TRAINING CATALOGUE

OSCE-LED
MOBILE
TRAINING TEAM

on the identification of suspected foreign terrorist fighters, perpetrators of cross-border crimes and potential victims of these crimes

OSCE
Organization for Security and
Co-operation in Europe

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction

Mission and Scope

The OSCE-led Mobile Training Team (MTT) consists of active law enforcement and border officers from OSCE participating States (pS) and Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation (Med. PfC), who will jointly with experts from UNOCT, INTERPOL and FRONTEX deliver training to law enforcement, border officers and representatives of security training institutions to identify and prevent the movement of suspected foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs), address challenges of cross-border crimes, and protect potential victims of these crimes, in accordance with international human rights standards and a gender–and age–sensitive approach.

Methodology and Approach

The OSCE introduces a five-topic modular training structure, to address topics of: identity management and travel security; behavioral analysis and interviewing techniques; crisis management, identifying and addressing trafficking in Small Arms, Light Weapons (SALW), and Conventional Ammunition (CA), and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (CTHB), allowing tailored training by selecting modules aligned with a country's specific needs. Rather than a one-size-fits-all approach, modules can be selected based on the country's risk profile, existing capabilities, and areas requiring improvement. This approach optimizes resource allocation, prevents redundant efforts, and ensures that officers receive training that directly enhances their capabilities in addressing specific challenges. The Modular Training strategy also facilitates officers becoming trainers, fostering sustainable expertise within national services, as modules, or their elements, can be integrated into existing education curricula for local ownership and long-term impact.

Partners on the Project

Transnational Threats Department/Border Security and Management Unit (TNTD/BSMU) is working on the project implementation in close collaboration with esteemed partners from UN Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT), INTERPOL, FRONTEX, the Spanish Police, and international experts. It benefits, to a great extent, from the active engagement of the OSCE Secretariat departments: TNTD/Action Against Terrorism Unit (ATU), Forum for Security Co-operation Support Unit (FSC/SU), Office of Special representative/Co-ordinator on Countering Trafficking in Human Beings (CTHB), Gender Issues, and ODIHR.

Donors

The OSCE-led MTT operates within the OSCE extra-budgetary project, which is funded by the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany.

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MODULE I: Identity Management and Travel Security

Description: This module offers a comprehensive understanding of identity management, travel security, and document authenticity. It empowers participants to handle passenger data responsibly, ensure document integrity, and enhance overall border security while upholding human rights standards. The training emphasizes practical skills through theoretical instruction, interactive discussions, case studies, and hands-on exercises.

Participants will develop a comprehensive understanding of the key principles and practices that underpin effective identity management and travel security encompassing data collection, verification, and protection, supplemented with the knowledge on the collection, analysis and sharing of biometric data in the Border Security and Management (BSM) and Counter-Terrorism (CT) contexts, in compliance with human rights principles and other relevant international standards.

This module will be two fold. It will answer questions about Advance Passenger Information (API), and Interactive API (iAPI) data as means for the collection and processing of passenger data, including their use in the fighting against terrorism and international crimes and related human rights challenges. Participants will examine how API interacts with national border security systems and various INTERPOL databases to conduct passenger matching and effectively screen airline passengers. Besides, they will learn on how international watch lists integrated within existing national systems shall ensure both technical interoperability and data compatibility in order to guarantee full and smooth data processing while considering related human rights implications.

Secondly, participants will raise awareness on how to recognize vital indicators of document authenticity, detect potential alterations or counterfeits, and employ appropriate measures to uphold document integrity and security. By acquiring these skills, participants will be better prepared to identify suspected FTFs, perpetrators of other cross-border crimes, and related victims, thereby enhancing overall security and safety in the travel environment in full compliance with human rights. The module has been developed and will be delivered in close co-ordination and with the support of experts from INTERPOL, FRONTEX and UNOCT.

Learning objectives: to understand the principles and practices of identity management, travel security and raise awareness on the detection of forged documents.

Learning outcomes: Following the completion of the course, participants will be expected to:

1. Understand the definition and elements of identity management, databases, watch lists, data sharing protocols and integration of databases in the BSM and CT contexts.

2. Understand relevant national and international laws, protocols, and guidelines related to identity management and travel security, including human rights, related privacy considerations, and data protection laws.

3. Understand the need for effective communication and collaboration to be able to interact with travelers from diverse backgrounds, handle potential confrontational situations, and work in a multi-agency and international environment.

4. Raise awareness on API, risk assessment methodologies, profiling techniques, using intelligence and data analysis to detect suspicious travel patterns and behaviors that may implicate suspected FTFs and perpetrators of cross border crimes.

5. Define and explain the differences between API and Passenger Name Record (PNR) data and their characteristics and explain data transmission methods and potential human rights implications.

6. Understand and explain API key data elements for further processing via INTERPOL.

7. Describe which databases, notices and diffusions INTERPOL has, and why it is important to have a systematic check against INTERPOL databases during the border control procedures.

8. Understand what databases are used for automatic travel documents control during the first line border control procedures, as well as what are current INTERPOL technical possibilities for automatic upload and check of the databases used during first line border control procedures.

9. Understand what is FIND border control and investigative mode during the travel documents check, and what are minimum document mandatory criteria to be used for correct and effective automatic border control and why. Describe what are the information flows during the positive match, HIT in INTERPOL databases during first line border control.

10. Understand different techniques for verifying and validating identity documents, to detect potential fake or forged documents that may be used by suspected FTFs and other criminals to cover their true identity or travel history.

11. Understand security features of documents, conducting document examinations, and using technology for document verification.

12. Understand the need for effective communication and collaboration to be able to interact with travelers from diverse backgrounds, handle potential confrontational situations, and work in an international, multi-agency and gender-diverse environment.

13. Understand the human rights implications of passenger data collection, analysis, risk assessment and profiling, the potential harm caused by wrongful suspicion and association with terrorism/crime for individuals/communities concerned (in particular for individuals who are in situations of amplified vulnerability such as migrants and people seeking international protection), the role of implicit and explicit biases in screening/risk assessment and the importance of safeguards to avoid negative human rights impacts and discriminatory profiling.

Target audience: 15-20 first line border officers (preferably airport security officials) and security officers, and two representatives of the Police Academy and/or respective Police/Security Training Institution.

Course duration: Two days.

Course methodology: It envisages a combination of theoretical insights, practical exercises, and interactive learning activities. It includes informative lectures and theoretical insights on identity management principles, travel security concepts, and travel document features, followed by case studies, and relevant statistics. Participants will be encouraged to take part in interactive discussions to share their insights, experiences, and challenges related to identity management and travel security. Trainers will present case studies that highlight identity management and travel security issues, and potential human rights implications, including the detection and prevention of potential threats, inviting participants to analyze these cases and discussing possible solutions. Training will incorporate hands-on exercises if confirmed in advance. The training methodology will be adopted to the specific needs and preferences of participants, ensuring a balanced mix of theory and practical application while promoting active participation and engagement throughout the course.

Course materials: pre- and post-training assessment forms, presentations, checklists, handouts, videos, activity sheets or exercises, information about online resources, participants feedback form.

MODULE II: Behavioral Analysis and Interviewing Techniques

Description: In cases where a link with cross-border travel can be established, such as during a terrorist incident, or any form of serious and organized cross border crime, the public always seek out the signs and clues that were missed by border security officials. While there is no single method to accurately interpret behavior, there are tested interviewing and analysis techniques that border security officials can apply when assessing individuals who cross borders. In doing so, border officials have to be aware of the limitations of behavioral analysis, the risks of discriminatory profiling and the severe human rights implications for those wrongfully placed under suspicion and associated with terrorism.

In this interactive course, border and security officers will learn how to detect and manage suspected FTFs, and perpetrators of cross-border crimes, as well as potential victims of these crimes. Simultaneously, participants will learn to apply national legislations, international human rights and ethical principles, as well as gender- and age- sensitive approaches, which will contribute to the overall security and safety of the country or region. For example, officers would be introduced with methods to focus on behavior, credible evidence, and intelligence when doing cross-border checks, and should not engage in profiling based on race, ethnicity, or appearance when identifying and managing suspects. Besides, they must respect individuals' privacy rights and conduct searches based on reasonable suspicion and within the framework of the law, while special attention must be given to protecting potential victims of cross-border crimes, especially vulnerable individuals like children, youth, elder people, victims of human trafficking and similar.

Learning objectives: To enhance the participants' ability to accurately assess and interpret the behavior of travelers at the border, while acknowledging the fallibility of such assessment and conduct effective interviews to identify and prevent potential threats related to suspected FTFs and perpetrators of crimes. This includes refraining from discriminatory profiling and avoiding any detrimental human rights impact on individuals subjected to assessment.

To develop participants' skills in detecting and handling potential victims of cross-border crimes, while mitigating the risk of harm and adhering to human rights principles throughout the assessment process, as well as gender- and age- sensitive approaches.

Learning outcomes: Following the completion of the course, participants will be expected to:

1. Understand how to better evaluate human behavior, including verbal and non-verbal cues, body language, and other indicators that may suggest suspicious or deceptive behavior of persons of different genders and age.

2. Understand, at the same time, the limitations of behavioral analysis, the role of implicit and explicit biases (based on gender, ethnicity, religion etc.) and the detrimental human rights impact and harm caused by wrongful suspicion and discriminatory profiling for the individuals/ communities concerned (in particular for individuals in situations of heightened vulnerability such as migrants and people seeking international protection).

3. Learn how to develop effective and human rights compliant interviewing techniques to elicit relevant information from travelers, including open-ended questioning, active listening, interviewing based on trust and respect and building rapport.

4. Develop cultural awareness and sensitivity to effectively interact with travelers from diverse backgrounds and tailor their interviewing techniques accordingly. This may include understanding cultural norms, communication styles, and potential gender–, age– and other biases, such as those related to ethnicity and religion, in order to conduct interviews in a respectful and non-discriminatory manner.

5. Assess the risk level associated with different travelers based on their behavior, travel patterns, and other factors, considering a gender- and age-sensitive manner, while appreciating the inherent limitations of risk assessments so as not to place travelers under wrongful suspicion and avoid other potential human rights implications.

6. Understand the legal and ethical frameworks related to behavioral analysis and interviewing techniques including human rights, the prohibition of discriminatory profiling and data privacy, and ensure that these principles are applied in a gender-responsive and non-discriminatory manner.

7. Develop effective communication and reporting skills to collaborate with other agencies, share information, and document findings, in accordance with human rights law, and gender–and age–sensitive approaches.

Target audience: 20 first-line border and law enforcement officers, including two representatives of the Police Academy and/or respective Police/Security Training Institution in an observer role.

Course duration: Three days.

Course methodology: A combination of theoretical instructions, practical exercises, and interactive learning activities.

Course materials: pre- and post-training assessment forms, presentations, checklists, handouts, videos, activity sheets or exercises, information about online resources, participants feedback form.

MODULE III: Crisis Management

Description: In our dynamic environment, unexpected events can rapidly escalate into a crisis or disaster zone, demanding a holistic understanding and effective response. Understanding these challenges and effectively responding to them is crucial. This module focuses on the crisis management fundamentals, exploring threat identification, risk assessment at borders, and addressing emergencies arising from both natural and human factors. Its goal is to empower border officers with the tools to manage crises, while upholding safety, security, and adherence to obligations from international legal standards, domestic laws, protocols and ethical principles.

The training provides various aspects, encompassing the identification of crisis typologies, understanding consequences, crisis management principles, threat identification in connection with suspected FTFs, and an inclusive risk assessment that involves all stakeholders. Through interactive sessions and practical exercises, participants will gain insight into different crisis stages, the pivotal role played by first-line border security officials, and strategies to effectively respond to potential risks linked to migration crises, which often foreshadow imminent emergencies.

This Module aims to empower first-line border officers to effectively handle and respond to crisis situations that may arise during the detection of suspected FTFs at the border. It emphasizes putting safety to the forefront while respecting the human rights of all involved individuals, in line with established protocols, guidelines, international legal standards and ethical principles.

Including a gender component in this training is vital for participants to understand that crisis affects men, women, boys and girls in different ways and as such, this aspect should be properly incorporated in all stages of the crisis management process. For instance, gender-based violence and vulnerabilities unique to different genders should be considered in crisis response plans.

The training will underscore the absolute importance of upholding human rights in crisis management. By providing real-life examples, participants will understand how crises can exacerbate human rights abuses. Additionally, the training will emphasize the need to avoid generalizing and stigmatizing migrants, thereby ensuring that human rights and dignity remain central in every response.

Learning objectives: Support border officers to better prepare to effectively handle crises, arising from the detection and handling of suspected FTFs and other related crimes at the border in a manner that respects the rights of all individuals while ensuring that security remains a priority.

Learning outcomes: Following the completion of the course, participants will be expected to:

1. Explain their roles as first line officers and apply basic measures to respond to the crises situations with a gender perspective towards either regular travelers or migrants crossing the border.

2. Identify crises and respond properly within the area of responsibility, in order to protect people's lives and their property, while effectively supporting operations, in the context of crisis management.

3. Be aware of the importance of the gender perspective to understand that crisis affects every individual differently and thus to incorporate it in all stages of the crisis management process.

4. Understand human rights obligations, crisis response protocols and procedures for responding to crises, including emergencies involving suspected FTFs.

5. Develop decision-making skills such as critical thinking, problem-solving, and decision-making techniques that can be used in fast-paced and dynamic situations to be applied in high-stress situations, such as crises involving suspected FTFs.

6. Integrate victim-centered practices for effective communication skills for managing crisis situations, involving suspected FTFs, including interconnecting with travelers and the development of skills for the co-ordination and collaboration with other agencies, such as law enforcement, intelligence agencies, and emergency responders, to avoid unnecessary stigma that can obstruct rehabilitation and reintegration.

7. Identify and understand the actions required in post-crisis management, including debriefing, documentation, and analysis of the crisis response to identify lessons learned and areas for improvement.

Target audience: 20 participants including first line security officials from border police, migration services, customs (working in border crossing points and overseeing the green, blue border, airport and seaport security), and two representatives from the Police Academy and/or the respective Police/Security Training Institution in an observer role.

Course duration: Two days.

Course methodology: The training methodology includes a combination of theoretical and scenario-based exercises, based on adult learning principles and student-centered learning techniques. Participants will be divided into small groups and will then have one or more designated speaker/s who will present their respective groups' outcomes. The group presentations will be followed by a Q&A at the end of the session.

Course materials: pre- and post-training assessment forms, presentations, checklists, handouts, videos, activity sheets or exercises, information about online resources, participants feedback form.

MODULE IV: Identifying and Addressing Trafficking in Small Arms, Light Weapons, and Conventional Ammunition

Description: The course will present key concepts, skills, communication, and cooperation tools directly contributing to the security and safety of the people, territory, and critical infrastructure, while adhering to human rights law and other international legal parameters.

Learning objectives: To enable border officers to effectively recognize, identify, investigate and co-ordinate efforts in preventing and countering the smuggling and/or illicit trafficking of SALW and CA in the context of border security, public safety, combating transnational organized crime and movement of suspected FTFs, while adhering to legal, ethical, and safety considerations, thereby contributing to the overall security and safety of the country or region.

Learning outcomes: Following the completion of the course, participants will be expected to:

1. Understand and describe the nature of SALW and CA threats, the ways they are used by a wide range of perpetrators, how they are internationally identified, as well as their potential impacts on public safety and security.

2. Acknowledge the local, regional and global developments in terms of SALW and CA and identify the pull and push factors for particular border sections, from a political, economic, social, legal and environmental perspective that might influence smuggling and trafficking trends.

3. Review relevant national and international legal and regulatory frameworks, protocols and guidelines related to combating SALW and CA trafficking and/or smuggling.

4. Learn effective techniques for identifying and detecting SALW and CA during routine controls, second line inspections and screening processes at the border, as well as good practices in identifying concealment techniques and recognizing indicators or anomalies associated with the smuggling or trafficking of SALW and CA.

5. Discuss the importance of data collection, analysis, intelligence and information sharing in combating the illicit trafficking of SALW and CA.

6. Understand the required skills, data, procedures, and channels of communication necessary for risk assessment and profiling to identify high-risk individuals or shipments that may be associated with the smuggling or trafficking of SALW and CA. This includes the use of profiling techniques, behavioral analysis, and risk assessment methodologies to assess the likelihood and severity of potential threats associated with organized crime or suspected FTFs in line with international human rights.

7. Understand the potential human rights implications of risk assessment, profiling and behavioral analysis, the harm caused by wrongful suspicion and association with terrorism/crime for individuals/ communities concerned (in particular for individuals who are in situations of heightened vulnerability such as migrants and people seeking international protection), the role of implicit and explicit biases and the importance of safeguards to avoid negative human rights impacts and discriminatory profiling.

8. Understand the importance of properly reporting the data on SALW and CA detections/seizures for profiling and risk analysis purposes.

9. Develop skills in drafting risk profiles and indicators while avoiding discriminatory profiling and other detrimental human rights impacts.

10. Be familiar with the relevant national and international legal and regulatory frameworks, protocols and guidelines related to combating SALW and CA.

11. Understand the importance of intelligence and information sharing in combating the illicit trafficking of SALW and CA.

12. Develop techniques to effectively collect, analyze, and disseminate relevant information to relevant agencies at home and abroad in accordance with domestic law and international legal standards.

13. Recognize and address the gender dimensions inherent in the proliferation and trafficking of SALW and CA, during border controls. This includes adopting a gender-sensitive approach that avoids stereotypes and biases while conducting inspections. By doing so, border guards contribute to a comprehensive and unbiased effort to prevent the illicit movement of arms while respecting the rights and dignity of all individuals avoiding stereotypes (based on gender and other grounds such as ethnicity, religion etc.) during border controls.

Target audience: 15 first- and second- line border and law enforcement officers and two or three analysts (officers who have understanding of the role of data collection and the profile/indicators drafting procedure), two representatives of the Police Academy and/or respective Police/Security Training Institution in an observer role, amounting to a total of 20 participants.

Course duration: One day.

Course methodology: The training methodology includes a combination of theoretical and scenario-based exercises, including adult learning principles and student-centered learning techniques.

Course materials: pre- and post-training assessment forms, presentations, checklists, handouts, videos, activity sheets or exercises, information about online resources, participants feedback form.

MODULE V: Combating Trafficking in Human Beings

Description: The widespread contemporary exploitation of women, men, children and youth make trafficking in human beings (THB), the most profitable crime after arms and drug trafficking. THB is a serious and fast growing crime area that affects millions of innocent people around the world and involves severe human rights violations. Human traffickers manipulate and exploit vulnerable individuals, resorting to tactics such as threats, coercion, fraud, deception, and abduction. While trafficking often targets victims for sexual and labor exploitation, it's crucial to recognize the emerging trends, including the trafficking of individuals for forced criminality and forced begging. Traffickers predominantly capitalize on sexual and labor exploitation, new emerging trends include THB for forced criminality (Trafficking in Human Beings and Terrorism: Where and How They Intersect | OSCE) and forced begging. In some instances, women and girls have been lured into traveling to ISIS-held territory under false pretexts such as romance or economic incentives.

Learning objectives: To equip first-and second-line border and law enforcement officers with the necessary knowledge, skills, and tools to effectively detect, and prevent THB as part of broader efforts to disrupt transnational organized crime and possible financing of terrorist activities in accordance with international law, human rights law and victim-centered, gender- and age-sensitive approaches.

Learning outcomes: Following the completion of the course, participants will be expected to:

1. Understand the difference between smuggling of migrants and THB, as well as the gender dynamics within THB crimes.

2. Enhance their competencies in identifying presumed and potential THB victims and detecting traffickers, by gaining practical skills in recognizing presumed THB cases, such as for sexual and labor exploitation, forced criminality, begging as well as organ removal.

3. Identify potential indicators of THB, such as unusual travel patterns, inconsistencies in travel documents, signs of control, coercion or deception, and behavioral cues that may indicate trafficking, such as fear or distress exhibited by individuals. This includes understanding the various forms of trafficking, as well as the tactics and techniques used by traffickers.

4. Implement preventive measures to deter THB and to identify potential trafficking patterns and trends, such as screening and assessing the authenticity of travel documents and personal identities, conducting interviews, and using advanced technologies and tools, such as biometrics and data analysis in accordance with international law, human rights law and gender- and age-sensitive approaches.

5. Respond appropriately when encountering suspected cases of THB by demonstrating an understanding of the legal frameworks and protocols for handling trafficking cases, co-ordinating with relevant law enforcement agencies (LEAs) and international partners, as well as social service providers, including civil society organizations (CSOs), for providing assistance and protection to victims of trafficking in a victim-centered and trauma-informed manner.

6. Work collaboratively with other national and international stakeholders, such as intelligence agencies, LEAs, National Anti-Trafficking Co-ordinators or equivalent mechanisms, multi-agency Task Forces, CSOs and other relevant partners, to share information, exchange best practices, and co-ordinate efforts to combat THB and disrupt any potential links between trafficking and (and the financing of/recruiting for) terrorism.

7. Understand the legal and ethical considerations related to THB, including human rights, data privacy, gender equality, non-discrimination, cultural sensitivities, and confidentiality, to ensure that their actions are carried out in compliance with relevant laws and regulations, and in a manner that upholds human rights and respects the dignity and well-being of all individuals.

8. Recognize the gender dimensions of THB, and introduce gender- and age- sensitive approaches in border security management, e.g. during control checks.

Target audience: 15 to 20 first–and second–line border and law enforcement officers, and two representatives of the Police Academy and/or respective Police/Security Training Institution, in an observing role.

Course duration: One day.

Course methodology: The training methodology includes a combination of theoretical and practical exercises, reflecting adult learning principles and using student-centered learning techniques. Planned topics will be presented through interactive sessions with practical exercises that are scenario-based and include role-play drills adapting real life situations, which will contribute to improving the participants' skills and better preparing them to conduct their duties at the border. Participants will be divided into small groups and will then have one or more designated speaker/s who will present their respective groups' outcomes. The group presentations will be followed by a Q&A at the end of the session.

Course materials: pre- and post-training assessment forms, presentations, checklists, handouts, videos, activity sheets or exercises, information about online resources, participants feedback form.

Acronyms

API	Advance Passenger Information
ATU	Action Against Terrorism Unit
BSM	Border Security and Management
BSMU	Border Security and Management Unit
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CT	Counter-Terrorism
CTHB	Combating Trafficking in Human Beings
FSC SU	Forum for Security Co-operation Support Unit
EE IWG	Eastern European Informal Working Group
EU	European Union
Europol	European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation
ExB	Extra-Budgetary
Frontex	European Border and Coast Guard Agency
FTFs	Foreign Terrorist Fighters
iAPI	Interactive API
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
LEA	Law Enforcement Agency
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MTT	Mobile Training Team
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
OSR/CTHB	Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings
ODIHR	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
P/CVE	Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism
PIU	Passenger Information Unit
PNR	Passenger Name Record
pS	participating State(s)
THB	Trafficking in Human Beings
TNTD	Transnational Threats Department
ToT	Training-of-Trainers

UN	United Nation
UNCCT	UN Counter-Terrorism Centre
UNOCT	UN Office of Counter-Terrorism
UNODC	UN Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSCR	UN Security Council Resolution
VERLT	Violent Extremism and Radicalization That Lead to Terrorism

Glossary of Key Terms and Definitions

API stands for Advance Passenger Information. It is a system that requires airlines to provide specific passenger data to immigration and border control authorities before a flight departs. This information typically includes details such as passengers' names, passport numbers, nationalities, and travel itineraries. API allows authorities to conduct security checks and assessments before passengers arrive at their destination, helping to identify potential security risks, and individuals involved in cross-border crimes.

iAPI stands for Interactive Advance Passenger Information. It refers to a system that enables the real-time exchange of passenger data between airlines and border control agencies. When a passenger makes a flight reservation, the airline shares the passenger's information with relevant authorities, allowing them to conduct security checks and risk assessments before the passenger's arrival. iAPI allows for immediate communication between airlines and border control, facilitating quick decision-making and enhanced security measures. This system is used to identify potential threats, and individuals involved in cross-border crimes, by analyzing passenger data and comparing it against watch lists and databases.

Behavioral analysis a systematic approach used to examine and interpret human behavior, actions, and patterns to gain insights into underlying motivations, emotions, intentions, and psychological processes. It involves observing and analyzing various behaviors, verbal and non-verbal cues, and interactions to understand individuals' thought processes, motivations, and potential future actions. Behavioral analysis serves to make informed assessments, predictions, and decisions based on observed behavior patterns.

BSM refer to the strategies, policies, and practices put in place by countries to safeguard their borders and control the movement of people, goods, and services across those borders. It encompasses a range of measures aimed at maintaining the security, integrity, and sovereignty of a country's territorial boundaries. It security involves preventing unauthorized entry, deterring illegal activities such as human trafficking, drug smuggling, and terrorism, and ensuring that individuals crossing the borders comply with legal and regulatory requirements. This can include the deployment of law enforcement personnel, surveillance technologies, and border infrastructure to monitor and control border crossings.

BSP is a designated location at a country's international border where legal entry and exit of individuals, vehicles, and goods occur. These points, which can vary in size and type, have customs, immigration, and security facilities to ensure proper checks and procedures. Travelers present identification and necessary documents, while goods might undergo inspections and declarations. These points are crucial for regulating international movement, facilitating trade, and maintaining security.

Child is a young human being who is below the age of legal adulthood, which varies by jurisdiction but is often set at 18 years old.

Interviewing techniques are a range of structured approaches and strategies used to gather information, elicit responses, and communicate effectively with individuals in various contexts. These techniques are designed to uncover valuable insights, facts, or opinions while also establishing rapport and trust with the interviewee. Effective interviewing techniques can include open-ended questions, active listening, non-verbal communication analysis, and adapting the approach to suit the specific interviewee and situation.

Identity management refers to the processes and techniques used to accurately verify and manage the identity of individuals. In the context of security and law enforcement, identity management involves collecting, verifying, and protecting personal information to establish the authenticity of a person's identity. This includes methods such as biometric data (like fingerprints or facial recognition), document verification, and database checks to

ensure that individuals are who they claim to be. Identity management plays a critical role in various sectors, including border security, travel, and law enforcement, to prevent fraud, criminal activities, and unauthorized access while respecting individuals' privacy rights.

FTFs are Individuals who travel to a State other than their State of residence or nationality for the purpose of the perpetration, planning or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts or the providing or receiving of training, including in connection with armed conflict.

Gender refers to the social, cultural, and psychological attributes and expectations associated with being male, female, or non-binary. It encompasses roles, behaviors, activities, expectations, and norms that a society considers appropriate for individuals based on their perceived or assigned sex. Gender is distinct from biological sex, which is determined by physical characteristics like anatomy and genetics. Gender is a complex and multifaceted concept that can vary across cultures and societies, and it can impact various aspects of a person's life, including their opportunities, rights, and experiences.

Green and blue border refer to the land and sea boundaries between officially recognised BCPs on major roads and rail lines or at sea ports at which all legitimate crossings should take place. It refers to an international border that is relatively open or less fortified compared to other types of borders, such as heavily guarded or fortified borders. A green border may be less monitored and controlled, allowing for easier movement of people, goods, and sometimes illicit activities across the border. The level of security, surveillance, and enforcement at a green border can vary based on the specific region, country, and border management policies. This term is often used to contrast with "blue borders" (maritime borders) and "brown borders" (land borders with extensive security measures).

PNR is a digital record created by airlines or travel agencies when a person books a flight reservation. A PNR contains comprehensive information about a passenger's travel arrangements, including flight details, seat assignments, payment information, and contact details. This record is used by airlines and authorities for various purposes, including managing flight operations and conducting security checks. In the context of security and border control, PNR data can be analyzed to identify patterns or anomalies that might indicate potential risks, such as the movement of FTFs or individuals involved in cross-border crimes.

Terrorism - there is no universally accepted definition of terrorism. UNSCR Resolution 1566 (2004) characterizes terrorism as criminal acts, including against civilians, committed with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, or taking of hostages, with the purpose to provoke a state of terror in the general public or in a group of persons or particular persons, intimidate a population or compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act, which constitute offences within the scope of and as defined in the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism.

THB is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, the abuse of power, or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, or the removal of organs.

Smuggling of migrants involves the facilitation of a person's illegal entry into a State, for a financial or other material benefit. Although it is a crime against a State, smugglers can also violate the human rights of those they smuggle, ranging from physical abuse to withholding food and water. Given increasing obstacles to access safety, however, refugees, asylum-seekers and other persons in need of international protection are often compelled to use smugglers as their only means to flee persecution, conflict and violence.

Smuggling of SALW refers to the illegal movement of these weapons across borders. It involves bypassing legal checkpoints, customs, or regulations to move arms from one location to another. Smuggling can involve secretive routes, concealment methods, and avoiding official border controls. The primary focus is on the physical act of crossing borders clandestinely with these weapons.

Trafficking of SALW encompasses a broader scope that involves not only the illegal movement of weapons across borders but also includes various stages of their illicit trade such as the acquisition, transportation, distribution, and delivery of weapons. Trafficking often implies a more organized and ongoing operation, which might involve multiple individuals or groups facilitating different aspects of the trade. Trafficking can also involve transactions and commercial activities associated with the movement of weapons.

VERLT Violent extremism is a diverse phenomenon, without a clear definition. It is neither new nor exclusive to any region, nationality or system of belief. Radicalization that leads to terrorism is a dynamic process whereby an individual comes to accept terrorist violence as a possible, perhaps even legitimate, course of action. This may eventually, but not necessarily, lead this person to advocate, act in support of, or engage in terrorism.