 2020, thus increasing the number of operations carried out in the capital of Madrid and maintaining Daesh as the main organization. Likewise, this case increases the number of arrests for self-indoctrination and glorification of terrorism in cyberspace[62], a fact that characterizes this year by an increase in the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes due to the health crisis.

CASE DECEMBER 17

LThe **Civil Guard** identified a 33 year old man of Moroccan origin who was serving a prison sentence for common crimes (homicide and robbery with violence) at the Penitentiary Center of **Las Palmas** II, in Gran Canaria.

Apparently, during his stay in different penitentiary centers the subject would have tried to radicalize other inmates and even planned to carry out "an attack" in Spanish territory once he was released.

The detainee also intended to create a wider cell of action and to obtain firearms through a network of contacts with organized crime [63]. According to other prisoners, he aspired to create a cell in Morocco and return to Spain using illegal immigration routes to carry out attacks [64].

According to sources of the Civil Guard, the process of radicalization of the individual could have occurred through a network of jihadist prisoners, dismantled in October 2018 in the framework of "Operation Escribano", among which were two convicted of 11-M.

Although it is not yet confirmed, according to sources of the anti-terrorist fight it could be a case incentivized by the latest communications from **Daesh,** whose strategy is to offer prisoners between half a million and a million euros for their families.

The operation was carried out with the collaboration of the Control and Monitoring Groups of the penitentiary center, integrated by prison officers specialized in the surveillance of terrorist prisoners or considered conflictive, who alerted of the increasing radicalization of the prisoner.

The case is a perfect example of the process of radicalization from a psychosocial point of view. The subject, once imprisoned, apparently faced an identity uncertainty that he resolved through an identity fusion by which he acquired some sacred values that would lead him to a subsequent learning phase, which would make possible his radicalization and thus, that of other inmates [65].

CASE DECEMBER 25

On December 25, the **National Police** arrested in **Castellón**, Valencia, an individual of 45 years of age and Moroccan nationality, who armed with a knife and shouting "Allahu Akbar (Allah is the greatest), I will kill you", threatened the people he came across in the street. The subject tried to attack the police officers, before being reduced and immobilized. The judge ordered the detainee to be remanded in custody, and he was charged with the crime of **terrorist threats** regulated i**n art. 577 of the P.C**.
The detainee presented similarities to the profile of a radicalized subject due to his relational ties and links with family members who belonged to the **Daesh** terrorist organization [66]. The link was his cousin, a foreign fighter who lived in Castellón and went to Syria to fight with Daesh. The latter was arrested last year in Istanbul when he was trying to return to Europe.
According to police sources, the incident bears similarities with recent attacks in other European countries such as Nice (France) Lugano (Switzerland) and Dresden (Germany), which

could have inspired the detainee to simulate the modus operandi and execute similar stabbings.

As for the peculiarities of the case, it is necessary to emphasize the dates on which the events occurred. Christmas, such a date so marked in Western calendars, is a clear target for terrorists who intend not only to attack Christian traditions but [JSG1] to destroy the Western lifestyle, and to plunge the population into terror [67].

The incident is perfectly in line with Daesh's latest call in which it urged through its communication channels and social networks to "kill disbelievers" who celebrate "festivities against the Muslim faith."[68] In this same campaign, the terrorist group pointed out through videos specific targets and threatened with its presence "we are here" [69].

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CASE SUMMARY

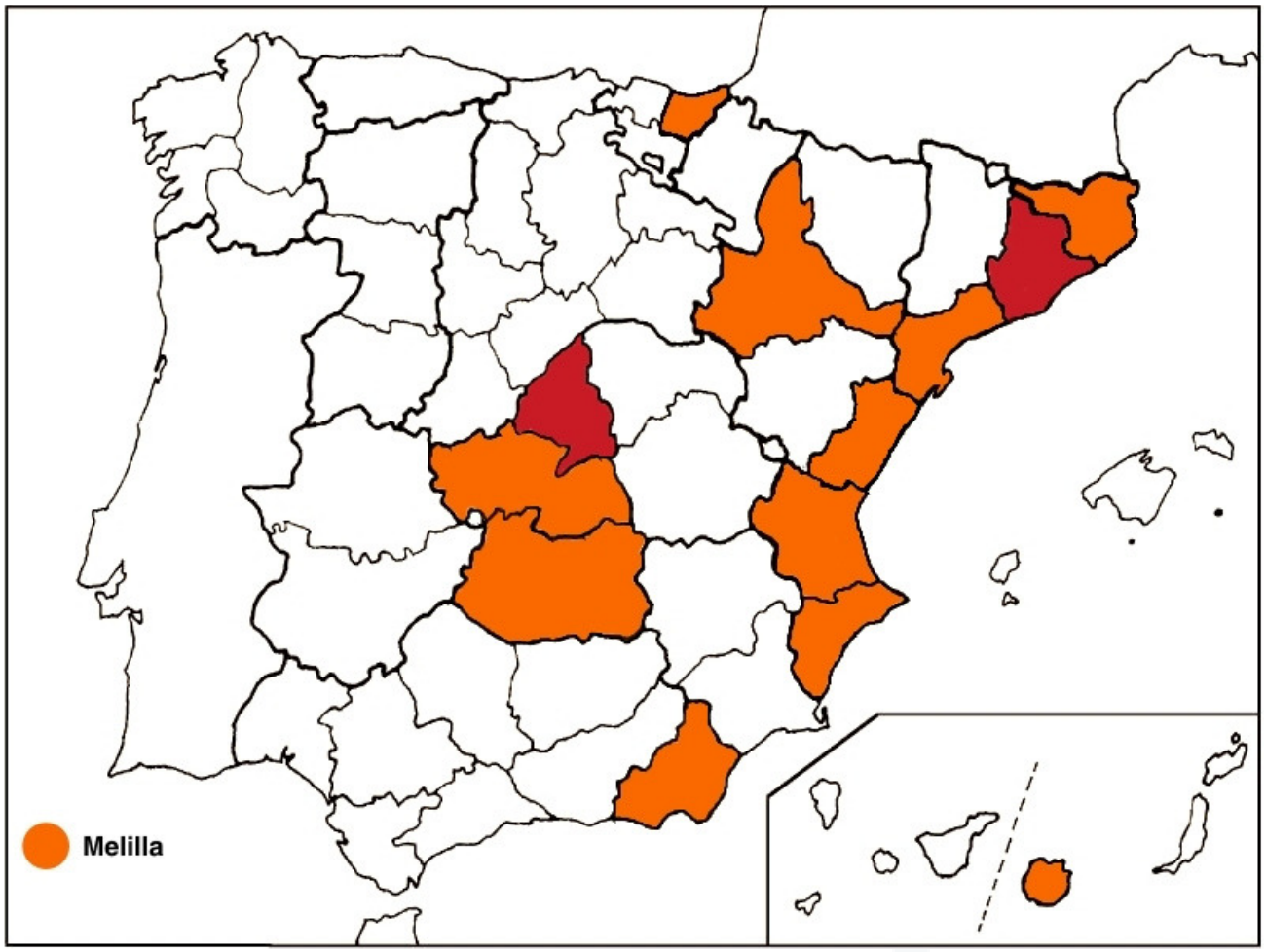
CASES 2020	LOCATION	FFCCS	COOPERATION	TERRORISM CRIMES	TERRORISM ORGANIZATION
Case 28 de january	Reus	CNP	EUROPOL	Glorification and self-indoctrination (Art 578 of the PC and Art 575.2 of the PC.)	Daesh
Case 4 de february	Zaragoza	CNP		Glorification and propaganda (Art 578 of the PC and 579C.P.)	
Case 21 de april	Almería	CNP	CNI, EUROPOL, INTERPOL Autoridades DZ	Membership in a terrorist organization (Art. of the 572 PC)	Daesh
Case 30 de april	Madrid	GC		Glorification (Art 578 of the PC) Defamation and slander (Art 205 and 208 of the PC)	Daesh
Case 8 de may	Barcelona	GC	FBI, DGTS	Collaboration and glorification (Art 577 and 578 of the PC.)	Daesh
Case 20 de may	C. Real	CNP	EUROPOL, DGTS	Recruitment and indoctrination (Art 577 of the PC.)	Daesh
Case 2 de june	Madrid	CNP	CNI, EUROPOL	Self-indoctrination and propaganda (Art. 575 and 579 of the C.P.)	Daesh
Case 9 de june	Madrid	CNP	EUROPOL	Financing and collaboration (Art 576 and 577 of the PC)	Daesh
Case 5 de july	Barcelona	CNP		Recruitment and indoctrination (Art. 577 of the PC.)	Daesh

CASES 2020	LOCATION	FFCCS	COOPERATION	TERRORISM CRIMES	TERRORISM ORGANIZATION
Case 14 de july	Barcelona	M. d'E.		Membership to terrorist organization, collaboration and self-indoctrination (Art 572.1, 577.2, 575 of the PC)	
Case 15 de july	Alicante	GC	FBI	Collaboration, glorification and propaganda (Art 577, 578, 579 of the PC)	Daesh
Case 23 de july	Barcelona	CNP		Glorification (Art 578 of the PC) *Hate crime (Art 510 of the PC)	
Case 30 de july	Madrid	GC	EUROPOL	Glorification (Art 578 of the PC.) Self-indoctrination (Art 575 of the PC.) Falsification of documents (Art 573 of the PC)	Daesh
Case 14 de october	Melilla y Las Palmas	CNP	EUROPOL, DGTS	Recruitment (Art 577 of the PC)	Al-Qaeda
Case 21 de october	Alicante	GC	EUROPOL	Recruitment and propaganda (Art 577 and 579 of the PC)	Daesh
Case 23 de october	Gerona	M. d'E.		Glorification (Art 578 of the PC)	Daesh
Case 28 de october	San Sebastián	CNP	EUROPOL	Indoctrination, recruitment and collaboration (Art 577 of the PC)	Daesh
Case 30 de october	Barcelona	M. d'E.	EUROPOL	Glorification and propaganda (Art 578 and 579 of the PC)	

CASES 2020	LOCATION	FFCCS	COOPERATION	TERRORISM CRIMES	TERRORISM ORGANIZATION
Case 11 de november	Valencia	CNP		Membership of terrorist organization and recruitment (Art 572 and 577 of the PC)	Daesh
Case 24 de november	Madrid y Toledo	CNP		Financing (Art 576 of the PC)	Daesh
Case 5 de december	Madrid	CNP		Membership to terrorist organization, recruitment and indoctrination (Art. 572 and 577 of the PC)	Daesh
Case 15 de december	Madrid	CNP		Self-indoctrination (Art 575.2 PC) and glorification of terrorism (Art 578 PC) .	Daesh
Case 17 de december	Las Palmas	CG			Daesh
Case 25 de december	Castellón	CNP		Terrorist threats (art 577 of the PC)	Daesh

- Other crimes outside of "Chapter VII: Terrorist organizations and groups and terrorism crimes".

INFOGRAPHIC-MAP POLICE OPERATIONS AGAINST JIHADIST TERRORISM 2020 IN SPAIN



Total Operations 24

Madrid 7

Barcelona 5

Reus 1

Zaragoza 1

C. Real 1

Almería 1

Melilla y Las Palmas 2

San Sebastián 1

Alicante 1

Valencia 1

Castellón 1

Toledo 1

CONCLUSIONS

The 24 police operations against jihadist terrorism carried out in Spain in 2020 reveal different features of permanence and changes to be taken into consideration. Despite maintaining "Alert Level 4" in Spain, terrorism has not been exempt from the adaptive needs that humanity has faced in this pandemic year.

Although COVID-19 did not mark a before and after in terms of the level of terrorist alert, it was a turning point towards modernization and adaptability.

The active subjects investigated for the aforementioned terrorist offences are mostly middle-aged men of Moroccan nationality. Among the offences perpetrated, those of recruitment, indoctrination and collaboration, regulated in Art. 577 of the P.C, stand out, as well as the offence of glorification of terrorism, regulated in Art. 578 of the P.C. It is followed, less frequently, by the offences of propaganda, self-indoctrination, membership of a terrorist organization and financing of terrorism.

The crime of recruitment has taken the first place, due to the increasing use of ICTs, the lockdown measures resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic and the risks involved in the use of the internet by young people. On the other hand, there have been recurrent cases of recruitment activities targeting exclusively women.

Cyberspace has been the most common tool used by detainees, where their activity has increased in order to reach a wider audience. The offenses of self-training, glorification and financing of terrorism have also increased due to the wide possibilities offered by the Internet. In this sense, an increase of jihadist content publications translated into Spanish has been observed in recent years. This contrasts significantly with their activities at the physical space that are limited to small and close circles.

In addition, in some of the cases, the detainees had criminal records and were accused of other offences (insults, hate crimes or false documentation) not covered by Chapter VII of Title XXII, which covers terrorist offences. Most of the detainees are in pre-trial detention, awaiting trial.
Another aspect to highlight is the enormous repercussions of the 2017 attacks in Barcelona and Cambrils, due to the fact that several of the jihadists detained in this 2020 were radicalized as a result of these incidents.

On the other hand, common tactics have been maintained within jihadist terrorism, such as: its method of financing through the sending of remittances (hawala) and acts of masking religious beliefs in order not to be detected (taqqiya).

Madrid and Barcelona continue to be the locations where most counter-terrorist operations have been carried out. However, operations have diversified throughout the Spanish territory: Reus, Zaragoza, Almería, Ciudad Real, Alicante, Melilla, Gran Canaria, Alicante, Gerona, San Sebastián, Toledo, Valencia and Castellón.

It is worth highlighting the great influence of the Mediterranean on the data analyzed, as most of the detainees come from Morocco and Algeria, with the Maghreb being the point of departure for jihadists towards Spain.

Among the novelties of this 2020 is the increase in the figure of "Fanboys" and the fact that there was only one single case of jihadism involving a woman. In several of the cases investigated for propaganda offences, we find individuals who, without belonging to any specific jihadist media group, generate visual content inciting the commission of attacks.

Despite the emphasis on attracting a female audience, and due to the position of women in the most radical branch of Islam, only one woman has been arrested.

The rise of new technologies has enabled Daesh to use them for offensive purposes. Its activities include hacktivism, propaganda and the use of social networks as a method of radicalization.

It is also worth mentioning the importance of the Control and Monitoring Groups of Penitentiary Centers, as well as the terrorist links with other types of organized crime. In addition, the modus operandi that has predominated in other European countries throughout 2020 has been imitated, in which terrorists have used a knife to the scream of "Allahu Akbar" (Allah is the greatest).

Among the trends that remain, the leadership of the Daesh terrorist organization stands out, present in almost all cases, with Al-Qaeda making a residual appearance. Another persistent feature is the appearance of the figure of imams as a radicalizing agent. The success of police operations against jihadist terrorism by the Spanish Security Forces lies in the constant cooperation between the different security institutions, whether at regional, provincial or local level, as well as with the National Intelligence Centre and other international organizations such as EUROPOL, INTERPOL, FBI, DGTS and the DZ Authorities.

Finally, it is necessary to recognize the quality and work carried out by the Spanish security forces, which are increasingly operating in the cyber sphere, where cyberterrorist crimes have increased and which serve as a tool for future operational phases of terrorism.

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ACRONYMS

- P.C - Penal Code.
- Art. - Article.
- CNI - National Intelligence Centre
- (Autorités DZ) - Algerian authorities.
- DGTS - General Directorate for the Surveillance of the Territory of the Kingdom of Morocco.
- FFCCS - Security Forces
- CNP - National Police Force.
- GC – Civil Guard
- FBI - Federal Bureau of Investigation

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