

Transnational Threats

OSCE

Comprehensive approach to security

three dimensions + cross dimensional issues

Consolidated Framework Approach in the fight against terrorism

Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism

MC - December 2001

It aims to

- establish a framework for comprehensive OSCE action by pS and the Organization
- to combat terrorism, fully respecting international law, including the international law of human rights and other relevant norms of international law and

It seeks to

- expand existing activities that contribute to combating terrorism,
- facilitate interaction between States and,
- where appropriate, identify new instruments for action
- pStates also recognized that the fight against terrorism requires **sustained efforts**

OSCE Charter on Preventing and Combating Terrorism

Porto MC -December 2002

Participating States

- reaffirmed their commitments to take the measures needed to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, especially the right to life
- put the emphasis on prevention
- agreed that fight against terrorism must be built upon a concept of common and comprehensive security and enduring approach, and
- committed themselves to using the three dimensions and all the bodies and institutions of the OSCE to assist pS in preventing and combating terrorism in all its forms

OSCE Permanent Council decision No. 1063

on a Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism

December 2012

Participating States

- agreed that in support of the implementation of relevant OSCE commitments
- the Organization will pursue its activities to
 - enhance co-operation and
 - build capacity at the national, regional and sub-regional levels to
 - prevent and combat terrorism, inter alia in the areas of criminal justice

In that context

the promotion of the implementation of the international legal framework against terrorism and the enhancement of international legal co-operation in criminal matters related to terrorism were agreed **as strategic priorities**

OSCE Ministerial Declaration

Basel December 2014

Participating States

- recognizing the complex challenge of countering the phenomenon of terrorism and foreign fighters
- committed themselves to counter the threat posed by foreign fighters

Consolidated Framework Approach for the fight against terrorism

- Countering violent extremism and radicalization that leads to terrorism, following a multi-dimensional approach
- Countering the use of the internet for terrorist purposes
- Strengthening travel document security and
- Promoting the implementation of the international legal framework against terrorism and
- Enhancing international legal co-operation in criminal matters, including those related to terrorism

The latest tool - OSCE is using in fighting terrorism

OSCE Counter-terrorism Conference 30 June – 1 July 2015 in Vienna

introduced

- OSCE campaign - “OSCE United in Countering Violent Extremism”.

Objectives

- To send a unified message from the OSCE as a security community, reinforcing a global the consensus against violent extremism that leads to terrorism;
- To communicate and brand relevant OSCE activities under a common slogan, across executive structure and dimensions, to highlight the OSCE’s comprehensive approach to preventing terrorism; and lastly,
- To encourage external stakeholders, especially civil society – to rally behind and support this campaign.

OSCE on the Organizational level

- addresses various threats through a comprehensive set of interventions, including:
- police reform,
- development and cooperation
- border security and management
- combating organized crime
- combatting the trafficking of human beings and illicit drugs
- counter-terrorism
- and combating organized crime, incl. aspects related to money laundering and terrorist financing

How

- expertise
- networks,
- information sharing
- promoting co-operation among OSCE pS
- + outreach

Who

- Conflict Prevention Center – Early Warning Focal Point mechanism
- Secretariat
 - Transnational Threat Department
 - Forum for Security Co-operation Support Section
 - Office of the Co-coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings
- OSCE field operations, including OMSk
- ODIHR Anti-Terrorism Coordinator
- other OSCE institutions: HCNM, RFoM

Outreach

- Geopolitical

developing and promoting counter-terrorism activities with the Partners for Cooperation

Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia and Israel

- Global ***Istanbul Summit - 1999: The Charter for European Security - Annex: Platform for Co-operative Security***

The Charter for European Security - Annex: Platform for Co-operative Security

Goal:

- to strengthen the mutually reinforcing nature of the relationship between those organizations and institutions concerned with the promotion of comprehensive security within the OSCE area

Content:

- to work with other organizations and institutions / fora
- to foster co-ordinated approaches that avoid duplication / overlaps and loopholes
- ensure efficient use of available resources
- the OSCE can serve as a flexible framework for co-operation of the various mutually reinforcing efforts (*non-military mandating organization*)

Forms:

- regular information exchanges and meetings (at all levels)
- *joint needs` assessment missions,*
- *secondment* of experts by other organizations to the OSCE
- appointment of liaison officers,
- development of common projects and field operations, and
- joint training efforts

OMSk in countering Terrorism

MU

- Main focus: inter-ethnic relations
- Emerging problem: religious radicalization
- Task: monitoring the security situation and promoting i/e reconciliation
- How: working with the communities and local authorities
- Tools:
 - information gathering
 - analysing information
 - mediation
 - reconciliation and prevention activities
 - early warning mechanism

PDU

- building and developing institutional police capacity
- working on improving police cooperation as part of efforts to support the improvement of the national criminal justice system
- Aim: help building competence required to tackle new threats to stability and security, including terrorism.
- How:
 - organizing specialized counter-terrorism training courses and
 - supporting the establishment of self-sustainable in-service training mechanisms that are meant to address
 - the threat of terrorism in general, and
 - specifically the processes of
 - ◆ radicalization,
 - ◆ terrorist financing and,
 - ◆ the recruitment of foreign fighters

A project

“Preventing Violent Extremism and Radicalization” by applying the Community Policing Tool -

- how to apply prevention measures for early detection of radicals and violent extremists

- First phase – 2015 with the Police
- Second phase - 2016 - will also include other relevant stakeholders in addition to the Police

Thank You!