OSCE Organization for Security and
Co-operation in Europe

Overview of the Contribution of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) in supporting the implementation of measures relevant to United Nations Security Council resolution 1624 (2005)

The 2002 OSCE Charter on Preventing and Combating Terrorism commits OSCE participating States to "combat hate speech and to take necessary measures to prevent the abuse of the media and information technology for terrorist purposes" in a way consistent with domestic and international law.

United Nations Security Council resolution (UNSCR) 1624 (2005) was first recognized within the OSCE in a 2005 Ministerial Decision on *Enhancing Co-operation in Criminal Matters Related to Terrorism*, and again in 2006 in a Ministerial Council Decision on *Countering the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes*. More specifically, OSCE participating States pledged in 2007 the Organization's support to the efforts of the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee/Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate to advance the implementation of UNSCR 1624 (2005).

Different OSCE executive structures, including the Secretariat, independent institutions and field operations, operate within the confine of different mandates. Below follows a consolidated and non-exhaustive overview of OSCE activities by August 2011 supporting the implementation of measures relevant to the different areas highlighted by UNSCR 1624 (2005).

1. Prohibiting by law and preventing incitement to commit terrorist acts

Promoting the International Legal Framework against Terrorism

The oldest OSCE counter-terrorism programme aims at promoting the international legal framework against terrorism. This programme began in 2001 with the adoption of the Bucharest Plan of Action which committed OSCE participating States to become party to the twelve universal anti-terrorism instruments in force at that time. This commitment was later reinforced by (1) the 2005 Ministerial Statement on the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, (2) the 2006 Brussels Ministerial Statement on Supporting and Promoting the International Legal Framework against Terrorism and the (3) 2009 Athens Ministerial Council Decision on the universal anti-terrorism instruments adopted in 2005.

Central to these efforts is the organization by the **OSCE Secretariat's Action against Terrorism Unit** (ATU) of OSCE-wide, sub-regional and national workshops to promote states becoming parties to the universal anti-terrorism instruments and assist them in drafting legislation to implement these instruments in national law. Usually these events are co-organized with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, with the support of relevant OSCE field operations and participation of the OSCE Office on Democratic Institutions and Human Rights.

Prohibiting by law and preventing incitement to commit terrorist acts was specifically discussed in four expert workshops organized by the ATU with the aim of raising awareness and exchanging good practices:
- an Expert Workshop on Combating the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes, held on 13-14 October 2005 in Vienna, Austria;
- a joint OSCE-Council of Europe Workshop on "Fighting Incitement and Related Terrorist Activities" held on 19-20 October 2006, in Vienna, Austria;
- an expert Workshop on Combating Incitement to Terrorism on the Internet, held 15-16 November 2007, in Vienna, Austria;
- an OSCE-UN Counter Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate regional seminar for Central Asia on Effective Strategies for Countering Incitement and Violent Extremism, held on 9-10 December 2010 in Tashkent, Uzbekistan;

The **OSCE Office on Democratic Institutions and Human Rights** (ODIHR) is also separately mandated to provide, upon request, technical assistance/advice on the implementation of international anti-terrorism conventions and protocols as well as the compliance of this legislation with international standards. ODIHR has developed an online legislation database (www.legislationline.org) which is intended as a resource for lawmakers in the OSCE region, while also guiding ODIHR's work in providing technical assistance to participating States with respect to their implementation of the relevant international anti-terrorism instruments.

Police Assistance Related Activities

The OSCE supports policing in all OSCE participating States as part of the rule of law and fundamental democratic principles. The **Secretariat's Strategic Police Matters Unit** (SPMU) helps requesting OSCE participating States develop police capacity and institutions, and to improve police co-operation as part of its efforts to strengthening national criminal justice systems. This work aims to help create the competence required to tackle new threats to stability and security – such as organized crime and terrorism.

SPMU has collected good policing practices and guidelines in police agencies in the participating States, resulting in the development of three key publications: a Guidebook on Democratic Policing, Good Practices in Building Police-Public Partnerships and Good Practices in Basic Police Training – Curricula Aspects, all available online in English and Russian.

SMPU serves as the OSCE's central contact point on organized crime. It provides expertise, creates networks, shares information and promotes co-operation among OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation on this topic, regularly organizes international conferences and regional training courses to provide technical assistance to the participating States. In addition to promoting the ratification of the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime and supporting the

establishment of the necessary legal frameworks, SPMU helps build the capacity of law enforcement agencies to co-operate on combating organized crime.

Promoting professional police training is a core activity of SPMU which facilitates the sharing of experience and best practices in this regard and provides police training experts to participating States that request support in their efforts to enhance their police training activities.

SPMU facilitates the sharing of knowledge and good practices through the Policing OnLine Information System, POLIS, (http://polis.osce.org), a central repository for OSCE policing-related institutional knowledge, providing the platform for sharing information and lessons learned resulting from OSCE activities. POLIS has three main components: digital library/knowledge management repository (including publication, training materials); policing profiles of the OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation; and policing experts database.

SPMU has worked very closely with the OSCE Action against Terrorism Unit in promoting cyber security. The SPMU has primarily been involved in facilitating technical training for the law enforcement and criminal justice sector related to the use of the internet for criminal activity and digital forensics. One of the first technical training courses (December 2009) involved a partnership with McAfee. McAfee engineers trained police from several Balkan region countries about Denial of Service Attacks and Malware. There have been additional technical training courses on basic computer forensics, electronic evidence, Windows forensics and Linux. These courses have involved partnerships with Europol, The University College Dublin, Microsoft, The German Bundeskriminalamt, and the Serbia Prosecutors Association.

SMPU and the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights are currently developing jointly an operational training module for law enforcement officers on human rights and the investigation of terrorist crimes. Two pilot training courses are foreseen for the end of 2011. The training module will be finalized in 2012.

SMPU also supports OSCE field operations engaged in a police reform assistance programme to support police capacity and institution building in their respective host country. To date 14 OSCE field operations out of 16 undertake police related activities.

An **OSCE field operation in South-Eastern Europe** has been providing host authorities since 2009 law-enforcement counter-terrorism capacity building in the form of trainings on, inter alia, information analysis (basic and advanced), cyber crime investigation (basic and advanced), criminal intelligence and analysis (train-the-trainers), counter-terrorism investigation (advanced), digital evidence collection for counter-terrorism investigation (advanced).

This field operation also provided support to the elaboration by host authorities of a strategy and action plan against terrorism, as well as an intelligence-led policing strategy and action plan. It also organized in 2010 a workshop on strengthening co-operation between police, prosecutors and judges. Planned capacity-building activities by the end of 2011 include a police investigation/ operation case management course, and a technical and electronic criminal intelligence course.

2. Denying safe heaven with respect to whom there is credible and relevant information giving serious reasons for considering that they have been guilty of incitement to commit terrorist acts;

Another OSCE counter-terrorism programme aims at enhancing co-operation in criminal matters related to terrorism. OSCE participating States have pledged to co-operate actively and fully among themselves, in accordance with applicable rules under domestic and international law, in efforts to find and to bring to justice perpetrators, organizers, supporters and sponsors of terrorist acts, on the basis of the principle to extradite or prosecute.

The **OSCE Secretariat** is mandated to organize for requesting participating States, in close co-operation with the UNODC, sub-regional and national training workshops for prosecutors and judicial officials on issues of extradition and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, in particular those related to terrorism.

To date the **OSCE Secretariat's Action against Terrorism Unit** has organized, in partnership with UNODC, 14 such workshops for prosecutors and judges. Over 1000 participants have taken part in these workshops, which promoted good practices on extradition and mutual legal assistance in terrorism-related criminal cases.

Three of these workshops were organized in Vienna for all OSCE participating States; six were organized on a sub-regional level for Central and South-Eastern Europe, Nordic and Baltic Countries, Central Asia and the Black Sea Region; and five were national workshops.

An **OSCE field operation in South-Eastern Europe** organized in 2010 a workshop on strengthening co-operation between police, prosecutors and judges. An **OSCE field operation in Central Asia** supported in 2011 a two-day distance-learning training seminar on combating terrorism and extremism organized by the Prosecutor General's Office of the host country and attended by some 450 law enforcement officers countrywide. The seminar focused on practical means to combat terrorism and extremism, investigation methodologies, effective prevention measures, and international co-operation. At the seminar law enforcement practitioners, national experts and guest foreign speakers shared their experience in combating terrorism and violent extremism, identifying trends and devising effective prevention measures. The seminar was part of this field operation's long-term co-operation with the Training Institute of the Prosecutor General's Office, which was provided with copies of the OSCE ODIHR Manual on Countering Terrorism, Protecting Human Rights.

3. Strengthening the security of international borders, including by combating fraudulent travel documents and, to the extent attainable, by enhancing terrorist screening and passenger security procedures with a view to preventing those guilty of incitement to commit terrorist acts from entering their territory;

Border Management and Security

OSCE participating States adopted in 2005 a Border Security and Management Concept which establishes a political framework for co-operation to promote open and secure borders. Within this framework, the OSCE – in particular through the Operations Service/ Borders Team of the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre and field operations – conducts activities that promote inter-agency, bilateral and multilateral co-operation, and provides on request various forms of border security and management assistance that increase States' capacity to address transnational threats such as terrorism.

The **OSCE Secretariat's Conflict Prevention Centre's OS/Borders team** has been working with border agencies in Central Asia through specific projects that build the capacities of border guards and customs officers in the field of detection and interdiction. Those OSCE projects focus on cross border procedures at border crossing points as well as on the observation and surveillance of green borders. For instance, an OS/Borders Team Patrol Programming and Leadership project for an OSCE participating State in Central Asia is strengthening the detection and surveillance capacities of the country's border patrol officers and address a broad range of border threats and challenges including terrorism.

The **OSCE Borders Management Staff College** (BMSC), established in Dushanbe in 2009 to provide teaching/training to Senior Border Officials from across the OSCE area, also touches upon border security procedures in its annual staff courses and specialized seminars.

The **OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights** (ODIHR) co-operates with the BMSC to incorporate human rights curricula into training activities for practitioners from OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation, including Afghanistan. ODIHR has developed a one-week training course on "Human Rights, Counter-Terrorism and Border Security" and delivered the human rights training sessions of the OSCE BMSC Annual Staff Course.

An **OSCE field operation in South-Eastern Europe** has been facilitating cross-border meeting between the border police of its host country and that of the neighbouring countries, including meetings for the establishment of a Joint Information Exchange Centre. This field operation has also

been supporting the modernization of border crossing points in the host country through the provision of relevant equipment, including biometric passport reader, desktops and power generators.

Travel Document Security

Improving travel document security has been a core counter-terrorism activity of the OSCE since 2003. To date, the **OSCE Secretariat's Action against Terrorism Unit** (ATU) has organized more than 50 capacity-building events in this area (three OSCE-wide, twelve sub-regional and 39 national activities), many in co-operation with OSCE field operations and OS/Borders Team, involving more than 1500 participants from over 60 countries, including OSCE Partners for Co-operation.

The ATU assists OSCE participating States in upgrading technological security features of travel documents, in line with relevant standards from the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), and promotes participation in the ICAO Public Key Directory (PKD) as vital tool for border officials at passport control to detect any attempt to alter or mischievously add additional data to the chip of electronic travel documents.

As it becomes increasingly difficult to falsify or alter travel documents, especially electronic ones, fake identities are increasingly used to obtain genuine travel documents by abusing weaknesses in issuance procedures. To combat this threat, the OSCE has developed assistance packages, including needs assessments, trainings and workshops, to minimize the risk of applications for a genuine travel document under a false identity. Recognizing that travel documents can only be as secure as documents "feeding" into it, future activities will increasingly need to focus on establishing better practices for national identity management, including civil registry systems.

The ATU promotes and offers assistance to OSCE participating States designed to enable them to connect to and share data with existing INTERPOL databases. Activities include training sessions designed to raise awareness for the benefits and means of access to the INTERPOL databases. In addition, the OSCE in co-ordination with the INTERPOL General Secretariat has launched technical assistance projects to bring real-time connectivity to the border control inspection officer. These national projects provide training, hardware, software, web services and the required infrastructure needed to connect to INTERPOL databases. One such project is already completed in Eastern Europe and two are ongoing in Central Asia.

The **ATU also offers, in co-operation with the OSCE OS/Borders Team and relevant OSCE field operations**, training to border police and customs officials to improve operational and analytical capacities to detect forged travel documents. Specifically this two-week, hands-on, train-the-trainers course provides officers with the theoretical knowledge on printing techniques and safeguards, document security features, as well as document forgery methods and means of identifying them. Participants test their acquired knowledge in practical sessions and a final exam, using donated document examination kits. 16 such trainings have been so far organized, for over 300 trainees, including from Afghanistan as OSCE Partner for Co-operation.

An **OSCE field operation in Central Asia** runs three-year project started in 2010 to support its host country's efforts to improve the national passport system and introduce Identity and Travel Documents with biometric identifiers. In co-operation with the OSCE ATU, this field operation has organized a national workshop with ICAO experts on introducing a biometric passport system as well as three study visits to six different countries and the ICAO Headquarters to learn from their experience. The project also includes the provision of equipment, with the recent delivery of desktop computers and power generators to equip passport offices throughout the country.

4. Enhancing dialogue and broaden understanding among civilizations, in an effort to prevent the indiscriminate targeting of different religions and cultures;

Promoting Tolerance and Non Discrimination

OSCE participating States underlined the importance of the promotion of "mutual respect and understanding" and "freedom of religion of belief" in the fight against intolerance and non-discrimination by adopting a number of Ministerial Council Decisions since 2003. ODIHR's Tolerance

and Non-discrimination Department developed a set of activities to assist participating States in the implementation of their commitments to fight intolerance and discrimination.

The **OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights** (ODIHR) organizes meetings and awareness-raising activities with government officials and civil society on how to combat intolerance and discrimination and how to facilitate mutual respect and understanding. Additionally, ODIHR organizes capacity-building activities on freedom of religion or belief for government officials. At the request of the States, ODIHR can also provide *ad-hoc* mediation.

At the request of OSCE participating States, ODIHR developed country-specific teaching materials on anti-Semitism in co-operation with the Anne Frank House Amsterdam, and national experts. Furthermore, ODIHR is developing guidelines to support educators to identify intolerance and discrimination against Muslims and address it. The Guide is developed in co-operation with the Council of Europe and UNESCO.

Upon the request of participating States, ODIHR provides reviews of anti-discrimination and hate crime legislation, as well as of laws related to freedom of religion or belief. The purpose of these reviews is to help lawmakers ensure that legislation is in line with OSCE commitments and other international standards and to provide constructive comments where there are potential issues of concern.

In December 2004, the OSCE Chairman-in-Office (CiO) appointed three Personal Representatives to promote greater tolerance and combat racism, xenophobia and discrimination across the OSCE region. The appointments were extended by the subsequent OSCE CiOs. Upon invitation from participating States, Personal Representatives visit and discuss tolerance and non-discrimination issues with government officials and civil society representatives.

ODIHR maintains an online Tolerance and Non Discrimination Information System (TANDIS) in English and Russian language, providing easy access to OSCE/ international reference materials as well as thematic and country information (http://tandis.odihr.pl/).

Media Related Activities

The **Office of the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media** supports the enhancement of trustworthy relationships between the media and the audience as well as the media and governments. To this end, the Office promotes and supports the setting up and strengthening of voluntary self-regulatory systems to enhance journalistic ethics and to increase editorial professionalism and responsibility of media leading to greater credibility. The Representative has notably published in 2008 a Media Self-Regulation Guidebook (http://www.osce.org/fom/31497).

The Office further organises regular regional media freedom conferences bringing together journalists, editors and policy makers from various countries to discuss media freedom issues of mutual interest. These conferences are also a platform to share best practices, exchange experiences and engage in cross-cultural dialogue.

5. Countering incitement of terrorist acts motivated by extremism and intolerance

Preventing people from embracing violence is a key element in the fight against terrorism. The OSCE recognized very early the need to address the various social, economic, political conditions and other factors that may foster and sustain terrorism. The OSCE comprehensive approach to security provides comparative advantages in combating terrorism by identifying and addressing these factors conducive to terrorism through all relevant OSCE instruments and structures.

Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism

In 2008, OSCE participating States explicitly called upon each other to make use of OSCE executive structures in countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism (VERLT) in their respective countries. They also pledged to continue to exchange ideas and national best practices

about their strategies and measures to counter VERLT, as well as to enhance their co-operation with the Media, the business community, industry and civil society.

The **Secretariat's Action against Terrorism Unit**, the **OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights**, and **OSCE field operations** upon request of their respective host countries, have been implementing projects on countering VERLT. The ATU runs a VERLT programme aimed at promoting, through workshops and seminars, a better understanding of this phenomenon, facilitating the exchange of good practices and lessons learned.

Past activities include:
- an ODIHR Expert Meeting on Security, Radicalization and the Prevention of Terrorism, held on 28-29 July 2008 in Istanbul, Turkey;
- an OSCE-wide Workshop on Preventing VERLT organized by the ATU on 24 October 2008 in Vienna, Austria;
- an ODIHR Roundtable on Understanding VERLT on 28-29 April 2009 in Dushanbe, Tajikistan;
- an OSCE-UNCTED regional seminar for Central Asia on Effective Strategies for Countering Incitement and Violent Extremism, held on 9-10 December 2010 in Tashkent, Uzbekistan;

Additionally, an **OSCE field operation in South-Eastern Europe** has been co-operating with the Turkish National Police to provide host authorities with training on the phenomenon of terrorism abusing religion. This field operation provided basic training while advanced and specialized training where delivered by the National Intelligence Academy of the Turkish Police. Over 2010-2011, a total of 65 counter-terrorism officers from the host authorities benefited from such training, out which 54 up to advanced level and eleven up to the specialized level.

An **OSCE field operation in Central Asia** is implementing since 2009 projects to build the capacity of its host country to counter VERLT, including a survey based country-wide assessment of VERLT trends, and activities to facilitate dialogue, raise awareness and promote a co-operative approach between state authorities and civil society stakeholders with regard to countering VERLT.

Another **OSCE field operation in Central Asia** supported in 2011 a two-day distance-learning training seminar on combating terrorism and extremism organized by the Prosecutor General's Office of the host country and attended by some 450 law enforcement officers countrywide. The seminar focused on practical means to combat terrorism and extremism, investigation methodologies, effective prevention measures, and international co-operation. At the seminar law enforcement practitioners, national experts and guest foreign speakers shared their experience in combating terrorism and violent extremism, identifying trends and devising effective prevention measures. The seminar was part of this field operation's long-term co-operation with the Training Institute of the Prosecutor General's Office, which was provided with copies of the OSCE ODIHR Manual on Countering Terrorism, Protecting Human Rights.

Countering the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes

The OSCE has been paying particular attention to the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, with the adoption of two Ministerial Council Decisions in 2004 and 2006 that commit participating States to intensifying co-operation, sharing information on the threat and options to address it, and which outline a number of concrete recommended actions, while ensuring respect for international human rights obligations and standards, including those concerning the rights to privacy and freedom of opinion and expression. The 2006 Decision specifically recognizes UNSCR 1624.

Both these decisions on countering terrorist use of the Internet, serve as a basis for a programme run by the **OSCE Secretariat's Action against Terrorism Unit** (ATU) since 2004, and as part of which the Unit has devoted two OSCE-wide events allowing national and international experts to share information, review existing legal frameworks, showcase good practices, forge closer working ties, and promote relevant human rights aspects.

Following increasing recognition that contemporary threats emanating from cyber space can best be tackled in a comprehensive manner that looks at all forms of cyber threats, actors and responses, since 2009 the ATU has organized three national capacity-building events and facilitated two OSCE-wide workshops that promote a comprehensive approach to cyber security. Importantly, it allowed the OSCE to act as a bridge between different national and international approaches and activities related to certain aspects of cyber security such as cybercrime and terrorist use of the Internet.

Most recently, following a high-level OSCE conference on the future role of the OSCE in the cyber area, OSCE participating States focused on the possibility of harnessing OSCE expertise in the area of Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) and to apply it to cyberspace as part of enhancing inter-state transparency, predictability, stability and reducing the risks of misperception, escalation and conflict; as a means to complement efforts, *inter alia*, at the UN level.

The **OSCE Secretariat's Strategic Police Matters Unit (**SPMU) has worked very closely with ATU in promoting cyber security. The SPMU has primarily been involved in facilitating technical training for the law enforcement and criminal justice sector related to the use of the internet for criminal activity and digital forensics. One of the first technical training courses (December 2009) involved a partnership with McAfee. McAfee engineers trained police from several Balkan region countries about Denial of Service Attacks and Malware. There have been additional technical training courses on basic computer forensics, electronic evidence, Windows forensics and Linux. These courses have involved partnerships with Europol, The University College Dublin, Microsoft, The German Bundeskriminalamt, and the Serbia Prosecutors Association.

An **OSCE field operation in South-Eastern Europe** has provided capacity-building to its host authorities in the form of trainings on cyber crime investigation (basic and advanced) and digital evidence collection for counter-terrorism investigation (advanced). An other training is planned by the end of 2011 on technical and electronic criminal intelligence course.

Promoting Public-Private Partnerships in Countering Terrorism

Additionally, the **OSCE Secretariat's Action against Terrorism Unit** has been organizing a number of OSCE-wide and sub-regional workshops on promoting public-private partnerships (PPPs) in countering terrorism, based on OSCE Ministerial Council Decision No.5/07, which also consider the need and modalities for such partnerships to counter VERLT.

These workshops provide platforms for dialogue, networking, exchange of lessons learnt and good practices, trying to foster mutual understanding among stakeholders from state authorities, media and civil society as starting point towards the development of PPPs. These workshops have for instance addressed the role of solidarity with victims of terrorism in countering incitement to terrorism and preventing VERLT; the role of the Media in covering terrorism and countering terrorist propaganda.

Past activities include:
- a high level OSCE Political Conference on Public Partnerships in Countering Terrorism, held on 30 May-1 June 2007 in Vienna, Austria;
- a Regional Seminar for journalists and law-enforcement on organized crime and terrorism (jointly with the Centre for Investigative Journalism in Bosnia and Herzegovina), held on 26-28 June 2008, in Istanbul, Turkey;
- a follow-up OSCE PPP Conference, held on 15-16 September 2008 in Vienna, Austria;
- a regional PPP conference for Central Asia, held on 4-5 November 2008, in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, in co-operation with the OSCE Centre in Bishkek;
- An Expert PPP workshop on Engaging with the Media in Countering Terrorism, held on 19-20 October 2009, in Vienna, Austria;
- a Sub-regional Expert Workshop on Public-Private Partnerships for South-Eastern Europe, held on 8-10 December 2010, in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina;

An **OSCE field operation in Central Asia** organized in 2009 two national PPP conferences to support efforts of the state authorities in the host country to reach out to businesses and civil society. On such conference was organized for the Southern provinces of the country and another for the Northern provinces.

Promoting Police-Public Partnerships

Introducing community policing, or "police-public partnerships" has been an important element of the OSCE police-related activities since the beginning of its involvement in police development. Establishing trusting relationships with all members of society is a priority in democratic policing. With its focus on establishing police-public partnerships, where the entire police organization, all government agencies and all segments of the community (including minority and vulnerable groups)

are actively co-operating in problem-solving, the concept of community policing has emerged as a major strategic pillar of policing practices.

The OSCE has implemented large community policing projects in South-Eastern Europe, including projects with a particular focus on Roma and Sinti communities and other minority groups. The concept of community policing has also been introduced in Central Asia and the Southern Caucasus. Nine OSCE field operations have incorporated community policing as part of their respective police assistance programmes.

SPMU has published Good Practices in Building Police-Public Partnerships, available online (http://polis.osce.org) in English, Russian and Albanian. In the context of community policing, SPMU has also published guidance on improving the situation of Roma and Sinti as well as on identifying potential and presumed victims of trafficking in human beings. Materials developed within the framework of community policing projects by OSCE field operations are also available online, e.g. a three-level community policing training (basic, advanced, managerial) developed under the community policing project of the OSCE Police Reform Programme in Kyrgyzstan.

SPMU and the OSCE Action against Terrorism Unit are organizing in October 2011 a first national workshop on community policing tools to counter violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, in co-operation with an OSCE field operation in Central Asia and to the benefit of its host country. The workshop is intended to result in concrete recommendations to be considered by relevant authorities for the development/adaptation of their policing strategies, policies and operational responses to effectively prevent violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, in partnership with civil society and in compliance with international human rights law.

6. Preventing the subversion of education, cultural and religious institutions by terrorists and their supporters

No specific activities to report.

7. Ensuring that any measures taken to implement this resolution comply with all the obligations of States under international law, in particular international human rights law, refugee law, and humanitarian law;

Human Rights and Anti-Terrorism

The protection of human rights while countering terrorism is of utmost importance for the OSCE. The Human Rights and Anti-Terrorism Programme of the **OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights** (ODIHR) assists States in strengthening their compliance with international human rights standards, while preventing and combating violent extremism and terrorism. Our understanding is that the respect and promotion of human rights are themselves among the most effective tools for preventing terrorism as stipulated in the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy.

ODIHR provides technical assistance to States relating to the protection of human rights in the fight against terrorism and in this respect, offers a complete package of activities. As part of its efforts, ODIHR has developed a training module on anti-terrorism and human rights as well as a set of expert resources, in particular a manual on "Countering Terrorism, Protecting Human Rights" (available in both English and Russian). Since 2005, training courses have been delivered in over a dozen locations to public officials and counter-terrorism practitioners. This training module aims at providing a better understanding of the main human rights issues that arise while addressing terrorism and ways to ensure the protection of human rights in line with international standards and OSCE commitments

ODIHR also supports the implementation of the training module as a sustainable component of national training programmes in police academies, judicial institutions or other relevant institutions of participating States.

In co-operation with the OSCE Strategic Police Matters Unit, ODIHR is currently developing an operational training module for law enforcement officers on human rights and the investigation of

terrorist crimes. Two pilot training courses are foreseen for the end of 2011. The training module will be finalized in 2012.

Recently, ODIHR has co-operated with the OSCE Border Management Staff College (BMSC) to incorporate human rights curricula into training activities for border officials from OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation, including Afghanistan. ODIHR has developed a one-week training course on "Human Rights, Counter-Terrorism and Border Security" and delivered the human rights training sessions of the OSCE BMSC Annual Staff Course.

Moreover, ODIHR provides advice on human rights issues that may arise in relation to counter-terrorism measures, as well as general technical legislative assistance to participating States on proposed or existing measures in counter-terrorism or relating to victims of terrorism. ODIHR has developed an on-line database, which inter alia, assists OSCE participating States in bringing their anti-terrorism legislation into line with relevant international human-rights standards (www.legislationonline.org).

ODIHR has also produced a number of background papers and organized expert meetings on key human rights issues in the context of counter-terrorism, to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and experiences between government officials, practitioners, experts and civil society from across the OSCE on issues such as the role of civil society in the prevention of terrorism, the protection of victims of terrorism, radicalization and the prevention of terrorism, incitement to terrorism and international co-operation in counter-terrorism.

Freedom of the Media

Besides, the **Office of the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media** has drawn up a list of key principles that participating States should consider when combating the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes and regulating the Internet, "The Media Freedom Internet Cookbook" (http://www.osce.org/fom/13836), in view of their obligations under international law as well as OSCE commitments to protect freedom of expression. Further, the RFoM publication "Governing the Internet" (www.osce.org/fom/26169) reflects upon diverse approaches to Internet governance and raises awareness about its impact on media freedom.

Recently, the Representative published a "Report on Freedom of Expression on the Internet: Study of legal provisions and practices related to freedom of expression, the free flow of information and media pluralism on the Internet in OSCE participating States" (http://www.osce.org/fom/80723). This report presents the first OSCE-wide study on how the Internet is regulated in the participating States and assesses the impact of Internet regulation on freedom of expression, access to and the free flow of information. It also includes a section on the state of affairs and impact of legal provisions related to incitement to terrorism on the Internet.