



1. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) is a regional security organization established in 1975 under Chapter VIII of the United Nations (UN) Charter; has a strong mandate to contribute to the global fight against terrorism on a global scale and provide a clear roadmap for the steps that need to be taken.

of the OSCE Transnational Threats Department (INID/AIU) as the focal point, information resource

and implementation partner for OSCE counter-terrorism activities.

2. While the annual Chairpersonship-in-Office Counter-Terrorism Conference did not take place in 2023, INID continued contributing to policy-level discussions as exhibited under the thematic paragraphs below during the 2023 UN Counter-Terrorism Week in New York. This was a significant milestone between the UN and the OSCE.

Counter-Terrorism Strategy and enhancing the co-ordination of related technical assistance to UN Member States and OSCE participating States.

¹ The Organization comprises 57 participating States that span the globe, encompassing three continents - North America, Europe and Asia - and more than a billion people.



3 TNID also contributed to the assessment visit of the UN Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee to Spain in April 2023. During this assessment, TNID contributed its expertise on a number of topics, including on preventing and countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism (P/CVERLT), with a particular focus on rehabilitation and reintegration and a gender-sensitive victim-centred approach, as well as on addressing emerging technologies and radicalization to violence in the online space. Participating in these assessment visits also enabled TNID to follow up with Spain's Guardia Civil on identifying synergies and good practices that may benefit other OSCE participating States.



event addressed challenges presented by over 10,000 male ISIS detainees and 56,000 associated women and children held in camps in northeast Syria². The event aimed at:

establishing an overview of the situation of ISIS detainees and FIFs held in northeast Syria, discuss the risks associated with a decision to repatriate or not, and explore ways to improve conditions on the ground;
discussing challenges related to the repatriation, prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration of former FIFs and their family members; and
extending the current discussion focusing on repatriating women and children to men and older boys held in detention camps or rehabilitation and reintegration facilities.

The outcomes of this and earlier regional and OSCE-wide policy dialogues on FIFs, such as a high-level conference co-organized in 2020 with UNOCT and Switzerland³, were included in a new extrabudgetary project aimed at supporting participating States and Partners for Co-operation in the prosecution and rehabilitation and reintegration of individuals that returned or were repatriated from the conflict zones in the Middle East. Moreover; in co-operation with the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL), TNID provided training and facilitated information sharing on the use of tools for co-operation in criminal matters, relevant to countering terrorism in general, and handling of former FIFs in the MENA region in particular. OSCE field operations in South-Eastern Europe and Central Asia have also addressed FIF-related aspects through their respective lines of effort.

TNID also co-organized with the Council of Europe (CoE) and UNCIED a side event during the 2023 UN Counter Terrorism Week on “Good practices for managing violent extremist prisoners: preventing radicalisation to violence while promoting disengagement and rehabilitation”. The OSCE contributed input on age- and gender-sensitive approaches to the rehabilitation and reintegration of former violent extremists and those associated with violent extremism.

² The population of Al-Hol and Al-Roj, the two largest camps, consists to 60% of children, mostly under the age of twelve.

³ Conference Report: <https://www.osce.org/secretariat/483539>







Furthermore, TNID also contributed to working group and plenary meetings of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), based on its experience with the implementation of the training modules mentioned above.

9 Yet another part of the OSCE's strong commitment to PPPs in a counter-terrorism context derives from its mandate to enhance the

(collectively termed "vulnerable targets") in OSCE

181 ~~TP~~ ~~jointly~~ ~~with~~ ~~the~~ ~~OSCE~~ ~~States~~, initially expressed in OSCE Ministerial Council Decision on Public Private Partnerships in Countering Terrorism (MC/DEC/5/07). The OSCE's consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism further built the mandate of critical infrastructure protection, as did UNSCR 2341 (2017) on Protection of Critical Infrastructure against Terrorist Acts and UNSCR 2396 (2017) on Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Returning Foreign Terrorist Fighters, as well as the 2015 UN Security Council Madrid Guiding Principles on Foreign Terrorist Fighters and their 2018 Addendum. On this topic, TNID manages a dedicated portfolio of activities that seek to strengthen national approaches across the OSCE area in the protection of vulnerable targets from terrorist threats and other hazards through the provision of specialized guidance, technical assistance and opportunities for regional co-operation.

Specifically, TNID developed a multi-year initiative called "Project PROTECT on the Protection of Vulnerable Targets from Terrorist Attacks". This project was designed in response to growing threats to ~~in~~ ~~agD~~ ~~reicas~~ ~~cturontoc~~ ~~UN~~ ~~nic~~ ~~th~~ ~~a~~







11. The OSCE ODHR is active in supporting the implementation of the UN



ministers of five South Eastern Europe participating States in Skopje in 2023. Much of the OSCE's work with regard to countering the financing of terrorism is in support of the FATF recommendations. In the aforementioned MCDOC/2/12, OSCE participating States expressed their full support for the FATF recommendations and in February 2013 the OSCE became an observer to the FATF.