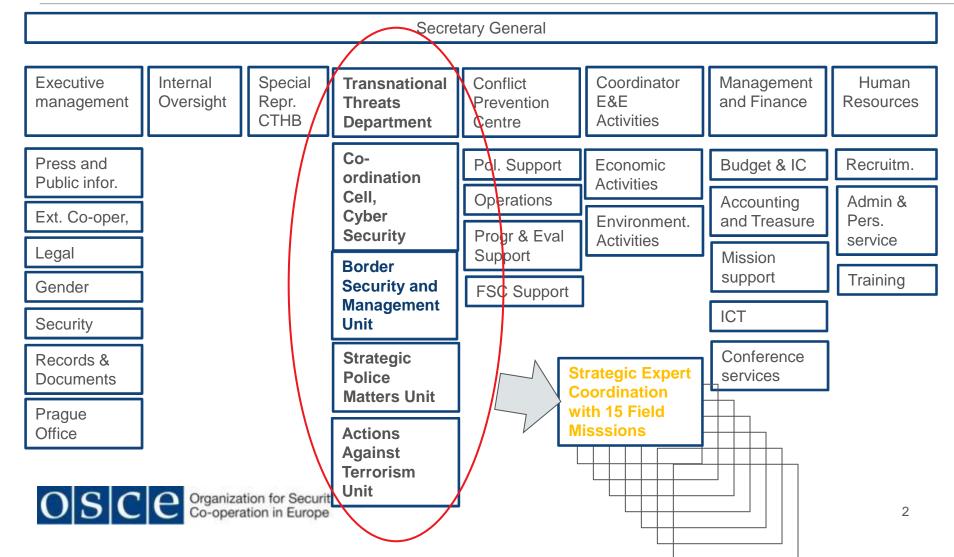
OSCE and Transnational Threats, Border Management and Security and prevention of illicit trafficking of cultural property



SECRETARIAT





TRANSNATIONAL THREATS DEPARTMENT UNITS ENGAGEMENTS

https://www.osce.org/resources/factsheets/action-against-terrorism-unit?download=true



- Preventing and countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism (VERLT Campaign)
- Suppressing the financing of terrorism (Training Courses / UNODC)
- Protecting nonnuclear critical energy infrastructure (SimEx)
- OSCE Counter Terrorism Network (> 1000 FPs)
- Countering the use of the internet for terrorist purposes
- Confidence-building measures (transparency, enhancing cooperation)
- Build national/international capacities to deal with cyber challenges

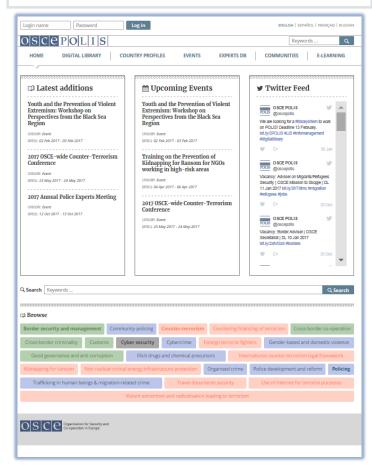




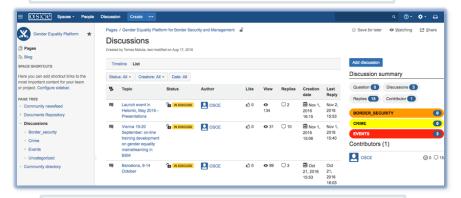
- Police Development and Reform (Community policing, Intelligence-led policing)
- Countering Trafficking in Human Beings (Victims oriented approach)
- Countering Drugs and Chemical Precursors Trafficking / UNODC
- Anti-Corruption, Anti-Money Laundering

OSCE POLIS

□Online Forum



□Experts Database and Forums



□E-Learning Courses



Border Security and Management Unit (BSMU)

- OSCE Border Security Management Concept (Open but Secure Borders)
- National Focal Point Network (52 pS, 103 NFP)
- Increase capacities of border agencies (Co-operative approach)
 Assessments, Project, Political and Technical Dialogue, Harmonization of Legislation
- Border Management Staff College (Staff Course, BSMSL)





Organization for Security and Comperation in Europe
Ministerial Cannel
Lyndipses 2008
Original: ENGLISH
Second Goy of the Thirteenth Meeting
MC(1)) Journal No. 2, Agents does 8
BORDER SECURITY AND MANAGEMENT CONCEPT
Framework for Comperation by the OSCI. Participating Suzes

Chapter I: The OSCE participating States' commitments

In Recogniting that brofer security and management is a matter of the national accounting and networking and responsibility of States, the OSCE participality States realism integrated commitment to promoting upon and secure brofers in a firet, democratic modern direct productions and one integrated commitment to promoting upon and secure brofers in a firet, democratic theoreties as co-operate following them, the days in they also commit themselves as co-operate following the operations are considered as the operation of the operations are considered as a first that work following the operations are considered as the operation of the

The OSCE participating States reaffirm the obligations and commitmes order-related issues that they have undertaken at all levels:

- 2.1 At the global level: On border security and management issues, the porticipating Sustee neaffirm their commitments under international law, in particular international human rights, refuge and humanitarian law, and may consider as well standards and enconnectations land down by the World Customs Organization, the International Organization for Migration, the Customs Organization, the International Organization for Migration, the Refugers and other relevant international cognizations;
- 22. At the OSCE, Iwed: The participanting Status restlffirm the somes, principles, and the OSCE, Iwed: The participanting Status restlffirm the commence principal status and the other status and other

MCIJEWII







Border Security and Management Unit (BSMU)





- Delimitation / Demarcation Expertise and Best Practices
- Assistance in improving Risk Analysis and Management Systems
- Countering Corruption in Border Security and Management
- Women Leadership and Empowerment Initiative for Border Security and Management Agencies

Border Security and Management Unit (BSMU)

- Development of response to the current crises (migrations, Ukraine...)
- Identification of foreign terrorist fighters at the border check points -**Creation and Deployment of Mobile Training Team**
- Airport Security Initiative
- > TDS Programme,









osce SELF-ASSESSMENT TOOL FOR NATIONS

CROSS-BORDER IMPLICATIONS OF



http://www.osce.org/border-management

Trafficking in Cultural Property in Border Security in OSCE Area

Initial discussions:

2014 Annual Meeting of the OSCE Border Security and Management National **Focal Points (NFP) Network**





Image source: ASOR Cultural Heritage Initative and Digital Globe



Introduction of the idea and concept of engagement:

Workshop on Illicit Cultural Property Trade and Smuggling of Historical Artefacts, Dushanbe, July 2016, OSCE Security Community Magazine,

Creation of the XB Project







Project Activities Implementation:

Awareness Rising Workshops Tailored for different Regions





Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

- ➤ 20 55 participants per workshop
- border services, police, customs and specialized bodies of ministries of culture



introduction to archaeology; looting and illicit trafficking in cultural property trends and practices, international legislative framework and good practices in criminal justice responses; existing structures and capacities; protection of underwater archaeological sites; best practices in establishing of national cultural heritage protection units; available databases and IT tools; intelligence gathering, inter-agency cooperation and cross border co-operation

Project Activities Implementation, and more:

Capacity Building Workshops Tailored for different Regions, Support to





60 participants (18 females) from different national services, to include Marine and Port Police, Airport Security Police, Criminal Investigation Departments, Customs, Antiquities Department, Inter-Ministerial National Committee for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, Prosecutors Office and non-Governmental Organizations. Experts from UNODC, INTERPOL, EUROPOL, CULTNET, Canada, Greece and US discussed internationally available tools, use of Internet, role of auction houses, collectors in legal/illegal trade of antiquities and protection and safety measures of archaeological and cultural sites.



Over 60 national and international experts from the OSCE participating States (Austria, Germany, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Greece, Romania, Spain, FYROM, Switzerland and the UK) and the OSCE Partners for Co-operation (Algeria, Jordan, Tunisia), OSCE, Frontex, Europol, INTERPOL, International Organization for Migration, DCAF/Police Co-operation Convention for South East Europe, EUNAVFOR MED/Operation SOPHIA, EUBAM-Libya, IIJ and UNHCR discussed wide range of challenges, including underwater archology...

2018 Chairmanship's Priority and beyond:





From Outsider to Preferred Partner:

- Creation of Network of Experts and Professionals / Stand-by Team
- Respond to the needs of the States / legislation, structures, training
- Organization of joint nation-specific and agencies specific capacity building trainings
- > Creation and publication of Procedures for Cultural Heritage Protection at the **Borders**
- > Expanding access to existing IT tools and databases
- > Translation of INTERPOL Publication "Creating a national cultural Heritage Unit" and Translation of WCO Training Programme in Russian, Balkan Languages
- > Inclusion of Illicit Trafficking of Cultural Property topic within the BMSC Staff Course, Roundtables and BSMSL
- > Inclusion of Protection of Cultural Heritage Topic within OSCE General Orientation **Programme and SMM Introductory Trainings**
- > Inclusion of topic in Curricula of National Training Institutions
- **Online Trainings in multiple languages**





























Factsheet

WHO WE ARE

As part of the OSCE Transnational Threats Department (TNID), Border Security and Management Unit (BSMU) supports the OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation (PIC) to address emerging border security risks and challenges.

Border Security and Management Unit

Sorder Security and Management Unit promotes high standards in border services across the OSCE area through:

- . The exchange and promotion of best practices
- · Maintenance of efficient functioning of OSCE Bonder Security and Management (85M) National Focal Points Network
- · Capacity Building Activities
- Support of OSCE Field Operations' Border Management Activities
- · Organizing workshops and trainings
- · Interaction with other regional and international organizations



0525 will workshop on Selimitation and Deneroption



Mediterrorsess partners, Instients, Matter

Border Security and Management Concept

"Commitment to promoting the open and secure barders in a free, democratic and more integrated OSCF area without dividing lines" is the central theme of the Border Security and Management Concept, adopted by the OSCE participating States in December 2005 at Ljubljana Ministerial

The Concept is a cross dimensional document. addressing transnational threats such as:

- Terrorism
- · Organized Crime
- · Irregular Migration
- · Trafficking in Human Beings
- · Smuggling of Weapons and Drugs

The concept promotes dignified treatment of individuals crossing borders and facilitates beneficial conditions for economic development in border territories.

WHAT WE DO

BSMU provides technical assistance and confidence-building measures for development of border areas in OSCE participating States through workshops, capacity development training and expert advice.

Identification of potential Foreign Terrorist Fighters at the borders

Novvedeys, Poreign Terrorist Fighters (PTFs) conditute one of the major threats to regional and international security.

Through establishment of DSCE Mobile Training team to deliver training on identification and interviewing of potential PTP at the borders in the OSCE area, the Unit supports and assists OSCE participating States to better address this threat.



Michigani and Ulgaria



Engagementing and Controller Process, Strain Arms.

Anti-Corruption

Through the user salized anti-corruption Train the Trainer programme 85MU 85MU's Women provides enhanced capacities for border guards, customs services and anticornustion authorities of OSCE p5 to investigate and prosecute. cornuution-related cases, with emphasis

an cross-barder

related challenges.

Gender Mainstreaming in BSM

Leadership and Empowerment initiative created the OSCE wide platform on gender mainstreaming in BSM. Project provides pS with sustainable mechanisms to expand the role of women on all levels and is in the process of developing on-line training courses:



HOW WE DO IT

BSMU brings innovation to the forefront of capacity development and training sector by introducing new teaching methodologies and integrating emerging technologies in Horder Security and

Management.

Table Top Exercises Mobile Training

Table Top exercises Through use of are an interactive, real- specialized life, scenario based training program, OSCE teaching tool, more Mobile Training Team frequently used in adult learning programs and has wide appeal. among Border Security and management professionals.

training to BSM officials to be able to better identify and interview patential Foreign Terrainst Flyinders In full compliance with International human rights standards at entix and exit border checkpaints of OSCE #5.

delivers on-site



and management use of unmoved serial vehicles' Otenas, Semestik



session, Resour Training, Alaig Obi-Ghazmi, Tephtones

Information Technologies

Visual Arts

tool Stimulating

inclviduals working

agencies and criminal

and thought

The Unit is mainstreaming **BSMU uses Visual** the use of real-time Articas a training **Electronic Polling** methods during trainings and workshops. provoking visual This computer software art forms are teaching tool has helped. used in BMSU's to stimulate thoughtful projects to adverse and interactive discussion guide and inspire and feedback on a wide variety of border related In border services subjects ranging from law enforcement Anti-corruption to Gender-mainstreaming. justice sector.

National Focal Points Network (NFP)

The 85M National Focal Points Network unites more than 105 official NPPs from 52 participating States. The Annual NFP Network meetings and participation in OSCE border related activities. creates a forum for

- . The exchange of information, experience and best practices
- technical dialogue between national border services and competent national structures

Questions?

